

# PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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## PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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ALLEN WEIT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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### HOW TO CONNECT THE COMMERCE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

ROOMS OF THE  
WASHINGTON NEWS ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR ARGUS:—

All branches of industry, but especially of agriculture and manufactures are vitally interested in the problem of making a closer connection between the commerce of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Whether the great expense involved, the engineering difficulties to be overcome, and the very long time required, will render impracticable an inter-oceanic canal, and cause the substitution therefor of a railway for transporting vessels across the Isthmus, is a question which will probably have the attention of Congress as well as of capitalists before long. In advance of its more general discussion, we send you the following letter, which was printed in the London "Times" of a recent date, from Hon. E. J. REED, a member of the British Parliament, and the most celebrated naval architect in Europe:

I write to express the hope that the project of substituting a ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama for the costly canal which is in contemplation, referred to in the letter of your Philadelphia correspondent in the "Times" of this day, will receive in this country and in France the consideration which it well deserves. I have for some time past had under consideration a similar scheme of my own for conveying ships across the north of the great Peninsula of Florida, and although I have not had leisure to develop it sufficiently to justify me in putting it in detail before the public, I have gone a long way toward satisfying myself that it is a feasible plan, and highly economical in comparison with a ship canal.

Mr. Eads who has now announced and advocated the plan in America, is an engineer of the greatest ability, distinguished alike by the greatness of his engineering conceptions and by the theoretical and practical knowledge which he brings to bear upon their development. I first made his acquaintance in connection with war vessels and machinery constructed during the American war, and found him most able in grasping the essentials of the war-ship problem and in the application of steam to the objects in view. He has since given abundant evidence of engineering skill in other spheres and on larger scales.

It may not be generally known that this country has done much in the way of lifting vessels bodily from one level to another, both in the case of the hydraulic docks of Mr. Edwin Clark and in the Anderson barge lift in Cheshire, where the Bridgewater Canal and the River Weaver (of which the former is forty feet above the latter) are placed in working communication by the rais-

ing and lowering of pontoons with vessels afloat within them. I am satisfied that by modifying the plans of these hydraulic operations and greatly augmenting their scale, and by interposing railroad communication between the seas to be connected, ships can be conveyed across intervening land and much less expensively than by canal, where the distance to be traversed is great.

As my own investigations of the subject have been limited to the case of Florida, where the country is generally level, I cannot undertake, without further inquiry, to say how much the mountains of the Central America route may add to the difficulty of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by the plan proposed; but in all other respects I would presume to claim for the project of Mr. Eads the most careful consideration.

I am sir, your obedient servant,  
E. J. REED.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9th, 1880.  
The old story of the young man who was cured of dissipation by the more awful example of his drunken father may have a companion picture in the Democratic party. The Maine Democrats have so far outdone Tilden, Tweed, and the Southern bulldozers, that many rampant democrats are alarmed at the prospect. They do not like to be placed before the country in the attitude of resistance to the Courts, as the Maine conspirators would have them. They therefore take occasion to renounce the declaration of the democratic organ at the Maine Capital, that the democrats do not care for and will not obey the mandates of the Supreme Court, whatever they may be. It is also noticeable that Congressman Ladd, of Maine, talks very differently here and at home. While there he was closeted with the worst of the legislative thieves, here he cries for peace, and professes always to have been in favor of submitting questions to the Courts. There is nothing like an overdose of democratic methods to cure the desire of Democracy. The Southern members of Congress it seems thought they were going to have the full control of organizing the census work in their states. They are mistaken. Southern republicans have appealed from Superintendent Walker to the President, who, it is said, has agreed that one half the Supervisors at least shall be republicans. This course is absolutely necessary to prevent democratic frauds from so manipulating the returns as to swell the Southern population and giving the ex-rebels an undue power in Congress. That little game will be foiled at the outset.

Yesterday the Senate listened to a speech of Mr. Morrill on the question of refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent. While he thought it advisable to refund at as low a rate as possible, yet it would be dangerous to experiment in that way at present. The success of the four per cent. bonds in our own markets was a gratifying fact, and it was better to act upon a certainty than to give speculators a chance to injure our credit by crying down the new government bonds. There are many republicans who disagree with Senator Morrill, but it is generally thought that no action looking to reducing the rate

of interest will be attempted just now.

The women suffragists appeared before Congress in 80 petitions yesterday, and several of their representatives are here to urge their claims before committees whenever there is a chance for a hearing.

Assistant Secretary Hawley receives many assurances from his state, Illinois, that he is wanted as the next republican candidate for Governor. Having served three terms in Congress, and given universal satisfaction, his friends naturally turn to him when they want a strong man to gain the popular suffrage.  
LEO.

### RAILROAD BUILDING.

Portland "Bee."  
In answer to numerous letters of inquiry from our Eastern subscribers asking what railroads, if any, will be built in Oregon and Washington this year, we can say that the Northern Pacific will build 200 miles east from Ainsworth, on the Columbia river; work is now under way, with a large force of hands. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. will build one hundred and ten miles from Wallula, W. T., to The Dalles, Oregon, and twenty five miles from Texas Ferry to Union Flat. Every preparation has been made and is going forward to break ground on both of these lines in a few days. The iron is at sea, and the road will be ready for the transportation of this season's crop. The Western Oregon Railway completed a section of fifty miles from McMinnville to Corvallis last week, and will probably push its line through to Junction City this season. The Willamette Valley Railroad will probably build twenty-five miles to King's valley, and there is reasonable prospect for the construction of a narrow gauge road from Oregon City to Springfield in the Willamette valley, also in time to move this season's crops.

The 200 miles to be built by the N. P. R. R. and the 110 miles by the O. & R. N. Co. are direct links in the overland connection from Portland to Chicago.

In addition to the roads mentioned there are the Astoria and Winemucca, and the Jacksonville and Coos Bay railroads which are being crowded toward actual work very soon. The Columbia River and Blue Mountain, and the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay roads may do something in the way of construction.

Altogether the railroad outlook for Oregon and Washington never was anything compared to present prospects, and prospects that are certainties also.

A Good Move.—The public being duly apprised that the term of Governor E. P. Ferry is about to expire, have in various localities drawn up petitions, numerous signed by our best citizens, and forwarded the same to the President, praying for his reappointment, to all of which we say: "Amen!" True, we do not believe in keeping a man in office, till he either dies or resigns, but there is no rule without an exception. Washington Territory never had a better Governor than the present incumbent, and indeed we doubt whether we ever will get a better one and if we were admitted as a State to-day and had to elect our Governor to-morrow, Mr. E. P. Ferry would be our man.—Walla Walla "Watchman."

### THE WORD "SOZODONT,"

Which has already become a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Sozo and Odontes. "Sozo" translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes" the teeth—"SOZODONT" a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. It beautifies and preserves the teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums, and corrects all impurities of the breath. The odor of this pure preparation is so delightful that it is a luxury to apply it. It is as harmless as water. Sold by druggists and perfumers.

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**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.



ALLEN WEIR, : : Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1879.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**

**EASTERN STATES.**

**Darien Canal Statistics.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Commercial Bulletin has a statistical article showing that by the time the isthmus canal is opened the tonnage that may be expected to avail itself of the Darien route will amount to from two and a half to three millions yearly. That canal will cost \$200,000,000 at least, interest on which would call for an annual net income for meeting all expenses of \$15,000,000. Now, De Lesseps, carefully considering what shipping could afford to pay, fixes his tolls at \$3 per ton of vessel tonnage. Accepting this excessive rate, his total income upon three millions of tonnage would be \$9,000,000, or \$60,000 short of interest charges, to say nothing of working expenses. These figures are sufficient condemnation of the scheme to all shrewd financiers.

**A Better Tariff on Chinese Importations.**  
Representative Horace Davis will shortly introduce two important revenue bills which have an interesting bearing upon the Chinese question.

The first will provide for an increase of the tariff duty on foreign rice from the existing rate of 2 1/2 cents per pound to 4 cents, and for changing the 20 per cent ad valorem duty on Chinese raw oil to a specific duty of 25 cents per gallon.

Both of these articles are consumed entirely by the Chinese, and pay a very light tax. The other bill will provide for imposing another internal tax of three or four dollars per pound upon the manufacture in this country of smoking opium from the crude material. The imported manufactured article, worth from \$8 to \$10 per pound, now pays a customs duty of \$6; whereas crude opium, which is worth \$3 or \$4 per pound, pays a duty of only \$1 per pound, and as it takes two pounds of crude material to make one of smoking opium a government loses \$4 revenue on every pound manufactured for smoking purposes in this country. These enactments would manifestly make the United States a less desirable place of residence for all Mongolians who consume the rice and oil and smoke opium.

**Confirmations.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate to day confirmed the following nominations to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary: James Russel Lowell, of Massachusetts, to Great Britain; John W. Foster, of Indiana, to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to Mexico. Consuls: Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, at Belfast; James W. Siler, of Arkansas, at Mayaguez; Stephen A. Simonson, of New York, to be assistant appraiser for the port of New York; and Dr. Phillip S. Wales to be chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery and surgeon-general of the navy.

**Open for Business.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The new American Union Telegraph Co. opened for business yesterday at Buffalo, Boston, Baltimore and Canada and intermediate points. The rates charged were exactly the same as the Western Union. The officers said they were not really ready for business, and would not be until about the first of March. They had consented to anticipate that date merely to accommodate the new French Cable Co., which decided to begin the transmission of messages to France and the continent yesterday. The rates asked by the latter company are also similar to those of their competitors.

**New York Democrats in Tilden's Array.**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Tildenites and Tammanyites have gone in force to Albany, each striving to obtain an advantage over the other in filling vacancies in the State committee. Urgent telegrams were received here by rivals, commanding their presence. It is understood that the two Tilden men to be appointed will be Clawson, the great brewer, and Harry Havemeyer. The former will represent the Germans on the committee, and is regarded as favored by Oswald Orientorier, proprietor of the Staats Zeitung.

**Important Recommendations.**

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27.—The governor, in his annual message, recommends that women be given the right to vote on the school question, and that prohibition take the place of the present liquor law.

**Steamboat Disaster.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The steamboat Charmer with 2,100 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire 25 miles above the mouth of the Red River. Eight lives were lost—two chambermaids, two cooks, two cabin boys, one fireman and one deck hand. The boat and cargo were valued at \$130,000.

**The C. F. Syndicate.**

It has been decided by the committee in charge of the Central Pacific syndicate not to dispose of any of the stock at private sale. Applications for it amount, in the aggregate, already to over half the number of shares on hand, and the committee find it impossible to reconcile all the interests concerned any other way than by offering each an equal chance in a free and open market. The first 50,000 shares will be for sale on Thursday, the 29th inst., in the New York stock exchange, at a starting price ranging from \$2 to \$4. The sale price is purposely made low in order to give an ample opportunity for profit to customers.

**The Harris Naval Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House committee on naval affairs agreed to report favorably on the bill of representative Harris providing for the reorganization of the navy. The bill is accompanied by an elaborate report, which was unanimously adopted, and is intended as the forerunner of legislation looking to complete the organization of the navy, and authorizes the secretary of the navy to cause to be made a thorough inspection of all vessels in the navy and all stores

and material, and to sell such as are pronounced unworthy. It provides for the establishment of a permanent construction fund of the navy, which shall comprise appropriations made therefor from time to time by congress, and the proceeds arising from the sale of condemned vessels of the navy, and condemned material, stores, and supplies, which fund shall be used and expended by the secretary of the navy in the construction, armament and equipment of new naval vessels, and for no other purpose.

**Maine Difficulties Adjusted.**

ACQUITT, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court last evening answered to the questions of the fusionist legislature, deciding against the fusionists on all points, and holding the Republican organization to be legal and constitutional. Smith says that the controversy is ended and that he can only submit; that he has got through playing governor and is going home. His views are adopted by most fusionists who will take their seats in the Legislature.

The Capitol Guards and Richards' light infantry marched out of the State house at 9 o'clock this morning.

**Weary of the Cares of the State.**

The Fusion legislature, after a prolonged secret session, adjourned to the first Wednesday of August next. Many of the members will go home and not return here till that date. Others will go back to the people of their districts to abide by their decision as to joining or remaining out of the State House Legislature. Others will take their seats among their Republican brethren. The counted in members will, some of them, go home, while others will contest the seats with their rivals of the capital for the sake of getting the pay usually voted defeated contestants. Two Fusionists today appeared in the Republican House and numerous others have expressed their intention to follow them. Fusionist Governor Smith and Talbot, speaker of the Fusion House, will leave for home to-morrow. Sawyer promises to return the valuation books to the office of the Secretary of State, and it is thought that he will not claim to be secretary any longer. It is the opinion on all sides that the contest is now ended and the excitement closed.

**Riot in Virginia.**

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Intense excitement prevails in Shenandoah county, in consequence of an apprehended collision between white and black laborers at Columbia furnace, in that county. Governor Halliday has received a telegram from the sheriff of Shenandoah asking for the assistance of troops in quelling the riot, and also one from Capt. Magruder of the Woodstock military company stating that he has notice of a serious riot at the point mentioned, and asking for orders what to do. The governor directed him to place his command at the disposal of the sheriff.

**Aid for a Texas Railroad.**

The House committee on railway and canals has adopted the report of the subcommittee in favor of a bill to aid the construction of a railroad from San Antonio, Texas, to Laredo on the Rio Grande. The bill was ordered favorably reported to the House, with the request that it be recommitted for further consideration.

**Increase of Armament Appropriations.**

The Senate committee on appropriations have decided to report the appropriation bill back to the Senate with a recommendation that the amount granted by the House for the armament of sea coast fortifications, namely, \$225,000, be increased to \$400,000. The committee will also recommend an increase of \$50,000 in the House item for the preservation and repair of fortifications. The terms of the provision for the armament of fortifications as to include not only the conversion of smooth bores into rifled ordnance, but also specially to manufacture four improved breech loading rifled guns of twelve inch calibre.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**Ireland's Distress.**

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin makes an appeal for government aid, and states that the amounts thus far distributed are but a drop in the ocean of need. He fears the recurrence of the disaster of 1847, when abundance of assistance was forthcoming, but too late to save life. The distress in Ireland is intensifying under the influence of hard frost and biting cold, which during the last four days succeeded the mild weather which had prevailed since Christmas.

**Formidable War Vessel.**

ROME, Jan. 26.—The monster (Italian) double turreted ironclad Duilio, the most powerful war vessel in the world, on the trial voyage Saturday gave 14 miles per hour, working six-sevenths of her full capacity. She has a powerful ram, and at the stern a torpedo boat.

**Congratulatory.**

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—On the 25th anniversary of the Czar's accession to the imperial throne of Russia the Prince of Wales and a German Princess, related to the emperor, will visit St. Petersburg with their numerous suites. It is expected that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, nephew of Emperor William, will represent Germany on that occasion. All the German regiments, of which the Czar is honorary commander, will send deputations to St. Petersburg.

**Lord Mayor's Banquet.**

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—At a meeting of the town council a resolution to abandon the Lord Mayor's banquet on February 3d, and give £500 to the poor of the city was unanimously adopted. The lord lieutenant has done his utmost to impress upon the government the fearful condition of Ireland.

**English in Central Asia.**

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—Under the influence of England an understanding has been arranged between Persia and Beloochistan, as against Afghanistan, and Persia will occupy Herat. Beloochistan will receive a portion of the Afghan territory in return for supporting the English occupation of Canabar.

**Marriage of Garibaldi.**

ROME, Jan. 27.—Telegrams from Capri announce that a civil marriage ceremony between Gen. Garibaldi and Donna Francesco was performed to-day. The general at the same time recognized his two children, Manlio and Clelia.

**The Popular Meeting Question.**

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The chamber of deputies to-day rejected, by a vote of 322 to 162, the

motion of Louis Blaine for the abrogation of all laws restricting the right of public meetings or formation of associations.

**Slave Trade to be Suppressed.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—A convention has been signed by Saffa Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, and Sir Austin Layard, for the suppression of the slave trade in Turkey.

**PACIFIC COAST.**

**Lake Mead Water Job.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The board of supervisors last night, by a vote of 7 to 5, voted to saddle the Lake Mead water job on the city. A sharp debate preceded the vote, in which Perry flatly charged that there were 7 men in the board fixed, and it was no use to talk. Stetson changed his vote and gave notice of reconsideration.

**Reduction of Cable Rates.**

James Gamble, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has received advices from the New York office, that, owing to the opening for business of the new French cable, a reduction of 6 1/2 cents per word will be made in all cable messages from California to all portions of Europe outside of Great Britain and Ireland, to take effect February 1st. No reduction in rates to Great Britain and Ireland until the new cable company is prepared to complete there.

**The Belcher Mine.**

At the annual meeting the old board was re-elected, except F. A. Taittie vice J. D. Fry. 85,110 1/2 shares were represented. Secretary Crockett's report showed receipts during the past year of \$46,554 21, of which \$416,000 was derived from assessments. The present indebtedness is \$44,235 96. The superintendent, reviewing the year's work, announces that he has the greatest hopes that in the near future the Belcher mine will again come to the front as one of the leading mines of the Comstock.

**The Prince of Diplomats.**

Reclined on a rich velvet fauteuil, or on a chaise longue, M. De Talleyrand—his flowing curls, now powdered and scented—would listen in silence, and in a kind of cat's sleep, to the lively chit-chat of the ladies grouped around him, who cared more to amuse him than to amuse themselves. It is singular that one known to have been habitually so silent a man should have left a reputation for brilliancy in the social circle. From his habit of nearly closing his eyes—a habit that grew upon him as he advanced in years—he could scarcely have appeared even an attentive or interested listener. His drooped eyelids and the smile on his face would rather seemingly have indicated a mind occupied with some dreamy thoughts of his own. Yet when, occasionally, half rising from his seat, or changing his position, he opened his eyes on the company, with a glance full of malice, but not of ill-nature, and uttered some piquant remark or amusing bon mot, (which he had, doubtless, been meditating) he gave, in a few words, a concentrated reply, as it were, to the whole conversation. And usually it was so fit, so appropriate, that it fixed itself in the memory of its hearers; unlike the wordy declamation which, as a noise in the air, floated away from Mme. De Stael's admiring audience, without leaving a trace of its meaning in the mind. How little has been recorded of Talleyrand's conversation that is not in the form of an epigram or bon mot! Even in diplomatic conference he spoke very little. His colleagues guessed his opinions, rather than learned them from his words. And he never would argue; but after listening with an approving, almost deferential air—as though thankfully receiving information—he gave his opinion on the question at issue; possible, however, in the fewest words; and generally, as was deemed the perfection of cautious and ruse diplomacy in that day (and the practice may even in these virtuous times be not wholly extinct,) in a form that differed by a straining of terms, of some difference in explanation, should he afterwards think it expedient to alter his views. Even in his own private circle he would play at whist or billiards—and he was fond of both—for hours without uttering a word that was not strictly required by the game. He revived at his receptions the old French fashions of suppers—and they were suppers at which Brillat-Savarin often assisted. Talleyrand never partook of them; but it was then he most usually departed from his silent system and shared in the sprightly causerie of his guests. On these occasions Mme. Grant, who, less strict in her regime than Talleyrand, enjoyed the supper immensely, was accustomed to indulge in her most brilliant sallies. Simpleton, as she was reputed to be, her remarks were often sufficiently saring to bring two or three notes to Talleyrand next morning, inquiring whether such and such observations made by Mme. Grant had not been made avec intention.—Temple Bar.

Some Harvard students offered the printer \$300 for an advance copy of the questions to be submitted to them at an examination. The printer had completed the job and parted with the sheet; but he obtained an old set of questions, put them in type and struck off a proof, which he sold to the students for \$300. They did not discover the double quality of the fraud till examination day.

**NEWS SUMMARY.**

Pen wants to be recognized by the United States.—The House committee on Yorktown celebration for the erection of a monument of \$100,000 to meet the expenses of the celebration.—The Senate committee on territories will report unanimously in favor of the confirmation of Ed. H. Murray as governor of Utah.—Indians who settle on the Malheur reservation will not be supported in claims by the government.—Wm. M. Leese, chief clerk of the Indian office, says the Chayennes and Sioux tell the truth when they say that they were starved at the agency.—The Manufacturers' & Merchants' Bank, New York, will reorganize as a national bank.—A young woman at Springfield, Mo., shot her cousin for pulling a chair from under her.—Five thousand people witnessed the execution at Delassus, Mo., of Chas. E. Harding.—Two men without license were found at Atlanta enticing negroes to go to Mississippi, and were fined \$150 each.—A prize fight between Clarke, of Ohio, and Murray, of New York, took place at Toledo; Clarke winner in the 25th round.—Bolton cotton operatives have secured a 10 per cent. advance in wages.—Parnell held a meeting at Cleveland on the 24th.—St. Patrick's Aid Society called \$1,000 to Mansion House relief committee, Dublin.—Parnell addressed an immense audience in Buffalo and raised \$6,000.—A Pennsylvania Judge has decided that a railroad company is not responsible for the loss of goods destroyed in transit by a mob.—The Mapleson Opera company received \$60,000 for a two weeks' engagement in Chicago.—Forty-two cowboys engaged in Texas village, killed the city marshal, two citizens, and wounded five others.—The Stanley-African expedition has established a trading post on the Congo at a place claimed by both England and Portugal.—A scheme of economic reforms for Cuba will shortly be submitted to the Spanish Cortes.—Chinese troops have reached the borders of Russia with 70 Englishmen in command.—There is a probability of the necessity arising for the importation of American grain into Russia next Spring.—Efforts are being made to re-establish friendly relations between the Czar and Czarina of Russia.—The bark Sarah E. Frazer was run down by the steamship Sardinia and the Captain's wife and a seaman drowned.—There are 4,000 unemployed laborers in London whose families are destitute.—There is scarcely a county in Ireland in which terrible privation does not exist.—About 80 persons were present at the official banquet given Gen. Grant in Havana.

A slight fall of snow in San Francisco on the 26th.—Judge Sawyer has denied a rehearing in the case of Burke vs Flood.—Leaders of the Greenback party in Maine have organized a "Brick Pomeroy League," devoted to Communist doctrines.—Mrs. Grant celebrated her birthday at Havana on the 26th.—Earthquake shocks have been reported in Cuba—Chinese rice to the amount of 55,000,000 pounds was landed in San Francisco last year; not oil during the same period, 408,000 gallons.—The Chicago wheat market shows undoubted evidence of manipulation by speculators.—Nine boys broke through the ice at North Providence and were drowned.—Scribner, who murdered his two children, has been sent to the Illinois penitentiary for life.—Kent & Werner's jewelry store, Louisville, burned; loss, \$40,000.—Afghans are preparing for another demonstration against the British forces at Shripshur.—The Czar will organize the police and place it under a separate ministry.—The people and press of Constantinople are virulent against England.—68,000 pounds of smoking opium and 300,000 pounds of crude opium were imported into the United States in 1878.—Daguet will introduce a bill to encourage artesian well boring in Nevada.—Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, is in Washington on business connected with the Ute Indian question.—Senator Sharon denies having drawn a cent of his pay for the present Congress.—The management of all matters pertaining to the collection of the wealth, debt and taxation of the United States for the census report, has been tendered to Robt. B. Porter of the Inter-Ocean.—Cutting down of railroad rates has begun on the Vandavia road leading from St. Louis.

Jay Gould has been elected president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.—Companies have been formed to develop the production of petroleum in Australia.—The trade of Australia with Great Britain is over \$70,000,000 per year; with the United States less than \$3,000,000.—Hayt, Indian commissioner, will probably resign.—Murat Halstead says the Grant boom will end at the Pennsylvania State Convention next week.—The Italian parliament was prorogued on the 27th.—The Greek ministry has resigned on account of the financial vote.—Geo. H. South, mate of the ship John Bryoe, fell overboard in New York harbor and was drowned.—The senate finance committee has invited the secretary of the treasury to give his views of funding.—The nomination of Norman Buck, Associate Judge of Idaho, has been confirmed.—Grant's nearest friends again announce that he is not a presidential candidate.—Major Burke, Louisiana state treasurer and editor of the New Orleans Democrat, and Major Hearsy, former editor of the same, are to fight a dual; contract for the city printing is at the bottom of the affair.

The Duchess of Marlborough, says the Boston Advertiser, now the first lady in Ireland, dislikes poplin, but her example is lost upon her sister. American ladies once drank no tea, out of political spite, and the ladies of Lima give their last golden ring to keep up the fight against Chili a little longer. But no political, patriotic, or national sentiment can induce Irish ladies to wear poplin, or to have their upholstery done with, or to best and almost only dress material produced in Ireland.

The late Mrs. Catherine Hogarth Dickens was in her youth a pretty, bright-looking young woman. In her later years she is described by an acquaintance as a comfortable-looking matron of the English middle class, amiable, but commonplace in conversation.

**State and Territorial.**

Williamette Valley.  
Cottage Grove is one of the most flourishing little towns in the State.  
The Democratic Central Committee for Polk county will meet at Dallas on the 31st of January.  
The Corvallis post office has been promoted from a fourth to a third class post office. N. E. Barber is in charge as P. M.  
Judge Bonham and family have returned to Salem after a sojourn of several months in Roseburg, fully restored to health.  
Ill health has again compelled W. B. Carter, State printer, to repair to California. The Corvallis Gazette during his absence will be under editorial charge of F. M. Johnson and Jas. A. Yantis.

The road from Corvallis to Alsea valley is so completely blocked with fallen timber that the mail carrier has to make the journey on foot. The same is true in a great degree of the road to Yaquina.  
The Orphan's Home, Salem, has for the past six years been under the management of James Thompson and wife, who during that time have given entire satisfaction and faithfully discharged their trust. All the orphans of suitable age have attended the public schools of the city.  
The Corvallis Gazette says: Grandma Wells, while standing in her daughter's door, and seeing the train bearing Messrs. Koehler and Brandt pass, remarked that it was the first time the cars passed her. Up to that time, for nearly 70 years, she has kept ahead of the railroad. It was the first time she ever seen a train of cars. The same is true of Uncle Jake Grimley. Grandma Wells makes her home with her son at Philomath, and we firmly believe that if she lives until next Fall that she can ride between Corvallis and Philomath on the Yaquina railroad.

Strom in the vicinity of Camp Watson are looking well.  
The Coquille was higher last week than at any time since '62.  
The weather has moderated and all Jacksonville has caught cold.  
The Coos Bay Argus has suspended publication; cause, lack of support.  
Southern mails are again running on schedule time. The largest mail that ever went over the route passed Gardiner a few days since for Coos City.

L. H. White, of Douglas county, claims to have constructed, put machinery into and repaired more mills in the past year than any other man in the State.  
The Plaineader advocates the building in Roseburg of a school house that will at once be convenient to the city and a greatly needed convenience to the inhabitants.  
The Eastern Oregon fever prevails in the vicinity of Roseburg, and it is thought that it will carry off quite a number of prominent and substantial citizens in the Spring.

The Star furnishes the following statistics of the Roseburg school district: Total number of children between the ages of four and twenty years, 334; males, 163; females, 171. Total number of voters, 218. Besides the public school there are two private institutions of learning in the city, having together an average attendance of 53.  
An unknown disease is decimating the flocks of W. B. Kincaid, of Rogue river.  
Measles are migrating southward. They have reached Phenix, and are menacing Jacksonville.

Freight from Roseburg to Ashland is \$3 50 per hundred. Roads are heavy and team laborious for both teams and drivers.  
The paymaster from California has arrived at Fort Klamath and the boys in blue are happy in the possession of sundry greenbacks.  
This season promises to be the most favorable one the miners of Southern Oregon have experienced in many years. The supply of water is ample and promises to continue so for some time to come.  
The cold, frosty weather of some time ago worked considerable damage to many ditches, especially those built on unfavorable ground, to say nothing of the delay occasioned, with water running to waste.

The Sterling Company, after being delayed some time by snow in its ditch, commenced sipping Saturday. Everything is in the best shape, and the superintendent fully expects to run nearly the year round, so great is the amount of snow at the headwaters of the ditch.  
All that remains of Pocahontas, once a lively mining town in its day, River Valley, is less than half a dozen dilapidated buildings. A school, however, is still in progress.  
The body of Ami Bogue, the sheepherder who was frozen to death in Wasco county, was found and interred by his brothers four weeks after death.

James F. Nelson, of the law firm of Dunbar & Nelson, Goldendale, died on the 22d inst. He leaves a young wife, having been married last November.  
The number of hogs killed and packed in Walla Walla this season is almost 2,000.  
Over \$1,400 has been subscribed to make a wagon road down Steptoe Canyon to Snake river.  
The survey of the Utah and Northern railroad has been completed as far as John Day river.  
The Ken strike is over at Walla Walla, news resuming business at reduced wages, and their products falling to 32 1/2 cents a dozen.

The hills in the Butte Creek region are green with growing grass and farmers are busy plowing for Spring crops.  
Improved farms up in Eastern Oregon, in the Grand Ronde valley, can be bought at from \$6 per acre upwards, according to the location and character of the improvements. First class farms of from 500 to 1,000 acres, suitable for both stock and grain raising, well watered, fenced and timbered can be bought for \$2 per acre.  
The weather at Walla Walla, says the Watchman, is delightful. Not a speck of snow in the valley. On the contrary, young grass and green clover are giving Mother Earth a charming appearance. The thermometer is up above 50° every day, and at night fails to touch freezing point. Had we such weather even in the month of May, we could not help praising it. Farmers are busy putting in grain.

The railroad track from Seattle to the coal mines has been cleared and cars are running. There was a balance of over \$200,000 in the territorial treasury at Olympia on the 1st of January.

**A Touching Home Picture.**

The present King of Denmark, it is said, is regarded more as an indulgent father than a monarch by his people. His kingdom is, fortunately, not too large for him to maintain a watchful, kindly guardianship over every village and district, and many are the stories told of his sudden interference (like the good, powerful genii of the fairy tales) in some cases of individual suffering.

His children have inherited his integrity and gentleness; and the simple, sincere qualities which would have made them beloved as peasants have brought to them passionate homage in their high positions. Alexandra and Dagmar, the future Queen of England and Empress of Russia, are probably more beloved by the English and Russians, though foreigners, than any members of the royal families into which they have married.

There was something peculiarly simple and touching in the domestic life at the royal palace at Copenhagen during last Summer. The good old King gathered all his children and grandchildren about him; and the Royal and Imperial Highnesses, old and young, behaved very much as an American family would do who had come home to "grandfather's" for Thanksgiving.

The little palace was so full that some of the princes had to be lodged outside. There were family dinners, where the heirs to the most powerful thrones in the world told anecdotes of their boys and babies just like other fond, foolish parents.

The old King walked out every day, pleased and proud, with his grandchildren about him. The pleasantest day of the Summer, probably, was one when the Princess of Wales, the Czarina of Russia and the Crown Princess of Denmark took their children and went out of sight of everybody to a lonely island, not for a state excursion, but for a real homely picnic.

The children played in the sand, and their mothers sat on the beach talking, no doubt as they did when they were girls together.

The whole kingdom rejoiced in this happy home-coming. When the day for parting came, the entire population of Copenhagen closed their houses and repaired to the shore to bid farewell to their beloved princesses. Women cried and men shouted as the ship parted her moorings, and the air was rent with passionate cries of,

"Good-bye Dagmar!"

"God keep you, Alexandra!"

Opposed to this picture is that of the Czar of Russia, whose power is absolute over the most mighty kingdom in the world, yet who goes abroad but seldom, it is said, and then in an agony of actual terror for fear of assassination. "It is character alone, after all, which tells" in princes as in peasants.

**Doing a Favor.**

Early yesterday morning a poorly-dressed and seedy-looking person about 50 years old entered the post office and proceeded to warm his hands at one of the registers. He made no inquiries about mail, and after he had been loafing around for two hours a policeman got his eyes on him and asked:

"Say, old man, have you any business here?"

"Well, no," was the reply.

"Any work to do?"

"No. I kinder thought I'd lay off this Winter."

"Any friend here?"

"No."

"I think you are a vagrant," continued the officer as he took another look at him.

"Mebbe I am," sighed the old man.

"And I think I'll take you down."

"Well, I'll go alone."

The officer escorted him down to the station-house, registered his name, and then proceeded to search his pockets. Each one panned out a "wad" of money, making a total of \$1,600.

"Why didn't you tell me you had this money?" demanded the policeman.

"Why didn't you ask me?"

"Didn't I say I took you for a vagrant, and you didn't deny it, either?"

"Well, I don't know anything about your city laws," quietly replied the old man. "I've got two married daughters, and I came in to buy each of 'em a \$600 piano for New Year's, but if it's agin' any of our laws, I'll take the next train for home. I'm getting purty old, and I don't want any fuss with anybody."

"Well, you might have saved yourself all this trouble," said the officer, as he escorted him to the street.

"Don't mention it," was the answer.

"If I took any trouble on your account it's all right, and you needn't thank me. I am always willing to oblige anybody who can appreciate it. Purty cold day isn't it?"

The first dark night after New Year's hundreds of Philadelphia ministers waked down town trying to swap a bagful of fancy slippers for a pair of stout boots.

**Drying Up.**

Professor Richard A. Proctor, in his last lecture in New York, on "The Life and Death of a World," presented his views as to the future of the earth. He estimates that our world has existed as an independent whole five hundred millions of years. Of this time, one hundred millions of years were occupied in the change of the earth from a vaporous to a solid and liquid state. For three hundred millions of years there was too great a degree of heat on the earth for it to be the abode of life, and for one hundred millions of years the frame of the earth has been very much as it is now.

In reaching this conclusion, Professor Proctor accepts as evidence illustrating the processes of the earth, the condition of the other planets. On the theory that the larger the planet the slower it would cool, he finds that Jupiter will cool down to our present standard in 3,000,000,000 years, and that the moon reached the condition of the earth 420,000,000 years ago. That is to say, Jupiter is very moist and the moon very dry. Jupiter represents the earth as it was millions of years ago, and the moon the dry, uninhabitable condition it will reach in about twenty-five millions of years.

This general statement simply indicates Professor Proctor's line of speculation or argument. Looking at Jupiter, he sees the humid condition of the earth as it was in the past, and, turning his telescope on the moon, sees what the earth will be in years to come. In one case he sees the atmosphere surcharged with vapor, which is in time to become seas and rivers on the surface of the planet. In the other he finds no atmosphere of appreciable density, no water on the surface, and no signs of life. Around Jupiter the vapor is so dense that the surface of the planet cannot be seen, except where some tremendous force has torn the cloud away. On the moon there are the dry beds of seas and rivers, the wide craters of extinct volcanoes, and numerous signs to indicate that the moon once was as our world is now. On the one hand is a great world cooling gradually to the point when it will become the scene of busy life, and on the other a smaller world, cold, dead, deserted.

Taking observations in all directions, Professor Proctor arrives at the conclusion that the waters now on the surface of the earth will gradually soak into the interior, the crust cooling and breaking into large cavities. As there is room in the interior for twice as much water as now finds place on the earth's surface, the crust, as the interior cools, will become dry and dead. There will be no seas and rivers, no atmosphere, no life. The progress toward this period of universal death will be gradual, extending over 25,000,000 years. There is less water now than there was in the time of Adam, and less than there was in the time of Christ. The earth having reached the maximum stage of development, is now on the decline—is wearing out as it were, is on the grade toward a state of desert dryness.

Those who look with favor on this theory will not be slow to remember that the Desert of Sahara was once a part of the ocean; that the so-called great American Desert was at one time a great sea; that there were in the time of Alexander many rivers in Central Asia which are now dry channels; that the Caspian Sea is many feet lower than it was 2,000 years ago.

Many people now living will tell you that Lake Michigan is seven feet lower than when they first settled on its shores; that many swamp districts are now good farming land; that many streams which forty years ago could not be forded except in Summer are now little rills; that large ponds of twenty years ago have now no existence. Do these things point to the truth of Professor Proctor's theory? If Lake Michigan falls seven feet in fifty years it will be easy to see that the chain of great lakes will be as dry as Sahara long before the twenty-five million years have elapsed.

Professor Proctor does not tell us what is to become of the dried up and useless world's, but leads us to infer that higher orders of the universe are to succeed them.—Inter Ocean.

About this time the mean people of the world are individualizing themselves from the rest of their fellow-creatures by taking their presents into the shops and asking the money value of the same.

Willum: "Not quite so active as you was twenty years ago, Tummus?" Tummus: "No. I hain't, Willum; I find I can't run up a score lately, but if anybody asks me to 'ave a drink, I jumps at the offer."

Elder sister (to little one who appeared to take great interest in Mr. Skibbons.)—"Come, little pet, it is time your eyes were shut in sleep." Little Pet—"I think not. Mother told me to keep my eyes open when you and Mr. Skibbons were together."

**The Rat Catcher.**

A gray haired little man, a dog of no particular breed and less beauty, save in the amiable wag of his tail, and a box strapped across the little man's back—these three items filled the bill of a rat catching concern that slowly coursed its way down Columbia avenue on Saturday.

He had followed rat catching for many years, the old man said—how many he didn't then recall—and he had been successful in his work. At the stables on Seventh and Washington avenue he had cleaned out 317 rats in one day. It was a common occurrence for him to get 75 out of a house, and often he had captured over a hundred in stores. Grain stores are especially prolific of rats. The box containing ferrets and the dog that trotted so demurely behind were important adjuncts of the business.

There were four ferrets in the box. These he had owned for several years, having obtained them from the captain of a schooner sailing between this country and Liverpool. A peep into the opening made for ventilation satisfied the reporter as to what kind of "varmint" a ferret is. He has a long body, which is thin and supple, as though boneless. The neck is long and tapers down to a head with a very sharp snout. The eyes are small and red, hence the expression, "As red as a ferret's eyes." The owner said that these had become so well domesticated that they could be handled without fear.

"How do I go to work? Well, I examine a house, carefully ascertaining where the rat holes are! Then, over all but two of these I place a net with small meshes. The ferret is put into a hole, and that is immediately covered with a net. I then station myself with the dog at the only hole left open. I am armed with a club, which takes a heavy part in the business should the rats become too numerous for the dog. It is hardly ever more than five minutes before a rat bounces out of the uncovered hole and the dog receives him in his mouth. The ferret, after having been through the house, works out himself, and leaves hardly any rats behind."

"I never used the same ferret twice in succession," he explained, "and that is the reason I carry four of them. They become tired, and if used too often stop to rest, and therefore time is lost."

He did not know what became of the rats, as he never took them himself. It seemed remarkable, but a rat had never been known to turn on a ferret, the rat seeming to recognize the ferret as his enemy, and always going out of the way just as fast as possible. Contests in close quarters between a rat and ferret had invariably resulted in a victory for the ferret, for, with all the nimbleness of the rat, the ferret is the most active and takes the rodent by the throat before he is aware of such a near approach.

While the old man talked he thrust his hands in the box and among his pets without the slightest fear of being bitten by them, and said to the reporter that in his own room he gave the little yellow coated fellows perfect freedom. "It is not," he said, "an unusual occurrence for persons to have them about the house, and it was a matter of some surprise that such was not more frequently the rule, as it was a certain preventive against rats and mice. The ferret is fond of blood, and it is this thirst that gives him such an excellent zest in the hunt for rats. If any one should own a male and female, it is not long before they are the possessors of a large number. They are well known for their fecundity, producing as many as two litters in one year. They eat raw meat, and the fresher it is the better they like it, having an excellent relish for the taste of blood. So strong is this developed in them that care has to be taken not to let them get among chickens, for they would kill and suck the blood from a dozen chickens in a night."

The little old man who gives this information has been able to make a comfortable living following the calling of a rat catcher, and when not otherwise employed it keeps him busy dividing his attention as equally as possible between the dog and ferrets, for there is intense jealousy between these members of that household.—Phil Record.

'Twas a very small boy, and his birth day came on a recent Sunday. "Is it wicked to be born on Sunday?" asked he of his mother. "No, but it keeps your father home from church."

Some people don't believe that Dan Rice is a converted and reformed man. They think that it is a new dodge of his to advertise "the only bob tailed rhinoceros ever seen in this country."

"Which do you think would be the easiest for me to change myself into—a lion, a horse, or an ass?" asked a conceited fellow of a friend. "Oh, into an ass, by all odds, as that wouldn't be so much of a change," was the reply.

**OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**N. S. PORTER,**  
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Olympia, W. T.

**H. C. STRUVE,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
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**OLYMPIC HOTEL,**  
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**NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,**  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
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Free Coach and from the House.

JAS. McNAUGHT, JON. F. McNAUGHT,  
**McNaught Brothers,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALERS IN

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THE MOST

**Complete Stock**

North of San Francisco

ORDERS

BY EXPRESS OR MAIL,

Promptly attended to.

**SIGN--CITY DRUG STORE,**  
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**THE OLYMPIA**

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Takes pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to fill orders for

**All STYLES of BROOMS**

—OF A—

GOOD QUALITY AND

AT LOW RATES.

Send for prices. Address all orders to  
**WOODRUFF & VANEPPE,**  
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IMMENSE

**Spring Stock!**

FROM THE EAST.

**DRY GOODS,**  
**CLOTHING,**

**CARPETS,**

**BOOTS**

**AND—**  
**SHOES!**

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

**Come Early and Often!**

**SECURE BARGAINS.**

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

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**General Merchandise**

Of extra Quality.

**HARDWARE!**

House and Ship Carpenters' Tools,

Ship Chandlery,

Groceries,

Provisions,

Boots and Shoes,

Wines,

Liquors,

Cigars,

Etc.

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**BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER,**

Taylor's Sulky Rake,

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Sweepstake Plows,

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Etc., Etc.,

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**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST PRICE!**

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

**DRUGS**

**PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, ETC.**

Wholesale and Retail

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

Medicines,

Chemicals,

and Trusses

Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Glass,

Paints,

Oils and

Bruzeles.

A large assortment.

Soaps,

Perfumery,

Pomades,

Hair Oils,

And all Articles used for the Toilet.

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Quick Sales and Small Profits.

**Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.**

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

**ALASKA GOLD AND SILVER MINES.**

We copy the following from a report in the "Oregonian," of a lecture recently delivered by the eminent geologist and mineralogist, Prof. John Muir, upon the gold fields of Alaska:

"The speaker's description of the region of country embracing the gold and silver bearing sections of Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana, was graphic and full of interest, and he clearly showed that the geological and mineralogical formation in British Columbia and Alaska is the same, only the veins were more concealed by vegetable matter owing to the greater moisture prevailing and inducing the growth of vegetation. The mineral belt doubtless extends to Alaska and the mill on Baranoff Island near Sitka is on the same great lead as those in Nevada.

"Of the resources of the Territory of Alaska other than gold and silver, the speaker briefly spoke of copper to some extent and may be discovered in paying quantities. Iron is abundant, whole mountains of almost pure iron ore are being found in some parts."

The lecture is not fully reported, hence we must be satisfied with the foregoing only, which is a most important and gratifying announcement—coming as it does from so highly a distinguished and scientific man. We have always contended in our columns that Alaska is possessed of untold mineral wealth, and that the day was not far distant when the most astounding discoveries would be made, producing satisfactory results.

The fact that the ledge already discovered on Baranoff Island, is a continuation of those of Nevada must also apply to the other islands of the Alexander archipelago, in the same mountain range. The approaching spring exodus to the new placer discoveries on the Skagit is dwarfing everything else with the miners, but we learn that several parties are being fitted out in this country and in British Columbia, to proceed at an early date to Sitka and engage in a thorough summer's tour of prospecting amongst the coast islands and on the mainland above the Chilkat river.

The greatest drawback hitherto experienced by our miners in prospecting in Alaska has been the insecurity felt by them on account of the proximity of the Indians. Our eastern advisers, however, assure us the Senate committee on Territories have taken up in earnest the question of founding a civil government for the Territory; that General Butler, senator from South Carolina, has introduced in the senate a resolution to that effect, looking towards the erection of a Territorial form of government, and that this resolution has been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Butler, of South Carolina, Saunders, of Nebraska, and Slater, of Oregon. This committee have already begun taking testimony.

We want a quartz lode ourselves in Alaska, and another for our sisters, and our cousins and our aunts.

The Olympia "Standard" man is in the prophesy business again. A few weeks ago he said that Delegate Brents was to be renominated; now, he claims that Judge Jacobs will be the next republican nominee for Delegate. Guess again, brother M., about a dozen times, and maybe you can start a little reputation as an oracle of the republican party in our Territory.

The Seattle "Intelligencer" very properly says that if Port Townsend doesn't speedily make a move to secure her share of the trade resulting from the Skagit gold excitement, she will be a peg behind next year.

The immigration of whites from the south far exceeds that of negroes.

**LAND LAWS FOR ALASKA.**

We have been favored with a copy of the bill introduced by Delegate Brents, "to extend the land laws of the United States over the Territory of Alaska." We have examined the features of the bill and they have our approval. It seems carefully drawn and meets the requirements of the case.

The objection urged by the Alaska "Appeal," which we published in our last issue can we think be met by suitable instructions from the Secretary of the Interior. The bill attaches Alaska to, and makes it a part of, the surveying district of Washington Territory, the Surveyor General of this Territory to perform all the necessary additional duties. Whenever the public service shall require it, the President is authorized to appoint a Register and Receiver for said Alaska land district, who shall receive the same fees, compensation and emoluments as like officers at Walla Walla. Coal and timber lands can be entered in one hundred and sixty acre tracts to any one person at the maximum price of ten dollars per acre, and timber lands in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Provisions are made for trespass upon the public lands with coal and timber, but reservations are made in favor of "miners prospecting the country for coal veins, the location thereof, and the obtaining of specimens for analysis and test." The Secretary of the Interior is also "authorized to grant permission to take such moderate quantities of timber and coal from the public lands in said Territory as may be necessary for the purposes of commerce in the waters of said Territory, and for building and domestic purposes therein."

CHANGE.—Mr. James Jones, of this city, has sold out his variety store and news depot to Mr. F. A. Bartlett, brother of our townsman, Mr. C. C. Bartlett. Mr. Jones will continue his agency for the Tacoma mill company, and will deliver lumber on Union wharf, in quantities to suit, at reasonable prices, as shown by his card which will be found in another column. He will have an office with Mr. Blanchard on the second floor of the old custom house building. His agency will be a great convenience to parties wanting to purchase lumber. He is grateful for past favors and desires a continuance of his hitherto liberal patronage. Mr. Bartlett is a stirring business man, was for years in charge of a store at Dungeness, and will continue the business just acquired by him at the old stand. He will doubtless carry on a thriving trade. We learn that our young friend, Don C. Parrish, will continue to preside at the counter.

CHANGE.—Capt. H. G. Morse, the late popular commander of the Dakota, has been transferred to his old command, the City of Peking, of the Japan and China line. The numerous friends of Capt. Morse, will much regret his leaving our coast, whilst all will rejoice in his deserved promotion. The Dakota is now commanded by Captain Griffith, late first officer.

ARRIVAL.—Judge J. C. Haines, and wife, of Chicago, passed through here on Tuesday on the steamer Dakota, on their way to Seattle. The Judge comes to this Territory for the purpose of engaging in the practice of the law, and will probably locate in Seattle.

We are pleased to see that the Seattle "Intelligencer" has taken up the cudgel in favor of a telegraph line down the straits to Cape Flattery. The Argus has repeatedly urged the necessity of this move and its value to commerce.

COMMISSIONERS' doings next week.

**COMMUNICATED.**

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

EDITOR ARGUS:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you for publication, copy of a recent circular issued by the Canadian Commissioner of Customs, relative to the wrecking of foreign vessels in Canadian waters.

CIRCULAR NO. 230 A.] (NO. 16 A.)  
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, 19 Sept., 1879.

SIR:—Referring to Departmental Circular No. 210-3 of 5th March, 1878, on the subject of wrecking by foreign vessels in Canadian waters, I am desired by the Minister of Customs to inform you that circular is not to be understood as having any application to cases where life may be in danger, or where property may be jeopardized by delay, such for instance as the grounding of a vessel in circumstances in which immediate assistance would prevent a wreck; nor is there any possible case in which vessels of any nationality should be prevented from going to the rescue of persons in peril of their lives, or of vessels in danger of being lost.

You will understand the terms "wrecked vessels or property in Canadian waters" as referring to vessels and cargoes cast upon the Canadian shores and stranded or wrecked, requiring apparatus for their removal, or the discharge of cargo into other vessels; and to goods which may have been discharged or floated off therefrom, and cast upon the coast; and in either case coming within the provisions of the Revenue laws.

I am Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. JOHNSON.

This is of great importance to the owners of tugs on Puget Sound, and is a modification of the hitherto stringent regulations of the Canadian Customs upon this subject.

Yours respectfully,  
WM. GOVERNOR MORRIS,  
Special Agent.

**AN EVIDENT SWINDLE.**

The S. F. "Chronicle" of Jan. 13 contains the following advertisement:—

WANTED.—Fifty young men to join a surveying party; \$70 per month and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, S. Wade, Sitka, Alaska Territory.

An offer of this kind is apt to call out a very large number of applications, and we think it our duty to warn the public. There is nobody at Sitka able to employ 50 men at \$70 even for one month, and if there was, he would employ an agent here. The next mail for Sitka will leave Port Townsend, W. T., on the 13th of February, and answers (to any number) could not return until the end of March; but there is no prospect of any answers—there is no surveying work to be done except by the Government. We ask the postmaster at Sitka to watch the letters arriving for S. Wade, as we think he has a right to detain them. A thousand letters containing 3 cents each, may easily result from seven days' advertisement in this city and State.—"Alaska Appeal."

We are informed by the postmaster at this place that there are now in this post office 488 letters for S. Wade, addressed to Sitka. Mr. Learned has written to the postal agent at Portland, calling his attention to these facts.

MR. Tallentire and family left on the North Pacific yesterday for Olympia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The propriety of establishing a territorial form of government for Alaska will be considered by the Senate this winter. A sub-committee of the Committee on Territories has been taking the testimony of a person named Elliott, who has his headquarters at the Smithsonian Institute during the winter, and is said to be employed by the Fur Seal Company during the summer. Elliott is opposed to a territorial form of government in Alaska, and the Fur Seal Company is also opposed to such a government. Senator Butler, who is chairman of the sub-committee investigating the question, says that he thinks that the people of Alaska should be given some form of government for the protection of their lives and property. He has been informed that under an established form of government there would be considerable immigration to Alaska.

**Lumber, Lumber!**  
In future will deliver Lumber on dock, of all kinds, cheaper than ever sold in this place—from 500 feet to 200,000.  
51:3m.  
JAS. JONES,  
Office with H. L. Blanchard.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICES.**

Services will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Evening prayer on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock. Litany on Friday morning, at 10.

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

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

A fine assortment of legal blanks at Holcomb's.  
The ARGUS is kept for sale, regularly, at Mr. Holcomb's Variety Store.  
Two first-class sewing machines, a Wilson and a Singer, NEW, for sale. Apply at the ARGUS office.  
For Good cigars, go to Holcomb's

**Oxen For Sale.**

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

**J. A. KUHN,  
Attorney - At - Law.**

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.  
PORT TOWNSEND, WASH. TERR'Y.

**Executors' Notice to Creditors.**

In the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of  
**Solomon I. Katz, deceased.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned Executors of the estate of Solomon I. Katz, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within one year after the date of this notice to William Katz, one of the said Executors, at his place of business at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T., or be forever barred.

Dated the 29th day of January, 1880.  
WM. KATZ,  
ISRAEL KATZ,  
Executors of the estate of Solomon I. Katz, deceased.  
50:4t.

**New Goods**

**RECEIVED!**  
A LARGE STOCK OF

**GROCERIES**

—AND—  
**PROVISIONS**

Which are on sale at  
**The Lowest Rates for Cash.**

**CHARLES EISENBEIS,**

PROPRIETOR  
**Pioneer Bakery,**  
PORT TOWNSEND, T. W.

\$12 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made.  
\$12 Outfit free, Ad. True & Co., Augusta, Mo.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE  
PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

**WATERMAN & KATZ,**

**SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,  
Of all kinds.  
AGENCY FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO  
DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD  
At Liberal Discount.



ALL KINDS BUILDING MATERIAL  
AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS  
For Sale Cheap.

FURNITURE, LUMBER, DOORS,  
And Windows.

And dealers in  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
Buy and sell all kinds produce, furs, hides,  
Skins, Wool, Oil.  
**PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.**

**AUCTION SALE!**

Notice is hereby given that at  
**COUPEVILLE, ON WHIDBY ISLAND,**  
On Tuesday, 23d March, '80,  
At 10 o'clock a. m.

I will cause to be sold at public auction for cash, all the household goods and furniture of my father, Col. G. O. Haller, consisting in part of some fine old

**HEAVY FURNITURE**  
And Ornaments.

A large collection of valuable house plants  
Several good bed room sets  
A Grand Square Piano,  
Carpets, Stoves, Bedding,  
Some fine China,  
Crockery,  
Kitchen utensils  
And range,  
Tables,  
Chairs, &c

Also a lot of **FARMING** implements,  
Tools and Machinery, &c., from my father's farms. Also one small Grist mill, complete, capable of making good flour, arranged to work by horse power or small water power. Also one grain mill, arranged for hand or horse power. One small Whitehall boat and appurtenances complete. Other articles too numerous to mention. G. MORRIS HALLER,  
Agent for G. O. HALLER.  
Coupeville, Jan. 29, 1880.

**SUMMONS.**

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend.

**JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, Plaintiff,**  
vs.

**JOHN W. CHATTERTON, defendant.**  
Action brought in the above entitled court, and complaint filed in the county of Jefferson, in the office of the clerk of said District court,

To John W. Chatterton, Defendant  
In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, in Jefferson county, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, and San Juan in said Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein within sixty days after date of this summons, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought and the nature thereof is to recover, first—the sum of \$1480.00 being the amount due for four years' rent of the premises, situate in Island county, Washington Territory, known as the Montgomery farm, containing three hundred and twenty acres; and second—to recover the further sum of \$1789. gold coin, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1879, at the rate of one and one-half percent, per month, compounding every twelve months, being the amount due on a certain promissory note made by the said defendant, for said sum of \$1789, payable to the order of Grayville O. Haller, dated 1st May, 1879, and payable six months after date, which said note was endorsed and delivered to said plaintiff by said Haller; and further—to obtain an order of sale of the following described property, the same having been seized by sheriff of Island county, W. T., by virtue of a writ of attachment issued in this action, to-wit: One span of bay horses, set of double harness, farm wagon, five cows, four calves, seventeen hogs and pig, twenty sheep, seventy-five chickens, eighty-two sacks of barley, eleven tons of hay, and a lot of farming implements and tools and household furniture and utensils as appears by the sheriff's return to said writ. Witness the Honorable Rager [SEAL.] S. Greene, Judge of said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 19th day of December, 1879.  
45:6 JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk.  
G. Morris Haller, atty for plaintiff.

**PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK**  
Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

**BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.**

**SNOW** gone again.  
**ROADS** are very muddy.  
**SPRING** trade seems dull starting.  
**COUNTY** Commissioners' court this week.  
**THOSE** new subscribers are not all in yet.

**MRS. R. C. HILL**, of Whidby Island, has been in town under medical treatment.

**WE** are indebted to Mr. R. G. Patten, pursuer of the Dakota, and Mr. Harry Tibbals, of this place, for favors.

**THERE** will be an adjourned term of the Probate court on the 23d inst. Judge Kuhn finds that he will be unable to leave as soon as he expected.

**MRS. H. P. THOMPSON**, widow of the late Captain Thompson, will leave on the Dakota, on her way to Eureka, Cal. We are sorry to lose her from our midst.

**MARRIED**.—In Port Townsend, Feb. 2d, 1880, by W. H. H. Learned, Justice of the Peace, **ANDREW BOGATTE** to Miss **JENNIE KUISAK**, both of Jefferson Co.

**MORGAN** thinks that fresh meat ought to be eaten freely by everybody.

**SINCE** the telegraph office was moved into one of the front rooms of the ARGUS building, the side entrance between the latter and the post office building has been used entirely for the printing office.

**FORTHCOMING**.—We are in possession of some valuable manuscript original reports, of some English prospectors, of trips in Alaska and the Chitca country, which we will publish from time to time.

**RETURNED**.—Our town was gladdened on Tuesday by the return of Mr. Frank Bartlett, a late benedict. His wife had been sick, and did not accompany him. She will, however, be up on the next steamer.

**THE** family of the editor hereof have moved into a pleasant residence on the hill, and the family of Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, telegraph operator, have moved into the rooms just vacated on the second floor of the ARGUS building.

**INVALIDED**.—We regret to learn second assistant engineer John G. Bails, U. S. R. Marine, attached to the cutter Corwin, who has been in ill health for some time, was compelled to be removed to the Marine Hospital at this place on Sunday last, by a advice of the Marine Hospital Surgeon. We trust Mr. Bails' indisposition may be only temporary.

**TAKE** them on the fly—is what you have to do with Morgan's choice steaks, they sell so rapidly.

**LAND BUSINESS AT SITKA**.—We learn from our Eastern exchanges that the misunderstanding between Collector Ball and Capt. Beardslee, of the Jamestown, was brought up at cabinet meeting, and Capt. Beardslee was sustained—on the ground that the land in question had been used by him for a drill ground for his sailors, before the settler put in his notice of claim.

**THE** Skagit gold excitement has received a new impetus by the exhibition, in Seattle, of about ninety dollars' worth of dust brought down from there by a miner who went into the new diggings late in the season after most of the miners had left. The largest piece of gold weighed \$1.75, and was taken out of a pan of dirt from a bar eighty feet above the level of the river.

**A** large party of Good Templars went from this city Jan. 13, 1880, to the Union school house, on Dry Creek and organized a lodge of I. O. G. T., with L. Malone as W. C. T.; Mrs. Sallie Stanfield, W. V. T.; and Chas. Demery, W. S. The lodge starts off with twenty-nine charter members.—"W. W. Watchman." This lodge was organized within a few miles of Walla Walla, by State Deputy, J. V. Crawford, of Wabburg.

**OUR** friend, Mr. Jno. M. Izett, of San Juan, arrived last Saturday night on the Dispatch, and left on Monday for his home at Oak Harbor. He says that the reports about many sheep on San Juan Island being lost is not true. He says that if much more severe weather comes undoubtedly a great many sheep over there WILL die, but that as yet very few have been missing and that the bands are doing remarkably well.

**THE** "Californian," a large monthly publication in San Francisco, the second number of which has reached our table, is certainly by far the best of its kind on the Pacific Coast. It is issued from the office of the "Argonaut," and is generally credited to that sparkling and captivating writer, Frank Pixley. It bids fair to rival Scribner's or Harper's monthly. We hope it may have the circulation it deserves. Subscription price, \$3 per annum. Address "The Californian," P. O. Box 2319, San Francisco, Cal.

**THE** virtues you appreciate in others are half your own. The meat you buy at Morgan's is more so.

**ALASKA INDIAN WAR.**

We give below a few extracts from two letters—one from Miss M. J. Dunbar, a teacher in the mission school at Fort Wrangel, and the other from Mrs. E. G. Corlies, wife of the physician at the same place—relative to a desperate Indian fight which occurred there on the 14th of January. The letters are dated on the 20th, came down on the California, and were written to Mrs. Col. Briggs, of this place, who kindly placed them at our disposal. They explain themselves:

"Now, I must dismiss the pleasant part of my letter and refer to our late troubles which have greatly discouraged and saddened our hearts. Our mission was never in a more prosperous condition. But last week our Indians were attacked by the 'Hoochenoos,' and a dreadful fight occurred—killing three on our side and wounding more. Poor old 'Low-a-att,' our chief, and 'Moses,' of whom I have been telling you, were the first to fall—then, a brother of 'Low-a-att's.' THEY had two killed and several wounded, among whom was their chief.

The cause of the attack was our Indians destroying their hoochenoos stills a few days previous. They felt very sore over the matter and determined to have revenge. They came upon our Indians in the morning last Wednesday and first entered Moses' house where they had their war dance. They broke up everything in the house. This exasperated our men very much. . . . Mr. Young stood between the two parties and exposed his life, when the hoochenoos fired and Moses fell, then Low-a-att. . . . We were very sorry to lose our best Christian Indian, but are thankful that our pastor's life was spared. . . . The whites have organized and are guarding the village. . . . Reinforcements from the hoochenoos country are hourly expected."

"The Sticklines demand redress for the loss of their chief, and the hoochenoos will not yield. The garrison has been made ready to be closed at any time. . . . The white men have organized a committee to provide means of protection. . . . The evening before the fight my husband went to the hoochenoos ranch and dressed the wounds of those who had been injured in a hand to hand fight that day.

**PUGET SOUND AUDITORS**.—Auditor Smith, of Whatcom, like Auditor Booth, of King, has faithfully and acceptably served the people for (at the expiration of 1880) three terms or six years, and now declares himself out of the political field. His official record is a worthy one, upon which he can retire with honor. Rotation in office among Puget Sound Auditors, by the way, is almost unknown. Auditor Phillips, of Thurston, is now enjoying his twelfth official year, and Auditor Kandle, of Pierce, his eighth. Mr. Seavey, of Jefferson, seemed to hold a life lease of the office in his county; his re-elections numbering close upon a dozen and his official years close upon a score. Mr. McCullum, of Kitsap, can probably hold on as long as he wants, and it is much the same in Snohomish and Island. The true and only explanation of this condition of affairs is that in the men named the counties referred to got competent, reliable, accommodating officers, who became deservedly popular, and who could not be beat at the polls by any one placed against them.—"Intelligencer."

**THE PORT DISCOVERY ROAD**.—It is a matter of no little regret that the road from this place to Port Discovery has been in an impassable condition for teams ever since the big snow storm. In one place a deep hole or gully, through which the road passes, is so filled up with water that unless we have dry weather or a road is cut around it or a bridge is built over it the travel with wagons may be stopped for several weeks yet. It seems that the road supervisor has not been required to give any bonds, and that he cannot therefore be compelled to open the road. On Monday Mr. Tukey, mail contractor, laid the matter before the county commissioners, at their meeting, but they refused to do anything about it. As matters are at present, the people of Port Discovery and vicinity are put to great inconvenience; besides, it is a shame that our main county thoroughfare should be thus blockaded. If our county authorities had done the work on this road that the ARGUS urged them to do six months ago, the present state of affairs would have been avoided.

A private dispatch from Washington announces that Gen. Ben. Simpson has been appointed postal agent for Oregon and Washington. He will, it is learned, assume the duties of the position as soon as his papers come from Washington.

It's about time for us to talk and move in the next Fourth of July celebration. Such work has a great tendency to take the frost out of the people and warm 'em up.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**DON'T** forget Morgan's meat market.  
**MILWAUKEE** made 752,000 barrels of flour last year, being an increase of 200,000 barrels over 1878.

To cover polygamy with the protecting shield of state sovereignty is what the Mormons are aiming at.

Brigham Young's estate finally simmers down to \$75,000, which is to be divided among seven heirs.

One hundred thousand needles are bored in a day of 10 hours by a new machine just perfected in Westphalia, Conn.

The Indian appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the committee on appropriations, is \$4,692,000—\$300,000 less than last year.

The American demand for British iron has diminished recently. One year ago 251 furnaces in America were in operation; now 337 are running.

It is said the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads, have been consolidated under the name of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at 35,000,000, and of the Canadian, Australian, African and West Indian colonies at 10,000,000.

The second highest bridge in the country is about to be built across the Mississippi at Minneapolis. It will be 1150 long, with two spans of 325 each, the whole to cost \$300,000.

**PARTIES** at Snohomish City will open the old Cady Pass trail, which passes over the Cascades, and near the gold fields and the Smilkameen quartz ledges, to Fort Colville, early in the spring.

**ACCORDING** to McCormick's Directory, just out, the population of Portland, exclusive of Chinese is 18,198, including 156 colored and 14 Indians. The Chinese are set down at 2483, making a grand total of 20,671.

Statistics show that the gold influx from Europe is steadily subsiding. It attained its highest in September, when the amount received was over \$27,000,000. In November it fell to \$17,000,000, and in December to a still lower figure.

The United States is making more than one-third of all the paper in the world. The product is about 1800 tons daily, or 610,500 tons a year. There are 927 mills, representing a capital of \$190,000,000 employing 22,000 persons, who receive in salaries \$9,200,000.

**ACCORDING** to the report of the government directors of the Union Pacific road, the gross earnings last year were over \$13,000,000, and the operating expenses were reduced to about 42 per cent. Out of the net earnings it can, in the opinion of the board, pay its bond holders their interest and comply with the directions of the funding bill, and still leave the stockholders 7 1/2 per cent.

The commissioner of pensions makes the statement that 250,000 applications for pensions are still pending. He estimates that during the next ten years, if the same rate of increase is kept up, and he sees no reason to doubt that it will, the pension roll will be doubled and the annual disbursements will exceed \$60,000,000. At present it takes 15 per cent. of the whole revenue of the government to pay pensions. The sum required is about equal to the aggregate amount paid by Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Hungary. Great Britain is always at war, but her annual disbursements for pensions to soldiers amount only to \$12,765,685.

**GOING TO WASHINGTON**.—Col. M. D. Ball, Collector of customs for the District of Alaska, passed through here on Saturday night, in the steamer California, from Sitka, en route direct to Washington—having been so authorized to do, by telegraph from Secretary Sherman. A public meeting was lately held at Sitka, presided over by Major M. P. Berry, late Collector, at which resolutions were passed, requesting Col. Ball to repair to the Capitol of the Nation and urge upon Congress the appropriate legislation for Alaska. We have every confidence in Col. Ball's mission, and earnestly trust our Northern neighbors may soon rejoice in a Territorial form of government.

The Japanese government has let to Mr. Crawford, a civil engineer of America, the contract to build a railroad fifty-three miles in length extending from the coal mines in the interior through the capital of Yedo to a point on the northwestern coast of the island. The government furnishes the money and Mr. Crawford acts rather as an agent than as a contractor. He has just arrived in San Francisco from Yokohama on his way east to purchase iron and other material for the road. Upon these facts, is founded the hope that the exclusiveness which has so long been a characteristic of the nations of Japan and China, will soon give way and that such commercial relations with those countries will be established as cannot but be very advantageous to the interests of the Pacific coast states.

**GARCELON**, the late Governor Maine, whose infamous official action came so near plunging that state into anarchy and civil war, is now at his home in Lewiston, and will resume the practice of medicine. He is not likely ever again to be in position to harm the people of Maine, unless circumstances should arise which would make it possible for him to render peculiar services to his party like those which made Dr. Blackburn governor of Kentucky.

**A Gentle Hint.**

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, the death resulting distress from the cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness; a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumonia, severe coughs, croup or any disease of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

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

**To The Public!**

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**

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

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

**T. M. HAMMOND & SONS, PORT TOWNSEND.**

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING AND EXPRESS WORK DONE WITH DISPATCH.

Carrriages at all times to convey passengers To Port Discovery, Chimaquam or Port LUDLOW. Dispatches carried Day or Night. Horses on Livery.

Traveling agents will save by going with us, as we intend to use all men alike. Pleasure Parties driven out any time. Hay and feed on hand and cord wood for sale in any quantity, by

**N. B.**—Rhododendron plants shipped any place, carefully to order. T. M. HAMMOND & SONS.

For Shoalwater Bay Gray's Harbor, Port Townsend, Seattle, Victoria, and Nanaimo And will call at other Ports should Freighters offer.

**THE COASTING STEAMER ALEXANDER DUNCAN,** JAMES CABROLL, . . . . . Commander Leaving Pacific Dock, Portland, On or about the 20th of each month. Office on dock foot of Salmon st., Portland Also at store of Rothschild & Co. Port Townsend, . . . . . W. T. 29:4 Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

**To Rent.**

Several fine rooms in the ARGUS building vacant, suitable for offices, &c., terms reasonable. Apply to G. MORRIS HALLER, ESQ., at his office. 25

**FREE GIFT! To All**

who SUFFER with rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, nervous and sexual debility, general ill-health, wasting, decay, urinary diseases, spinal diseases, dyspepsia, etc., to whom will be sent my book on medical electricity and electro-galvanic belts, world renowned for their success in saving many valuable lives, by curing chronic diseases. Send symptoms and simple form diagnosis to Dr. G. W. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth st. Cincinnati, O.

\$66 a week at home. Terms and \$5 out free. \$66 Address H. HALLIT & Co., Portland, Me.

**REMOVAL.**

**MR. HENRY LANDES**

Begs to inform the general public that he has removed his office from Mr. Eisenbeis' stone building to the Custom House Building, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and as many new ones as may give him a call.

And from this date he will transact a **GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,** And buy for CASH at the highest market rates

**Hides, Furs, Skins, Wool, &c** Also is prepared to **CASH MILL AND OTHER DRAFTS,** at low rates.

Will sell exchange on Portland, San Francisco and **All Parts of the United States & England** In sums to suit.

As in the past so in the future, Satisfaction guaranteed. 46:3m **HENRY LANDES** Port Townsend, Dec. 30, 1879.

**FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE**

**Foreign & Domestic Fruit CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC., ETC.**

**O. H. HOLCOMB, Proprietor.**

We have also opened a First-class **RESTAURANT,**

And will serve the public with Meals to order at all hours, GIVE US A CALL. Opposite Central Hotel, head of Union wharf **PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. [3**

**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.

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Commission Agents And Dealers in **Farm Produce,**

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

Gordon's Wharf, Nanaimo, British Columbia. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

**The First-class steamship CALIFORNIA**

**CAPT. THORN,** WILL LEAVE **Port Townsend for Sitka,** Alaska Territory, and Way Ports, **On or about the 12th of each Month.**

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

**J. F. SHEEHAN**

Importer and Dealer in **STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON, LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE, And House-Hold Furnishing Hardware.** 23

**WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND**

**Steam Ferry.**

**The James Mortie** Capt. Geo. Coupe desires to announce that he has placed the above named elegant steam launch upon the route between **COUPEVILLE and LA CONNER,** where she will make DAILY trips for the accommodation of the public. 41:4

### A Bachelor's Will.

The sun of an August day was sending golden shafts through the intersecting foliage overshadowing a limpid trout stream.

A young man was kneeling beside it, pole in hand, ostensibly fishing, but the speckled denizens of the brook had but little cause for alarm. The cool brain and steady hand so dangerous to their peace under ordinary circumstances were not really putting forth any efforts against them.

It was a handsome young face turned in such evident eagerness toward the faintly defined foot path leading through the woods to the sylvan spot. The features were almost too regular for masculine ideas of beauty; but the firm way the red lips were set together and the massive chin redeemed them from weakness.

He started to his feet as the crackling of dried leaves and twigs betrayed an approaching footstep. Another moment, and a breathless young creature was beside him, panting from her rapid approach.

"I began to think that you were not coming, Dot, and that my holiday was to prove a failure."

"It was by the merest accident that I got away. Father hardly trusts me out of his sight. But he was called off on unexpected business, and I've run every step. I feel so guilty all the time—I can't do it unless things change."

"Dot," began Philip, reproachfully.

"I know it is hard," continued the girl, "but I am as much the sufferer by it as you. Though, Phil," with a sudden intensity in her voice, "one thing I can do. I solemnly promise never to marry any one but him I love, and that is—you know whom."

"That is poor comfort, Dot. To know that the girl you would shed your heart's blood for cannot give you a kind word now and then to keep up your spirits! I shall half the time think you are forgetting me, and making up your mind to marry the man your father is so taken with."

"You are very different from the idea I have of you if you give way to any such feeling. Why, Phil, all the people in the world couldn't make me believe you false, if you had promised to be true. But I must go. I just came to tell you—no matter what happens—that force could not drag me into a marriage with Oram Dinsmore, and to say good-bye until we can meet as we used to, with the full consent of father."

"That'll never be!" was the gloomy answer. "It's good-bye forever, I am sure. I wish that old cousin of yours had left his money to some one else. It has destroyed our happiness. Your father seemed to like me until that will made you an heiress, and Oram Dinsmore began coming to the house. Much as he might have been taken with your looks, he'd never have bothered his head about you unless there had been a prospect of adding to his possessions. I know him of old, and he's as tight as the bark of a tree."

"Really, Philip, you're complimentary. So money is the sum of my attractions, is it?"

But there was no vexation in the eyes she turned upon his troubled face. Hers was a true, truthful nature, and she understood her lover's meaning, though she tried to speak lightly and playfully to prevent a painful parting scene. Tears were near her eyes, but she forced them back; she must be strong for both. She held out her hand.

"Good-bye, Philip. Don't be discouraged; all will come right yet."

Philip took the little hand in his brown palm, and gazed longingly into the sweet young face. Then he said:

"Won't you give me one parting kiss, Dot?"

"Yes, Philip, kiss me here," touching a slender finger to one of her soft cheeks, "and from this time that place shall be sacred from the touch of other lips until we meet again."

Philip kissed the cheek which flushed redly at the touch of his lips. Dot was chary of permitting caresses, and though they had been fond of each other from their boy and girl days, Philip had never presumed to kiss her, unless when playing a game of forfeits in some of the merry gatherings which are sometimes given in country neighborhoods for the double purpose of drawing the young people together and helping the farmers to husk their corn, or get the rosy produce of the orchards into festoons of neatly pared and quartered apples to fry, on the principle that many hands and nimble fingers make light and pleasant work.

The next moment he was following the little figure with sad eyes, until it had disappeared under the overhanging branches. He lacked Dot's faith in the kindness of the future. He could not anticipate a long separation, and perhaps estrangement; and it was with a heavy heart that he gathered up his fishing tackle and started for home. A distant relative of the Ingrahams had

lately died, and had willed his property to his cousin, Dorothy Ingraham. During his lifetime he had never shown that he was aware of the existence of our little Dot, and it was a great surprise to her when the old gentleman's solicitor came from New York with the intelligence that he had made her an heiress. At first it was a great pleasure to the girl, and she built many pretty "castles in the air" about the way she would use her wealth, until a change came over the scene.

Mr. Ingraham, who had heretofore seemed well pleased to have his daughter in Philip Bertram's company, began to entertain higher views for her, and when young Mr. Dinsmore, son of the president of the village bank, began to drop in of an evening, with the evident intention of seeing Dot, though he asked for her father, poor Philip began to be treated coldly, and at last was forbidden the house!

Had Dot's mother been living, things would have been different, for her sterling good sense would have carried the day against her husband's sudden inflation caused by their good fortune. But since his wife's death Mr. Ingraham had no one to influence him, for he considered Dot a mere child, to be petted and governed as though she were five years of age, instead of a well grown girl of eighteen, of more than ordinary capacity and good sense.

Affairs went on in this way for several months. Mr. Dinsmore's calls grew more frequent, and a strong pressure was made to bear upon Dot to make her listen to his suit, which was now openly declared. She had now tried to discourage him by treating him with marked coldness and indifference; but he would not take a repulse, and her life was growing to be an unhappy one, her father's conversation being almost principally upon the perfections of her suitor, whom, at heart, she cordially detested, though doing her best to treat him with courtesy.

Philip knew of his constant visits, and heart rumors of an engagement. He grew gloomy and morose, and when he chanced to meet Dot, would pass her in a way that made her poor little heart ache.

So things went on from bad to worse, until Dot would have been glad if her inheritance had been sunk in the sea. At last another actor appeared—a young girl, who created quite a sensation in the quiet village. She was from a city in the far West, and was very pretty, and knew just what colors to choose for her toilet to set off the tints of her glowing brunette complexion.

Dot's heart felt like lead in her bosom, when one day she met the stranger walking jauntily by Philip's side. She was shortly afterwards introduced to her, and for a few moments a hateful spirit suggested that she would make herself disagreeable; but she resolutely put the temptation away from her and appeared her own natural, lovable self. She soon ceased to wonder at Philip's evident pleasure in Miss Belmont's society. She was so frank and cheerful and sparkling in her conversation, that she was won from her prejudice, and they grew to be friends.

It was not long before Kate Belmont knew the true state of Dot's feelings toward Oram Dinsmore, though Philip's name was as a sealed book between them. Dot loved him as dearly as ever, and the very intensity of her feelings for him made her strangely shy of mentioning him to even her dearest friend.

It was a great surprise when Kate said to her one day, half jestingly:

"How strange that you don't like Mr. Dinsmore better! I have taken a great fancy to him, but have studiously avoided being even pleasant to him, for rumor gave him to you; and thinking him your special property, I didn't want to play with edged tools. But if you don't love him, I shall adopt different tactics, for I think he is perfectly splendid!"

"What is meat to one is poison to another! How true those old adages are; I don't think he cares for me. He never looked at me before I came rich. I wish old Jared Ingraham had left his money to some one else."

"Jared Ingraham," said Kate, musingly; where have I heard that name? Oh, I know; I have the dearest old friend out West, and it's her love story which that name has brought to my mind. Something happened to separate them when they were both very young, and she left all her friends and settled in the West. But she always remained single, and to this day is true to the memory of her old love. By the by, her name is almost the same as yours, only its Dorothy Ingraham, instead of Dot."

"Why," said Dot, "my name is Dorothy. They only call me Dot for short."

"I wonder if you and Miss Ingraham are related to each other. I am quite sure that Jared Ingraham was her lover's name. If it was the same person, doesn't it seem strange that he should have left his money to a young girl like

you, begging your ladyship's pardon, instead of his faithful old love?"

Dot's face was a study as Kate rattled on. It fairly shone.

"Kate," said she, "I see it all! I am an interloper. Isn't it nice? The will said, 'I give and bequeath to my dear cousin, Dorothy Ingraham'—that's all I can remember verbatim, but that's enough. All the law terms in the world wouldn't make it plainer to me. We all thought it strange that he should have left it to me when he never had paid me the slightest attention when he was alive; but the lawyer said that to his knowledge there was no other person of that name, so I must be the one. Give me your friend's address, and I will soon get to the bottom of the matter."

"I'll give it to you, of course, but first promise me not to say anything about it until you are sure."

"I will keep silent until you give me permission to speak," said Dot.

She wrote at once to the old lady, and in due time received a reply which confirmed her suspicions. So she immediately began to put things in train so that Miss Ingraham should receive her rights.

A month had hardly gone by when, much to Dot's amusement, Mr. Dinsmore called and requested a private interview with her. She had noticed his growing fondness for Miss Belmont's society and half suspected the denouement.

As she went into the room he rose to meet her, and for the first time Dot felt an emotion of sincere liking and respect enter her heart for him. Under the influence of genuine feeling he seemed a different person to the plausible, polished man of the world who had tried to palm off the semblance of love upon her during his unsatisfactory courtship.

"Miss Ingraham," he said, flushing as he spoke, "I have come to make a confession, and ask your forgiveness. Not for withdrawing my suit, for I know you have never even liked, much less loved the unworthy man who stands before you; but for persecuting you with my unwelcome attentions. Under the light which a genuine passion has shed upon my actions I see how contemptible they have been, and I wish to apologize to you and make my peace before I dare speak to the young lady I love of my desire, to win her for my wife. Will you forgive me?"

Dot held out her hand. "With all my heart, Mr. Dinsmore, and I shall always respect you for the frank, manly part you have acted at the last. You have my best wishes for your success."

Mr. Ingraham was at first very angry at Oram Dinsmore's defection, but when Dot said decidedly: "I would not have married him if I had remained single all my life," he determined to give up trying to direct the course of true love, making a virtue of necessity, yet thinking himself a model father.

Dot was willing that her father should please himself with this delusion as long as he withdrew his opposition to Philip's coming to the house.

When a few months after, the real heiress, Miss Dorothy Ingraham, appeared upon the scene, uncharitable persons said that Mr. Dinsmore had known of the mistake.

But Kate Belmont, his betrothed wife, had the pleasant consciousness that she had won his heretofore mercenary heart while he thought Dot the true heiress, and that he valued one glance of her bright eyes more than he did Dot's supposed thousands.

The real testatrix was very much taken with her namesake, and would not consent to take more than half of the property. The mistake about her legacy had been the means of drawing her into the society of a young relative of whose existence she would otherwise have been ignorant. It proved very pleasant to her to have such a treasure-trove of warm, human affection, bestowed upon her, for young Dorothy loved her aged cousin very dearly, and was always pleased to entertain her in her pretty home, for she became the wife of Philip Bertram, and the happiest little matron under the sun.

### The Wonder of Wonders

The petrified child in the family of J. A. Kinsley, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, continues to attract general attention, and is considered by all who have seen it to be the wonder of wonders. The hardness has gradually spread over the entire body, some portions being so hard that not the slightest indentation can be made. The case is said to be without a parallel in the history of the country, and the singular disease has thus far baffled all medical skill. How the child can live in this solidified state is the greatest mystery. The parents are greatly grieved over its sad affliction, and are doing everything in their power for its relief. Globe-Democrat.

I shall long to see the miseries of the world, since the sight of them are necessary to happiness.

### BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

**CHAS. C. BARTLETT!**

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail  
—DEALER IN—

**GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES,**

DRY GOODS,  
DRY GOODS,  
DRY GOODS,

**CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING,**

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

HATS,  
CAPS,

**FANCY GOODS,**

Hardware,  
Hardware,  
Hardware,

**Ship Chandlery.**

Crockery,  
Crockery,  
Crockery,

**TOBACCO Cigars TOBACCO,**

Doors and Windows,

Farming Implements,  
Furniture,

Wall Paper,  
Plous,

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

**The Lowest Prices.**

### BARTLETT'S

**Jewelry Store**

Central Hotel building,  
Head of Union Wharf,

Port Townsend, W.T.

The Finest Stock of

SOLID GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES  
WATCHES

—AND—  
**JEWELRY  
JEWELRY**

ON PUGET SOUND.

Also a fine assortment of

Clocks, Solid and  
Clocks, Plated  
Spectacles, Silver  
Spectacles, Ware,

Eye, Field and Marine Glasses,  
Musical Instruments,  
Etc., Etc.

Goods Warranted as represented.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

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

**C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r.**

### Port Townsend

**Boat and Shoe Store**

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

**Boots and Shoes**

Of the very latest qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

**GENTS AND LADIES'**

**Arctic Over-Shoes.**

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

**Rubber Over-Shoes.**

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

Bronze and Satin Dressing,  
Mason's Challenge Blacking,  
Frank Miller's  
Water-Proof Blacking.

Machine Silk and Needles,  
Shoe Findings of every description,  
Rigging and Harness Leather,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

A complete assortment of  
**MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.**

**CUSTOM WORK**

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A Fair Share of patronage of the Public is solicited.

I have a GREAT REVERENCE for Cash Customers.

**JOHN FITZPATRICK.**

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

Wharfingers

**AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!**

Vessels Discharged,  
Freights Collected,  
Taming of all kinds done,  
At reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Good Dry and Green Wood  
always on hand. Also, good Bark.

**TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.**

—AGENTS FOR—

Steinlacom Beer,  
Seattle Beer, and Levy Bro.'s  
Soda Water and Root Beer.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

To the Merchants of Port Townsend we will say that we receive a 1 year 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 20 or 25 years past. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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

### Port Townsend

**HOSPITAL!**

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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 renovated and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at a moderate expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

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

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

**JOHN T. NORRIS,**

—IMPORTER OF—

**Stoves, Tinware,**

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

—AND GENERAL—

**House-Furnishing Hardware**

PRIME QUALITY,

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Portland, January 29, 1890

Local tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling... Silver coin in Portland the banks quote at 1 per cent. discount to par.

Home Produce Market.

The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers or first hands: FLOUR—quotable in jobbing lots: Standard brands \$5 75/80 00; best country brands, \$5 50/55 75, superfine, \$4 75/50 00.

General Merchandise.

RICE—Market quoted at China, \$14/15; Sandwich Island, \$14/15. COFFEE—Costa Rica, \$14/15; Java, \$10/11, 10/11c. TEAS—We quote Japan in quoted boxes \$9/10; p. per 45 lbs.

THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.

WHEAT—Active and stronger with good movement. No. 1, \$1 80/81; No. 2, \$1 85/86. CHICAGO MARKETS. CHICAGO, Jan. 27.

English Wheat Market.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Floating cargoes, wheat, firmer; maize, firmer. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, inactive; maize, inactive.

An Inseparable Couple.

A Duke of Savoy, who made some pretensions to the city of Geneva, sought to gain it by surprise. He scaled the walls by night, but his success was not equal to his wishes.

How the Savage Lives.

The Utes live principally on bread and meat. When they can't get bread they live on meat, and when they can't get meat they live on bread. When they have a great quantity of provisions on hand they eat it all up before getting any more.

The promises are not dated. God has left that for the spirit to do.

Mr. Phillip Remlinger, an old subscriber to our paper and well known to the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two weary years had suffered with rheumatism in the shoulder, during which time she had been treated by several physicians without success, had been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.

If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the wonderful Imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best, for it is warranted by their agents in your own town not to crack, peel or blister; to cover better and work easier than any other paint.

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

The New Silent No. 3, Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE

Is the Cheapest to Buy... BECAUSE IT IS... The Easiest to Learn, The Easiest to Manage, The Most Durable, The Lightest Running, AND DOES... The Most Perfect Work.

NO SHUTTLE to THREAD Uses a Straight Self Setting Needle and Does the Greatest Variety and Widest Range of Work.

Those who have tried it are delighted with it, as it is the ONLY SILENT SEWING MACHINE that makes the LOCK STITCH. It is the Best Machine for all Family Use, not liable to get out of Order.

We place it on trial with all other Machines in the world. It was Winner over Eighty Competitors in Paris in 1873. Try it and you will be sure to like and buy it. Agents Wanted.

WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO., 131 Third St., Portland, Ogn. DUBOIS & KING, GENERAL AGENTS, commission and Forwarding Merchants, 108 Front street, 411 Washington St., Portland, Ogn.



As a prompt relief and cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and a general pain relieving and healing liniment, no preparation on earth equals the German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil.

Rev. F. W. Nichols, Waseca, Minn.—Used the St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a lady of his congregation who had been bed ridden with rheumatism for 17 years.

Mr. E. Schaefer, No. 31 Brown St., Allegheny City, Pa.—had the Rheumatism for eight years, and had used every known medicine without relief.

Mr. Henry Leavitt, Millersburg, Ohio—was cured of Rheumatism in the hip.

Mr. Henry Leavitt, Patriot, Ohio, had such a pain in the left shoulder that he could not move.

Where parties are unable to obtain the article through the usual sources and cannot induce their druggists to promptly order for them, they will, by remitting Five Dollars to us, (per money order or registered letter), receive Ten Bottles by Express, expenses prepaid.

Address A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md. The Trade supply is by MESSRS. HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland, Ore. on sep 23-9m

VALENTINES!

An Immense Stock Just Received. They are put up in retail assortments at \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$50

Special discount of 50% on sample lots to dealers. Address, J. K. GILL & CO., 313 1/2 Cooksellers, Portland, Ogn.

HOTEL DE FRANCE, LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Mrs. M. LeFranc, Proprietress. This well known establishment, entirely rebuilt, is open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegant.

Cosmopolitan Hotel, THE DALLES, OREGON.

Is opened for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegantly furnished. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA ELASTIC TRUSS

Is the latest and best. With light pressure the hernia is retained day and night with ease. It is comfortable, durable and cheap. Circulars free.

VALENTINES! COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL.

In Lots of \$2 50, \$5 and \$10. Cash Discount to trade 15%. Sent by Mail anywhere. BY WM. BECK & SON, Portland, Oregon.

Benson's Capciné Porous Plaster

A Wonderful Remedy. There is no comparison between it and the common plaster adding porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies.

There is no comparison between it and the common plaster adding porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including liniments and the so-called electrical appliances.

The Oregon Kidney Tea!

The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery! OF MODERN TIMES.

Challenges the World as a Remedy for Pains in the Back and Kidneys,

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

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

Leaf of the Plant in its Natural State

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

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT.

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

Full Directions Accompany Each Package.

Read the Following Testimonials:

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29, 1870. My Kidneys were in a very bad condition. The Urine was like brick dust, and I suffered a great deal with my back. All remedies were unavailing until I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which gave me almost immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS.

PRICE, - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

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

Now Out and for Sale at the Book Stores.

The Pacific Monthly

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE!

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

RICH AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

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

Devoted to Statistical Information

Concerning the material resources of Oregon and Washington Territory, including a full description of the Cities, Towns, and Counties, Topographical Appearance, Population, Growth, Business Enterprises, Lists of Officers, and a complete

Business and Official Directory!

Of the State and Territory. Our agricultural advantages, as well as the mining, manufacturing and all other material interests of the entire State and Territory will be fully represented.

Mr. H. M. Clinton will have immediate supervision of the details of bringing out the work, and will visit all parts of the State and Territory personally to secure its accurate completion.

Sold complete only by subscription, \$1.00 per annum. Single parts 50 cents each. D. H. STARNES, Publisher, PORTLAND, OREGON.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

'MORLEY'S' LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

From our regular correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, '80. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

A year ago I told you of my purpose to depart from the beaten track of city gossip, and present to your readers an occasional picture of metropolitan life, and together we have seen several phases of its varied existence during the year. To night a darker aspect of this Protean life presses hard upon my thoughts, and I must tell you how and why.

Last New Year's day will be a memorable one in the history of a family whose name we will call Maynard. And this was how it came about. One night during Frank Murphy's labors at Cooper Institute early last winter, a bleared and bloated man, dressed in pitiful rags, came to the front and said: "Yesterday I wandered into the noon day meeting to get warm. They were singing that sweet hymn, 'Sweet hour of Prayer,' and, somehow, it brought back to me the home I had lost, the wife and children I had lost, and the happiness and hope that had

GONE OUT OF MY LIFE.

so that when they asked me to come up and sign the pledge, I couldn't sit still, and I went up and signed." In a few well-chosen and effective words he told his story. He was known through Printing house Square as "Jake Miller, the bum;" was out of work, and wanted to be a man again. On the platform was Col. E., who, when Jake had finished, went quietly to him, saying, "I will find you work to-morrow; meet me here to-morrow night;" and giving him money enough to carry him over received Jake's promise to be on hand. Next day the Colonel started out for a tour among his printer friends down town, and the first on the list was one whom we will call Campbell. He listened to Jake's touching story, while his eyes grew more and more misty, and before his friend had reached the point of asking a place for Jake, he slapped the narrator on the knee, and burst out with:

"SEND ME THAT MAN! I'LL GIVE HIM WORK."

An instant later he added, thoughtfully: "If Jake Miller is well known among vagrant printers, perhaps he is the missing link I have often wished for. There is a man kicking about in the slums of this city whom I have tried to reach; so has his wife, but he runs from everybody, he used to know. Perhaps you can find and help him through Jake Miller. Try it, and call on me for all the money it may require." That night Jake was at his post, and when asked if he ever knew a man named Maynard, said, "Yes." "Is he living?" "He was three months ago; I saw him then, but he was as thin as your cane." "Will you find and bring him here to-morrow night?" "I will try." Next night Jake called the Colonel into the ante-room, and there stood

TALL, GAUNT MAN, with a face sadly scarred by rum, shabbily dressed, unclean, a shattered and broken man, with no hope in his features and no light of encouragement in his eye. Yes, he was willing the Colonel should be his friend. Yes, he would like to be a man again. Yes, he was willing to sign the pledge, and make an effort to save himself. But little was said; there was no sentimentality on either side; both men had seen too much of the practical side of life for that. He signed the pledge, gave the address of the miserable shop where he was working for beggarly pittance, and went out again upon the dark, cold streets, to climb alone the steps up the slippery ascent from the gutter. The next morning the little printer's eyes grew moist again while these things were recounted, but he pressed the injunction not to

let Maynard know who stood behind the Colonel. The latter visited him at his case, took him to lunch in all his rags, took him further to a tailor and had a suit of clothes charged to the little printer, met him day by day, and saw his slow but steady increase of confidence in himself. He was sleeping at a

TEN CENT LODGING HOUSE

in the purlieus behind Printing House square, buying food, when he had money, at the wretched eating houses where bad liquors and bad food were multiplying candidates for the Potter's Field at a frightful rate. Almost the first step was his removal to a more respectable neighborhood. He had a wife and child whom he had not seen for many years. The brave little woman, in her struggle to educate and maintain her little daughter, had become ticket agent, telegraph operator and baggage mistress at a little railroad station in New Jersey, and nobly was she fighting her single-handed battle with the world. The little girl of eight was an educated, accomplished and lovely young lady of eighteen, just now beginning to teach music and the languages.

Maynard went to church with his new friend the next Sunday, and when the service was over his eyes filled up as he drew a long breath and said: "This seems like old times!" His friend did not like touching upon his family matters, but waited eagerly for the reformed man to express himself upon the subject. Sunday after Sunday he sat with the Colonel and went home with him to dinner, and only an occasional allusion was made to the brave little wife out

UPON THE JERSEY HILLS.

How to bring them together again how best to gather up the broken ties and reunite them was the subject of many a long and anxious consultation between the little printer and his friend. Heretofore the former had preserved his incognito most jealously, fearing the reformed man would break and run from him as of old. But now the time came. The Colonel told Maynard he had found him a much better place in the office of his friend Campbell, and the question came back quickly: "Isn't he the man that sent you after me?" Still the husband and wife were apart and no man dared step between to join their hands, and this was the case when New Year's Day, 1879, dawned. The wife knew nothing of her husband's being

RECALLED TO LIFE

and manliness, but supposed him buried to her these ten years as truly as Dr. Manette had been for eighteen in the North Tower of the Bastille. But cheer up, little woman! Ten years is a long time to stand weeping over an idolized husband's grave. But ten years are no more than ten, and the ceaseless pendulum must one day tick off the last day, the final hour, the closing minute, the finished second. Take heart, little fatherless girl! Ten years have done much for you, but their last hour is to do more for your happiness than all the countless hours of the past have done. A tall spare man was a passenger on the Z Railroad that New Year's morning; he seemed like a soldier returning from the bitter experiences of battle, and forced march, and hospital; he had lost much of manly vigor, he was carrying the scars of a relentless enemy upon his bosom and across his face—but he was the Husband, he was the Father for all that, and his war with Rum was over. He had ground his enemy beneath his manly and determined heel, and he had come home from that war to stay!—That man twelve years ago was the honored Superintendent of one of the large Sunday Schools of Brooklyn. He was senior partner of my noble little friend "Campbell," in whose successful house he now is employed, and your correspondent can and does person-

ally vouch for every line of this little story as strictly and entirely true. Poor Jake Miller's reform lasted less than a week despite the most strenuous efforts to save him. Rum had burned all the resolution out of him, and he has disappeared from Printing House Square, I fear forever. Do you wonder that humane men are

LIFTING A MIGHTY PROTEST

from all over the land against the malignant influence of the ginshop?

—And do you wonder that New Year's Day, 1880, was indeed a Happy New Year to the Maynards?

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