

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 10. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1880. NO. 1.

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ALLEN WEIR,
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PROPHETIC.

REMARKS ON THE FUTURE OF BELLINGHAM BAY.

Set, as per instructions, EXACTLY like copy.)
 A mile or two, just southwest from
 Whatcom, there is the finest harbor
 On the shores of Puget Sound;
 Where ships can sail by scores,
 Both in and out with ease
 At any time.

We have the timber, and the coal,
 With other rocks and clay, that
 Bears a famous name
 By men of skill.

All that we want is men, that
 Have sound sense and money.
 So they can dig the best of coal,
 And lay the keels of clipper ships.
 Then place the corner stones of docks
 And streets, and there will be the
 Occidental city of the Sound.

I'm well aware that something of
 The sort will happen. Just as sure
 As if I saw the men at work
 Building ships, and other structures,
 The money and the men are on their way
 To put the work in motion, I see
 Them coming, with flags of truce in
 Every hand, to meet the hardy pioneers
 That stood the test, and cleared
 The track for thirty years.

We have both iron copper gold and
 Silver, if men of skill and pluck would
 Only strive to dig it out, I know it's
 There. The metal's here that I have
 Mentioned, I have seen, them all,
 When on pursuit of giant forest trees
 And plants of beauty, that suits
 Me better than all the gold and silver
 On the earth. I'm well aware that
 Gold and silver now-a-days is
 Needed as a regulator of the times,
 In other words the precious metal
 Is only fit for toys and trinkets,
 Compared with trees and plants
 That grow the best of food, and
 Other things that's good, for making
 Clothing, and for building ships
 And Houses that we live in.

All round the shores of Puget Sound,
 The air is pure and mild, with
 Honey bees and butterflies at work
 On flowers that's gay and have a
 Pleasant odor, from March the first
 Until October.

You men of courage in the east
 Don't be afraid, the danger's passed,, the
 Track is cleared, bring on your wives
 And children here, and brave the
 Bracing air that blows from snowy peaks
 All through the year.

The Indians here are quiet and civil
 And smoke the pipe of peace with
 Every one that's fair and square.
 A little time will tell the tale,
 When young and old, will hear the
 Story I have told, add see a famous
 City on the spot that I have marked
 For twenty years.

I'm well aware, that some will laugh
 And sneer, all through my story
 As they steer; the more they hood
 And laugh at what I have said it
 Only makes me think the stronger.
 When once they see that nearly all, that
 I have said has come to pass, they
 Will begin to think and say that
 I have surely seen ahead of time,
 There's no mistake.

Of all the products of the earth,
 Trees plants and rocks they are
 My choice, with nature's laws to guide
 Me, and every year as time, rolls on
 I scare up something new, that
 Suits the eye the taste the smell
 And mind.

P. S. The place that I have reference
 to is near Poe's point, commonly called
 Harris Bay.

JOHN BENNET.

"MORLEY'S" LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

From our regular correspondent]
 NEW YORK, Feb. 12, '80.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

When New York takes snuff
 America sneezes—commercially—
 and, therefore, when you know how
 much snuff is being taken here you
 can guess quite cleverly how much
 sneezing you are likely to undergo.
 Gotham had the honor to inaugurate
 the late hard times in the grand
 Wall street crash of 1875. She was
 the first to feel the quickening life
 puffs of trade which all the coun-
 try now sensibly feels; and close ob-
 servers of our national condition
 have always been able to forecast
 the general condition of trade
 throughout the land by a knowledge
 of the forces operating on Manhat-
 tan Island. So when I tell you that
 business of every legitimate kind is
 better here to-day than at any time
 since 1872, it means hope for all
 throughout our fair land who have
 been looking wearily and anxiously
 for the dawn of better days. Every
 branch of industry here is in full
 blast. Everybody reports an in-
 creased volume of business. Many
 factories are running overtime and
 almost everyone is running full.
 Almost all products are bringing bet-
 ter prices. Paper has advanced from
 30 to 40 per cent. within four
 months. Iron has gone up almost
 100 per cent. and the prospect is
 that even our immense deposits of
 iron ore will fall far short of supply-
 ing this year's demand. Mining for
 the useful as well as the precious
 metals is likely to get an immense
 impetus this year. An immense
 amount of building is going on, and
 too of a most substantial kind. Cap-
 ital is abundant and is cheaper than
 at any time since 1860. Failures
 are reduced to the minimum and
 confidence—that much talked of es-
 sential to prosperity—seems fully
 restored. We are having the best
 of times here—and this means that
 your turn is quickly coming, if it
 has not already. Now let the poli-
 ticians keep hands off! This is pre-
 sidential year, unfortunately, and
 such are traditionally bad for busi-
 ness. If the men whose trade is
 politics are able, they will plunge
 the country this very year into a
 maelstrom of partisan strife that will
 again disorganize business, unjoint
 the hinges of trade, and work fath-
 omless evil to every legitimate inter-
 est. Let the people resolutely keep
 at their own proper work, vote as
 near right as they can regardless of
 the shrieks of the "outs" or the pro-
 testations of the "ins," and tiding
 the country over this exciting year,
 we will have entered upon a career
 of prosperity which, with all our
 mighty resources just unfolding their
 treasures, will eclipse any era of the
 past, however bright.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements most
 interesting to non-residents is that
 of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the
 foot of Cortland street. Here the
 bulk of travellers from the West
 and nearly all from the South are
 landed, and here the most enterpris-
 ing of railroad managements has
 torn away the old Terry-house and
 erected a large commodious and well
 arranged structure, which is a credit
 alike to its owners and to the city.
 Only a few years ago, "Tom" Scott
 stood knocking at New Jersey's door
 for permission to get to New York

with his road. For several years he
 met bitter opposition, but finally se-
 cured the lease of the then only
 railroad between Philadelphia and
 New York, despite the dismal prop-
 hies of his opponents. From
 that very day dates a steady, grati-
 fying improvement in the manage-
 ment of the old "Camden and Am-
 boy." A fine depot went up at Jer-
 sey City, another at Desbrosses
 Street, another adjoining the Bat-
 tery, and the whole work of im-
 provement is now completed in the
 structure which receives the main
 travel between this city and the
 South and Southwest. This Rail-
 road King has completely over-
 whelmed the prophets of evil, and,
 in marked contrast with his great ri-
 val, Vanderbilt, has used his mighty
 opportunities for the public welfare,
 instead of making them serve only
 his own interests and those who suc-
 cessfully courted his favor. The
 Pennsylvania is undoubtedly the
 best outlet from New York to-day.

One of the landmarks "as is a
 landmark" is in a fair way to be "im-
 proved" out of existence. What
 visitor to Gotham does not remem-
 ber rickety, cluttered-up, tumble-
 down, overcrowded Washington
 Market—with its tons of turkeys, its
 ship-loads of beef, its mountains of
 butter, its cords of celery and spin-
 nach, its fortifications of hams and
 shoulders and cheese—manned with
 greasy men and slippery-looking
 women, and poured round all a sten-
 torian and profane army of long-
 bloused butchers, and a struggling,
 elbowing, basket-bearing, steaming
 tide of humanity, surging ceaseless-
 ly along? Well the authorities talk
 of spoiling this picturesque scene by
 removing the whole business away
 up to Thirty-fourth Street and North
 River, where Tweed built a mag-
 nificent market that nobody would
 patronize. It will, if accomplished,
 be a greater revolution than has ta-
 ken place in many a year; but the
 butchers declare it shall never take
 place.

MORLEY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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 ness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.: I
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 D, New York City.

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 Saamish
 Returning on Saturday evening. Will
 also leave
 Port Townsend for Neesh
 Bay, and way ports
 On Sunday mornings, at nine, returning
 Tuesday. 1

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 iard Table and Reading Room in the Hotel.
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 cated Hotel is now under the charge of its
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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.



ALLEN WEIR, : : Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

A Bold Bank Robbery.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Last night three burglars entered the bank, seized and bound President E. C. Runkle, who sleeps in the building, and after gagging and beating him and burning his feet in a shocking manner, to compel him to give up the combination, departed, taking \$3,200, which had not been locked up. There was a time lock on the safe and Runkle was unable to give the combination. Great excitement prevails, but there is no clue to the perpetrators.

Plate Glass Works Burned.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 7.—A fire to-night damaged Wm. C. De Pamo's plate glass works, the finest in the United States, to the extent of \$95,000 to \$50,000. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Insurance on the property burned is \$10,000.

Strikers Triumphant.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 8.—Quakertown stove works have conceded an increase of wages of fifteen per cent., and the strike is over.

History repeating itself.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—There is considerable talk to-day about the scene which occurred at the meeting of the senate census committee yesterday, when Senator Gordon denounced an "infamous, infernal falsehood" a statement made to the committee by Alex. H. Stephens. There is a bitter feeling between Gordon and Ben Hill, and some friends of the latter think it will culminate in a hostile meeting yet.

A Murderous Monster.

LONDONDERRY, N. H., Feb. 8.—A startling tragedy took place near here yesterday, in which Sarah, wife of E. N. Dillingham, was foully maltreated and then murdered by a nephew of her husband, afterward confessed his crime, and upon repairing to the place, his victim was found lying upon the floor with a rope tightly drawn about her neck and a bullet hole through her brain. Her death is momentarily expected. The brutal villain says that he went into the woods back of the house and tried to shoot himself with the same revolver, but failed through lack of courage or some other cause, although one ugly bullet hole was made in his forehead, the ball penetrating the skull. This wound is not thought to be fatal.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Postal changes for the Pacific Coast last week. Offices established: Garibaldi, Tillamook county, Oregon; John H. Larson, postmaster; Meadows, Lewis county, W. T. Henry Shields, postmaster; Tomas, Whitman county, W. T. Postmasters appointed: Jonathan G. Sears, Neston, Tillamook county, Oregon; James M. Tracey, Yoncalla, Douglas county, Oregon.

Short Shrift and Long Rope.

LAS VEGAS, New Mexico, Feb. 8.—The "cow boys"—Jim West, John Dorsey and Tom Henry—implicated in the shooting of Carson two weeks ago, were dragged from their cells this morning by a mob of 75 armed men, who broke into the jailer's room and forced him to give up the keys. They were dragged to the central plaza and ropes thrown over the beams of the windmill pump. West was hauled up and strangled, but the impatient mob soon began firing, and in a short time Dorsey and Henry were riddled with balls. There was no resistance to the mob. The bodies were removed during the forenoon.

Commendable Precaution.

The board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels rule that henceforth upon western rivers descending steamers have absolute right of way. The form of all certificates of inspection of passenger, freight, ferry and towing steamboats was changed by striking from the backs thereof the memorandum of inspection and transferring to the face of the certificate whatever is deemed essential; an extra man is to be in or near the pilot house on passenger and ferry steamers at all times. Ferry steamers are required to carry the same lights as passenger steamers on the same streams. Pilots are to be examined for color blindness.

Election Extraordinary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The American Congressional Temperance Society has elected Secretary of the Navy Thompson president.

Albany City Hall Burned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The city hall was burned this morning. When the dome fell seven firemen were crushed; one named Keller has since died, and two or three others are expected to die. Judgment records, chattel mortgages and records of the proceedings of supervisors were destroyed. Records of deeds, mortgages on real estate, the portraits of the ex-Governors and the books and papers of the offices were saved.

Admitted to Bail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Rev. Edward Cowley, on trial for starving and ill treating children under his care in the Shepherd's Fold, was admitted to bail to-day in \$7,500, his bondsmen being Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity Church, and Rev. Dr. Robert S. Hewland, of the Church of Heavenly Rest.

Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The Chatham mills, an extensive brick structure corner of Howard and Berks streets, burned this evening. Loss, \$175,000; mostly insured. The principal losers are Harpat, Montague & Co., \$85,000; Isaac Stead, \$50,000; Dolan Bros., \$25,000, and Wm. Topham, \$15,000.

The Misanthrope Confesses.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 10.—Dillingham confesses that he first shot and then outraged his aunt. The officials have taken him to the Portsmouth jail. Mrs. Dillingham died to-night.

A Misanthrope Deposed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Rev. Edward Cow-

ley has sent in his resignation as superintendent of the Shepherd's Fold, and it has been accepted. A committee of ladies has been appointed to take charge of the institution.

Ten Per Cent. Advance on Wagons.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Wagon makers from all over the country met to-day and decided to advance prices on wagons ten per cent. The firms represented made 150,000 wagons last year.

Bond Proposals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Proposals to sell bonds to the government aggregated nearly \$12,000,000 to-day, and prices ranged from \$103 to \$106.

The secretary of the treasury accepts nearly, if not quite \$11,000,000 of bonds offered, which insures an easy money market for some time to come.

Another Branch Railroad.

A railroad extension is projected to run from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to the southern extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The first 30 miles of the road will be constructed at once, beginning at Guaymas.

A Skirmish with Indians.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 11.—A Fort Keogh, Montana, special of Feb. 8th, gives an account of a skirmish between Indians and soldiers, in which two of the former were killed and three captured, and one soldier was killed and one wounded. The soldiers, ten in number, accompanied by ten Indian scouts, made a sally from the fort to capture five Sioux, supposed to belong to Sitting Bull's band, who had killed one man and wounded another on Mespah Creek several days since. On receipt of the news of the skirmish, Capt. Snyder, of the 5th infantry, with a company, proceeded at once to the scene of the action and put an end to the affair. The scouts came in in the afternoon displaying the scalps of the two Indians who were killed. The other three were taken prisoners and are now being brought in by Capt. Snyder and his command.

An Unnatural Son.

OMAHA, Feb. 10.—On January 29th there arrived at Grand Island, C. M. Laurence, an old gentleman from Brattleboro, Vt., with his son Frank, of Chicago. The son claimed that the father had met with an accident in Iowa, causing insanity. On Thursday night last the old gentleman died suddenly and mysteriously. Suspicion of foul play being strong, the son was arrested, charged with poisoning his father by administering prussic acid. The symptoms, circumstances and the finding of the deadly drug in the possession of the son, go to prove that the old man was poisoned. No cause is assigned other than for the insurance on the father's life, there being \$11,000—\$5,000 in the New York Knickerbocker, and \$6,000 in the Travelers, of Hartford. The son is in jail awaiting an examination on the 24th of February.

Fatal Family Broil.

PEORIA, Feb. 11.—Lou McKinney shot and killed his father-in-law, Jacob Frye, on public square last evening. Cause, divorce proceedings and family quarrels, for which McKinney held Frye accountable. Both parties are well known.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Clerical Influence in Schools.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—In the lower house to-day Herr Mergner submitted an interpellation describing as a menace to internal peace a petition presented to the minister of worship of Bohemian bishops asking for the restoration of the confessional and clerical influence in the schools. Herr Mergner asked the government what steps they intend taking to ward off such attacks on the peace of the state.

Russia on the Alert.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—One of the ships of the Russian volunteer fleet will be sent with a commissioner to gather information for the development of trade with China, Japan and the United States.

More Hopeful Outlook for Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Though deplorable accounts still come from some districts, there is generally a more hopeful spirit among the people. New applications for loans by landowners the past week reach 200; amount applied, £111,000; since the 22d of November, £3,706,000. The board of public works takes care that the laborers are paid in cash, and that the amount of the first issue has been expended in substantial work before they have a second installment. Relief measures have already had a beneficial effect, and a more hopeful spirit is growing among the people.

The Theatre Royal Burned.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—The Theatre Royal was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon and is still burning, and adjoining houses are endangered. There was to have been a day performance, at which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were to be present. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of the curtains of their state box. The manager of the theatre, the property man and four assistants perished in the flames. The lord lieutenant was present during the burning. The loss is estimated to be £200,000.

British Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Herat is to be handed over to Persia with a view to identifying the interests of Persia and India in opposition to Russia. The permission of the British government to Persia to occupy Herat does not involve the guarantee of secure possession.

Damaged in a Gale.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 10.—The steamship Chimborazo, for Australia, returned in consequence of damage during a gale. Two persons were washed overboard, two killed and seventeen injured. The steamer lost six boats and received other damage.

League Against England.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—There is no longer the slightest doubt that a league has been formed in Central Asia under the auspices of Russia and against English domination, and that the most prominent and influential member of the league is the Ameer of Bokhara, whose daughter recently married Aburrahman Khan, the Afghan pretender.

Educational Matters in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 20.—The latest report of the ministry of education will show a steady increase of public instruction throughout the empire. School attendants now number nearly six million; males, however, unduly preponderating. Universal interest in education, is proved by the fact that in five

years private voluntary donations to schools and colleges aggregate nearly \$9,000,000, and upwards of 700,000 acres of land.

A Russian Method.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The police have seized a printing press and many copies of a revolutionary pamphlet on redistribution of land, and a great quantity of type and forged passports. The occupants at the house were arrested.

A Vote of Thanks.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Irish National Land League has passed a resolution thanking the United States Congress for according the privileges of the floor of the House to Parnell.

PACIFIC COAST.

Tariff Rates on Chinese Imports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—A meeting of merchants was held at W. T. Coleman's office this morning to consider the question of tariff on Chinese rice and starch. Most of the starch manufacturers were represented by agents. It was suggested that Congressman Davis had already introduced a bill to raise the duty on rice, and it was therefore decided to let that part of the question alone. A resolution was adopted asking that the tariff on China rice be raised from 5c to 6c specific, the ad valorem rate to remain unchanged.

Death from Small-pox.

First Assistant Engineer Collins, of the steamship City of Peking, died at the small-pox hospital to-day from the disease contracted on board that steamer.

State Normal School Burned.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 10.—Soon after 2 o'clock this morning the State normal school was discovered to be in flames. Fire was first noticed in the cupola, which before the engines arrived was a pyramid of flame rising in the still night air. Within 15 minutes after the flames were first seen pouring from the cupola the whole interior of the central portion of the building was filled with flames, roaring and crackling like an immense furnace. The roof fell in with a tremendous crash, and in a very brief space of time the whole building was in ruins. The building was of wood, and the main portion had a frontage of 68 feet and a depth of 160 feet. On each side of the central school was an arm 52 feet front by 70 deep. The basement walls were of concrete and brick. The interior was divided into class and recitation rooms, music room, museum, laboratory and apparatus room, society rooms, gymnasium and lecture room, etc. The building cost \$280,000. There was a total insurance of \$50,000 on the house. The city market hall has been temporarily secured for the purposes of school.

One Hoodlum Less.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Shortly after midnight Officer Dwyer, while attempting to arrest a suspicious character on West Mission street, near Twelfth, was set upon by a crowd of hoodlums, knocked down and badly beaten. In the melee the officer drew a pistol and fired, bringing down Michael Wynne, with a bullet in the side. He was taken to the city hospital, where he died this morning.

Demand of Workmen.

Some 3,000 unemployed persons assembled at the sand lots this afternoon, and after listening to a number of speakers, about half of the crowd formed a line and marched to the office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and a committee, appointed for the purpose, sought an interview with President Stanford and Vice President Crocker. Both were absent, and the committee was received by General Superintendent Towne, to whom they stated that the object of the movement was to ask the company to comply with the provision of the new constitution forbidding corporations to employ Chinamen, and give work to unemployed whites, and intimating that if the request was not complied with and distress continued, it would be difficult to fortell the result. Mr. Towne replied that he would refer the matter to the directors and return an answer Monday next. The procession then returned to the sand lots and subsequently dispersed. Other corporations will be called upon tomorrow. The proceedings were quiet and orderly.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The body of a man with a bullet through his head was found in a cabin near Sacramento; a probable suicide—General Sherman denies that General Boynton has begun a libel suit against him—The director of the national observatory at Cordora telegraphs the approach of a great comet passing the sun in a northward direction—Geo. D. Bowen has been appointed register of the land office at La Mesilla, New Mexico, and S. W. Sherry receiver of public moneys at the same place—Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption—A colony of English emigrants will shortly settle in Florida, 1,280 acres of land having been procured for them—Mrs. John Jacob Astor has found homes in the west for 677 poor lads during the past seven years, expending on them \$9,750—A Congressional boarding house where no smoking is allowed to be enacted at a cost of \$50,000 is the latest scheme of Myra Clark Gaines—Five hundred and forty persons are at work on the new capitol building at Albany, N. Y.—There are 460 lodges of the Knights of Pythias in Pennsylvania, 100 of which are in Philadelphia—The dowry of Christina, Queen of Spain, is in the national bank of Vienna—Russia considers Herat as lying beyond England's sphere and will not suffer it to be subordinated to British influence—Davitt, the Irish agitator, was in the house of commons while the debate on the home rule amendments was in progress—There has been a bloody struggle between rival forces in Afghanistan, in which the Heratis were defeated with great slaughter—The irrigated lands of Colorado produced in 1879 \$3,150,000 worth of cereals and vegetables—About \$111,000 went up in smoke at Alton, Ill., one night lately—Chicago is troubled with criminals to a greater extent than ever before—The late execution of Hardin at Delassas, Mo., was the first execution that has taken place in St. Francois county since 1848; grounds, tree tops and house tops were thronged with excited spectators—Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. church is in Florida—Five hundred men are employed on the streets of Memphis, excavating for new sewer—The value of public school property in Tennessee is \$1,162,684.

The New York State Senate has passed a bill declaring women eligible to serve as school trustees—George Beck, of Queen's county, L. I., buried his wife a month since, and recently went to her grave, lay down thereon, and shot himself—The Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company will put through 1,100 miles of the Atlantic and Pacific road—An explosion of a boiler in the Canada Paper Company's mill killed two men and fatally injured three—Sixteen persons were drowned by the foundering of a French steamer in the Channel—The Omaha Republican sums up the Hayden murder trial thus: "Mary Stannard died a natural death, 11 to 1"—Senator Ferry's eulogy upon the late Senator Chandler, in the Senate Chamber, occupied an hour in delivery—The petroleum borings in Hanover are yielding so immensely that a European Pennsylvania is predicted—A woman in Philadelphia died of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a dog two months previously—The Archbishop of Paris is the President of an Irish relief committee in that city—The alleged use of the patronage of the Treasury Department by Secretary Sherman, for political purposes, will be investigated—The census committee report adversely on the nominations of certain supervisors of censuses, including some Southern ones—Senator elect George of Mississippi, drove an ox team in his youth—Eugene Schuyler, Consul General to Italy, receives \$8,000 from Scribner & Co. for his history of Peter the Great.

A Spanish sailor on board a British ship in San Francisco harbor ended his seafaring life by drinking carbolic acid—The squaw wife of a Chinaman in Chicago was burned to death by a lamp explosion—Major Reno has been allowed to resign, thus saving the disgrace of dismissal from the army—Chicago hotels will adhere to their agreement not to advance prices during the sitting of the National Convention—The Irish donation of the Baroness Bardett-Countess was £500 instead of £50,000, as reported; a slight difference—Emperor William will not open parliament in person, but will be represented by Bismarck—Prussia has submitted a proposal to prolong the operation of the census act until March 31st, 1883—The census supervisors for California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming have been confirmed by the Senate—The first school was opened in Leadville in July, 1877; the present school census shows 1,250 pupils—For the first time in the history of public dinners at Delmonico's, ladies participated on equal terms with men at the Burns anniversary banquet last month—A child three years old was strangled to death in San Francisco by a piece of meat lodged in its trachea—The Hayden jury is censured by the press for turning another lecturer out upon society—Delegate Cannon has four wives, thirteen sons and five daughters. His salary as Delegate from Utah is presumed to come handy—England denies having released Persia from her engagements relative to Herat—The rebuilding of the best burnt district in Tokio proceeds slowly—There were 168,000 cases of cholera, and 101,000 deaths from the disease in Japan last year.

Women and Girls in English Mines.

It is a somewhat startling fact that there are still nearly 5,000 women and girls employed about the coal mines of Great Britain. In the official summary of persons employed in and about the mines, under the Coal Mines act, it is stated that 21 girls under the age of 13 years are employed. Of girls between the ages of 13 and 16 there are 433 employed; of young women above the age of 16 there are no less than 4,502 employed. In the mines registered under the Metaliferous Mines act there is a larger proportionate employment of women. At the tender age of between 8 and 13 years, there are 96 employed, chiefly in the Cornwall District; between the ages of 13 and 18, there are 981 girls employed about these mines, Cornwall and the North Wales district employing the bulk; and there are also 1,741 women above the age of 18 employed, Cornwall, North Wales and Ireland employed all these except 20; and of this score, somewhat singularly, the chief part are employed in the North of England, which has been remarkably free from women's work in the unit employment of mining. The proportion of women employed is said to be decreasing, but the fact that girls of such tender ages are put to mining operations, or to work "above ground" at the mines, is a sign that the unsatisfactory symptom is not likely to end die out.—San Jose Mercury.

Pitting in Small-Pox.

Somebody has ascertained the curious facts, in small-pox, that poor people are pitted least, rich people are pitted most, and no class are pitted under their dress. Poor people have less light in their homes, the rich plenty of light, and under the dress there is, of course, less light than in either case. The explanation, according to this observer, is a scientific one. The sunlight consists of three primary colors. The red, the blue and the yellow rays have distinct and characteristic properties—the yellow gives light, the red, heat, and the blue, actinism. Now the pus of variolar pustules absorbs, by its yellow medium, the actinic rays, which results in corrosion of the tender flesh at the base, and thus leaving "pits."

Tradesmen who call to collect bill during the progress of a four o'clock tea, are like death in being no respecter of persons.

State and Territorial.

Willamette Valley.

The Eugene brass band is gorgeous in uniforms that cost over \$300.

Wheat is \$1.08 per bushel at McMinnville flour, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel.

An assessment overtook the Crowell debating society and now the society is a thing of the past.

The State tax of Marion county for 1879 amounted to over \$27,000, all of which has been paid.

Miss Aletha Moore has been appointed preceptress for the remainder of the year in Willamette University.

Hon. J. Q. Thornton and his estimable wife celebrated their ruby wedding at the M. E. Church, in Salem, on the 9th inst. Forty years of wedded life certainly entitles them the congratulations of friends.

Father Veatch, of Cottage Grove, aged 93 years, died last week. He was probably the oldest man in Lane county and had been during his long life the husband of seven wives and the father of 23 children.

"Poison lake," a swamp in Yamhill county, where wild parsnips grow abundantly, has been made accessible to stock by the fences becoming prostrated by the wind. As a result many farmers mourn the loss of valuable kine.

Lute Savage, well known in Marion county, died at his residence, near Salem, on the 10th inst., of pneumonia.

Yamhill county reported to the State Treasurer on Monday with the sum of \$14,000 due on State taxes.

Mr. Geer, who resides near Butteville, celebrated his 85th birthday on the 5th inst. It has been the custom of his family for a number of years past to return home on this anniversary, and on this occasion about thirty of his descendants met and banqueted under his roof. The old gentleman has been blind for some years, but with that exception is in possession of all his faculties and enjoys uninterrupted good health.

East of the Mountains.

Walla Walla has a Chinese cigar factory in full blast.

A militia company is being organized at Spokane Falls.

Grant county has a Happy Valley and Happy Valley has a post office.

The Ladies' Educational and Society of Dayton has \$300 in the treasury.

The warehouses built by Hawley, Dodd & Co. in the Polk county are for sale.

The Alamo mills are running night and day, and are paying sixty cents per bushel for wheat.

Five or six ice houses have been filled with ice in the vicinity of Canyon City during the last week.

Umatilla Republicans want the State Republican committee to meet at The Dalles this year.

The Pendleton Fire Department have already raised, by subscription, over \$300 toward buying an engine.

Judge Whiteaker, of Baker City, while hunting grouse, discharged the contents of his gun in his arm, and rendering the services of a doctor necessary.

Work has been commenced on the new Tonahel bridge, at Dayton. A pile-driver is in position for operation, and considerable timber is on the ground.

The case of James Megginson and J. K. Fanning against Columbia county for damages on account of the location of a county road, cost the county a total of \$1,188 70.

The last week was a very quiet one in Baker City; not a murder, burglary or even a knock-down to enliven the columns of the local paper or delight the soul of the reporter thereof.

John Snodgrass, who was killed near Waitsburg; by being thrown from a buggy, was buried with the rites and honors of Odd Fellowship at Walla Walla. The fire department also turned out en masse, thus paying their last tribute of respect to their late fellow member.

Samuel Parrish last Sunday placed in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, at Pendleton, two silver bricks, worth \$1,277 29 and \$1,304 61. He reports the mill broken down for the last two weeks; they have had to band all the pulleys with tire iron, as one and another gave out almost every day. He says things must quit breaking before long, and then he will put in an appearance once a week with bullion.

Parties from Four Lakes report that all the land around the lakes, which were offered for sale either by the government or the railroad company are settled upon or bought up, and also that Messrs. Robinett & Layton, who have a contract to furnish 35,000 ties, have a large force at work about ten miles west of Spokane Falls, and Mr. Smith, having a contract for 10,000 ties, is cutting near Lake creek.

Southern Oregon.

The mining town at the New Idrian is named "Nonpariel."

The champion hog slaughtered at Roseburg this season weighed 450 pounds net.

At a horse race at Calapooia recently the driver beat the horse out about twelve feet.

Lake county is but six years old and has taxable property to the value of \$1,000,000.

The loss of stock in Lake county will not reach the estimates of a month ago, by half. The Ashland woolen factory is again in full blast, with James Thornton as Superintendent.

Measles hold undisputed sway in Ashland. From indications there will be enough to "go round."

The roads between Coquille City and Myrtle creek are almost impassable, even for horsemen.

We sympathize with the citizens of Drains; the instruments for the brass band will be on hand this week.

The Plaidealer says that Roseburg has the reputation of being the best lighted city in the State since the new lamps have shed their light on the streets.

Mrs. Brake, a woman revivalist, success fully conducted a "protracted meeting" on Wagner creek, Douglas county, making a number of converts.

Fears are entertained by many farmers that the weather will not permit them to plow until it be too late to put in as large an area of grain as they have been contemplating.

The members of the Jacksonville Reading Room Association are considering the advisability of organizing a literary society, as an adjunct, to which ladies may be admitted.

Practical Humanity.

Speaking of charities organized for the protection and education of children the New York Mail makes the following very sensible and practical remarks:

Let any mother fancy her children left destitute, as by the strange workings of fortune any mother's children may be, and let her judge from her knowledge of charitable homes and managers, if there are any within her knowledge; to whose kindness or prudence she could trust their health, their principles or their affections. Yet can she point to anything in the tenderest care which can be omitted without serious loss to a child's growth or spirit? It is easy to hear the snail of disdain with which such a suggestion is received. "Would you give paupers the training of well-to-do children?" every matron and superintendent in the land, with a few honorable exceptions, will ask. "Shall we be expected to find the children in silver mugs, and daisy blankets next?" they will add, with finishing satire.

To which we answer, unabashed, why not? The State and private charity yearly furnish funds enough with wise and unselfish management, to give every child thrown on public care the best training and influences, both physically and mentally. No genuine advantage offered the children of middle class families, either of education or comfort, is denied the children of charity for want of funds. The same want of intelligent economy, of liberal taste—which is the best teacher of economy in the world—and of skill, which distinguishes American housekeeping in private families, makes this the most wasteful, extravagant nation in civilization, plays ruin with our public charities. We have in mind one of the oldest and what is supposed one of the best kept homes for girls in this city. It is selected, because it has few faults, and those only which are common to nearly every other institution in the city. As usual, the best rooms in the house are set apart for reception and for officers. The sunny parlor is for visitors, the sunny second floor rooms are the matron's own, while the girls herd in the gloomy basement and back rooms, bare and inviting with board benches. The visitor is taken through the dormitories, where floors and white coverlets are kept spotlessly neat, but respectable girls dread to sleep in these white nun-like beds for the swarms of parasites brought by less cleanly occupants. Matron and assistants say that this evil cannot be avoided where so many girls of the lowest class are admitted. But why does not every institution begin its improving work on the threshold, by making the simple condition of admittance a purgatory of a warm bath, combs and a wash of dilute carbolic acid, which would prevent such evils? The experiment has been tried of inviting the shivering outcast to a cold bath, which singularly does not appeal to the sensibilities of the object. Yet such a bath would cost practically nothing, except oversight enough to keep the towels from being stolen. A change of clothing for each new comer, to be worn while in the house, frock, petticoat and undergarments, would cost precisely \$2, if made up by the girls out of work, instead of allowing them to loiter about idle on the hard benches. The entrance to such a home would practically be a baptism into a life of decency and seamliness. The fare of the place spoken of is coarse and not nourishing. It might be still cheaper, yet relishing, and such as would strengthen its inmates for future work. The branches of domestic service are professedly taught in such houses, but how? Let any employer who ever took a girl from an institution, recall the slow routine, outside of which the servant was helpless; the dull, cramped intelligences which characterized her efforts, the botching and slackness. Nothing has been taught such a girl because there was not fitness in the teacher. What care is taken to choose the officers of such institutions? Some worthy women without a support, entirely correct as to morals, with a will to carry her point, is pushed for the place of matron by friends glad to see her provided for. That she has neither insight nor sympathy, nor any fitness for her work, little knowledge of human nature, and a profound contempt for that class of it she considers beneath her, makes no difference. She is appointed, has her pleasant rooms, keeps the girls or children from any outbreking trouble, and is especially careful to come out right in her accounts. The lady patronesses require no more. That the young girls go into the world with no real training, with stunted feelings and consciences, and just enough intelligence to make them dangerous hypocrites, is no concern of the management. The matron's tea and cream are of the best, and the rose geraniums flourish in her windows. The children take bread and sloop for breakfast, watery soup and grizzly meat for dinner, bread and black molasses for

supper, and hang round back basements, and sit stupid in bare, sunless rooms. For company, they regale themselves with tattling, relating stories of their lives, or of their past employers, which do credit to their imaginations if not their hearts, and an education of the worst sort goes on under the decorous, untroublesome institution life. Once hardened girls prefer prison life, or being "sent up to the island" to the strictness and bareness combined of the charitable home. The prison is bare, but it has more human interest. This is no overdrawn picture. Women who have a tigerish tenderness for their own children can be as callous to the real wants of other children under their care as it is possible to imagine. And charities under them are certain to be managed in this way. Charities in general are looked upon by unprincipled shrewd men and women as excellent chances for getting a support without too much work. Brutality, neglect and crime are sure to be the order of things under such persons. It is not long enough ago to be forgotten that the matron of a charity for girls turned a girl of sixteen into the street one stormy night a few hours before her child was born. Investigation was hushed up. The matron was very sorry when she found that even institution rules were not considered excuse for inhumanity, and pleaded failure of judgment. Lack of judgment and of heart in equal proportions will be found the fault of a good many persons in charge of similar sacred trusts, and their manners and methods call for prompt and strict investigation.

For This Year.

Leap year has arrived, and maidens fair and otherwise are now at liberty to enjoy certain privileges which for the past forty-eight months have belonged exclusively to the opposite sex. In observance of a time honored custom, it will now be quite the "proper caper" for marriageable ladies to take the initiative in love matters, and reverse the social order of things generally. It is now their privilege, in fact we might say their duty, to study the comforts and pleasures of their gentleman friends for the next twelve months, and be always ready to play the gallant when the occasion demands it. They will be expected to give balls and parties during the season, escort their lovers to the opera, treat them to an occasional oyster supper afterwards, sleigh ride them, promenade them in the moonlight, back them home from the academy in a 2:12 gate (even if the driver has to be "stood off" for his fare), ice cream them, fill them full of strawberries, and in fact bestow upon them all the attentions which good society demands. They are now in the enjoyment of that privilege which permits them to pay three dollars for a two hour ride behind a livery horse, whose best record is considerably over ten minutes; they will be expected to take their "fellows" to the skating rink and pay the bill; to the church fare and pay the bill; to sum up, they will handle the reins of social government for the next year and assume all financial responsibilities. They will flirt with whom they choose, fall in love with whom they choose, and do their own courting every time. We cannot begin to tell all things the dear creatures will do in the line of love making.—Breakfast Table.

Kentucky Killing her Conv

The report of the prison sanitary committee was made to the Kentucky Legislature, on the condition of the penitentiary. It describes a deplorable state of affairs. The committee finds that there are eight convicts confined there who positively cannot live longer than a few months. There are at least 50 others, some of whom are confined to their beds, who, in all probability, cannot live longer than the latter part of this Spring, and about two hundred others who are in a state of debility and weakness practically unfitting them for duty or work. The remainder of the convicts do not present a healthy appearance and seem affected by the injurious influences which have prostrated the others. The causes of this state of affairs are found by the committee to be numerous. The penitentiary grounds are badly drained and the sewerage is so defective that in damp weather water stands in portions of the enclosure from which arises a malaria, rendering the air impure. The yards, cells and workshops are overcrowded and the accumulation of filth and general lack of cleanliness within the prison contribute to the generation of disease. There is a general lack of ventilation in the system and construction of the houses and cells. The committee expresses the opinion that one of the direct causes of the unhealthiness of the convicts is due to their not being supplied with a sufficient variety of wholesome food.—N. Y. Times.

No matter how poor a man is he can always hold up a lamp post and whistle.

Iceicles.

If a person upon looking out of the window, should say—as he might at this hour—"What large iceicles are forming on the eaves of the barn!" one could pretty well tell what the weather is, and has been. What are iceicles?—Perhaps some of you would answer: "They are sticks of ice, long—long enough for canes—sometimes—usually more or less ridged and rough, tapering down to a pretty sharp point—everybody knows what iceicles are!" How are they formed? Some say they grow, but do they grow as children do, or even corn or apples? Do they grow on the outside or the inside? How does an iceicle start? But to answer this question, is the weather freezing or thawing when these hanging sticks of ice begin to form? Freezing, of course; but there must be water running down the roof and off at the eaves, to begin with. Iceicles form then after a thaw, when the weather sets in cold and the temperature is below freezing. As the drops of water arrive at the edge of the eaves, or "the jumping off place," they become so cold that they cannot jump but become solid. Along come some more drops, and spread out over those that have gone before and have frozen stiff, and become a thin film of ice, but the tendency to run down causes the stick of forming ice to lengthen out towards the ground by the water running down and freezing at the end. The water keeps coming down and as it strikes the ice of the iceicle it runs along, a film freezing all the time. Thus it increases in size and length by the constant freezing of layers of water on the outside. If the temperature is just a little below freezing point the iceicle will be longer and more slender than when the change of weather is sudden and the cold is severe, they will then be quite short and stubbed. Some children are very fond of eating these cold hard sticks, but they are not good.—American Agriculturist.

Washington's Emotion.

Washington had accepted an invitation from Arnold to breakfast with him on the day the plot was discovered, but was prevented from keeping his engagement by what men call chance—by the earnest request, namely, of an old officer, near whose station they passed, to spend the night there and inspect some works in the neighborhood. Next day, while Washington was with his staff, including Lafayette, were seated at table at this officer's headquarters, a dispatch was brought to the American general, which he immediately opened and read, and then laid it down without comment. No alteration was visible in his countenance, but he remained perfectly silent. Conversation dropped among his suite and after some minutes the general, beckoning Lafayette to follow him, passed to an inner apartment, turned to his young friend without uttering a syllable, placed the fatal dispatch in his hands and then, giving way to an ungovernable burst of feeling, fell on his neck and sobbed aloud. The effect produced on the young French marquis, accustomed to regard his general (cold and dignified in his usual manner) as devoid of the usual weaknesses of humanity, may be imagined. "I believe," said Lafayette in relating this anecdote, "that this was the only occasion, throughout the long and sometimes hopeless struggle, that Washington ever gave way, even for a moment, under a reverse of fortune; and perhaps I was the only human being who ever witnessed in him an exhibition of feeling so foreign to his temperament. As it was, he recovered himself before I had perceived the communication that had given rise to his emotion; and when we returned to his staff, not a trace remained on his countenance, either of grief or despondency."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Case of Voluntary Starvation

Mrs. Margaret Tunny, a widow, 70 years old, died on the 18th of January at her home, in Cincinnati, from the effects of voluntary starvation. She had been a sufferer for years from dyspepsia. She was thought to be dying four weeks before, and her family were summoned. She recovered, but the attack developed a remarkable hallucination that her stomach was gone! No amount of persuasion could convince her to the contrary, and from that time she persistently refused to take food. After she had suffered from starvation for nearly two weeks she was prevailed upon to take a little meat, which she was in the habit of holding in her mouth a short time, swallowing nothing but the fluid pressed out of it. This and a few ounces of liquids were all that entered her stomach during her long fast of four weeks. She remained conscious till within an hour of her death.

The Reynoldsville (Penn.) paper reminds husbands that while their wives may be fat and forty, they wear the same graceful, delicate frame they woad and won twenty years ago.

OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

OLYMPIC HOTEL,
J. G. SPARKS, PROPRIETOR,
Olympia, W. T.

THE OLYMPIA
Broom Factory,
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,
Olympia, W. T.

SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,
SEATTLE, W. T.
L. G. HARRON, : : : PROPRIETOR.
Pape Coach Stand from the House.

Jos. F. McNAUGHT.
McNaught Brothers,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Seattle, W. T.

Geo. W. Harris,
(Successor to J. F. Morrill.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!
THE MOST
Complete Stock
North of San Francisco.
—ORDERS—
BY EXPRESS OR MAIL,
Promptly attended to.
SIGN--CITY DRUG STORE,
Seattle, W. T.

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

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.
AGENTS
—FOR THE—
BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER,
Taylor's Sulky Rake,
Mitchell's Farm Wagon,
Sweepstake Plows,
Haines' Header,
McLine Plows,
Etc., Etc.,
Etc.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST PRICE!
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Drugs, DRUGS, Drugs,
PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, ETC.
—Wholesale and Retail—

By N. D. HILL & SON, Port Townsend, W. T.
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Trusses.
Patent Medicines of all kinds.
Glass, Paints, Oils and Brushes.
A large assortment.
Soaps, Perfumery, Pomades, Hair Oils,
And all Articles used for the Toilet.
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1880.

VOLUME X.—The ARGUS starts to-day upon the experiences of its tenth volume. Not doubting that the liberal patronage and encouragement with which it has been blessed in the past will be continued in the future, it is prepared to do battle against all obstacles in the way of success, with renewed vigor and more determination. Being fully aware that many strides forward must yet be accomplished ere the ideal newspaper of our ambition can be produced, we are nevertheless determined that no reasonable effort shall be spared to attain that goal as soon as possible. The country must grow and our income must increase—well, slightly—before we can head relief subscription funds \$100,000 at a time, a la Bennett, of New York; but still our readers are perhaps aware that Bennett's paper, when it started, was far less pretentious than the ARGUS of to-day. What has been done can be done again. At any rate, if we never get half as high up the ladder of fame as the position occupied by some of our illustrious predecessors in the profession, it will be a satisfaction to know that we did not fail for lack of high aims.

BLAINE FOR 1881.—A "National Blaine Club" was recently organized in Washington City, with Congressman Price, of Iowa, as its president, and a long list of vice presidents among whom we notice the name of Delegate Brents, of this Territory. The object of the club is to secure such demonstrations in favor of Blaine for the presidential nomination as will prevent the political friends of Grant and the third term from bringing his name before the Chicago convention. As Blaine has declared that he will not accept the second place on the ticket, with Grant or any one else, as Grant's name will hardly be presented before the convention unless he can be nominated on the first ballot, and, as most of Grant's strength would perhaps be centered on Blaine in the event of the withdrawal of the former, the prospect seems to warrant the prediction that the next Republican ticket will read: "For President, James G. Blaine, of Maine; for Vice President, John Sherman, of Ohio." Senator Blaine is about 50 years old; his political experience has been that of a far-seeing statesman, and, should he become President of the United States, there is abundant evidence that his administration would be noted for its wisdom and purity.

THE CHINESE.—Recent narrow escapes from fires on account of the China dens in our city, together with the most unmitigated nuisance of opium smoking, lead many to hope that the grand jury soon to assemble in our city will pronounce the celestial abodes a nuisance—and thus authorize their removal to some place outside of the city limits. In summer weather people who reside within a block of either of the wash houses can open their windows only at the risk of being stifled with opium smoke. Insurance companies raise their tariffs to enormous and oppressive rates in blocks where China houses are, and, besides this, the residents of those blocks still incur the increased danger of being burned out. Yes, away with the nuisance.

THE steamer California, just one week overdue today, from Portland to this place, was heard from yesterday, having put in to Victoria harbor minus her rudder and leaking badly. If she would run from Port Townsend, as per schedule requirements, there would be fewer irregularities and far less complaint.

A LETTER FROM WHATCOM

WHATCOM, Feb. 4, 1880.
To MAJ. VAN BOKKELIN.

DEAR SIR:
Mr. Brakin arrived here this morning. Came before we were ready, however, we go out in the morning to Nooksack crossing, 18 miles, from where we will get a guide. A man named Garnet came in last evening three days on foot from Hope, from where three of his partners went in to Ruby creek. He reports wagon road from here to Chilliwack all right. He says the settlers at Chilliwack had a meeting when he came through and raised \$100 for boundary trail, and have 2 white men and 2 Indians to start out in a few days. The Indians say the trail is open, but snow on the mountains, which makes trail hard to find. The distance from Chilliwack is reported to be 10 miles less than from Hope. Indians report Summit lake frozen over, so you see there will be no difficulty there at present. But the north fork of the Nooksack will be the shortest route of all, and this route we will put through if the mines prove good. We have a horse trail already to the foot of the mountains, and a trapper by name of Burrows, reports open country north of Boker, and plenty of grass. The man who came from Hope wants work to earn provisions to send to his partners.

COMMUNICATED.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 16, 1880.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Mr. Garnet who is mentioned in the Whatcom letter, is now in this town, and indorses the statement thereof. He also speaks of the efforts of our British Columbia neighbors towards opening the Hope trail. From what we can gather from Mr. G. the Nooksack route will be the shortest and soonest adopted for pack trains. From the tenor of the letter the people of Whatcom apparently appreciate the facts. One important item in connection with this Skagit business may when the season opens be a source of much trouble there. In all mining camps, the regulations made by their citizens are generally respected, and even in some cases that point to the general weal, "miners' laws" have been recognized, which in their tenor, may not have been in accord with existing statutes in other and business communities. Having a certain recognized right, therefore, for their own local government, we must not be surprised to hear this summer of prohibitory measures in Skagit, as regards Chinese taking up or holding claims. It is more than likely that the miners there will reverse Kearney's war cry of "the Chinese must go," and say "they must not come." Under the circumstances we agree with this view of the case, and expect to see it enforced.

CITIZEN.

CONGRESS has at last concluded that its temperance committee shall not be the useless appendage that it has been in the past. For the first time in the history of the country a commission is to be selected to investigate the subject and report a bill. The members of the commission are to be chosen without regard to their temperance proclivities.

MR. J. A. J. Shaw, recently of Dungeness, will leave shortly for his old home in Georgia. Having disposed of his farm, and all of his stock except a span of valuable horses which he brought to this place, he is nearly ready to start.

CAPE Dalgarno has purchased a sloop and gone to the sealing grounds off Cape Flattery.

ARIZONA contains 73,000,000 acres of land, 5,000,000 acres of which are surveyed.

SEVERAL passengers came up on the Dispatch, which arrived yesterday.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 30th, 1880.

Early in December the country was flattered with the promise of the democratic majority in Congress that the business of this session would be promptly attended to, and especially that the appropriation bills would be disposed of in shorter order than was ever known before. Those who know what Democratic promises usually amount to, took little stock in this vow, and events have justified and will further justify them. The appropriation committees are now moving as slowly as it is possible for them to move, and it is the general belief that they don't mean to report the bills until they have given all the jobbers a chance to have their "claims heard," and until it is too late to have much political discussion, of which they are very much afraid. If these conjectures are right, the session will be a long and tedious one, or by and by it will cut suddenly short and there will be a large amount of business neglected or very badly done.

The Democrats will not make much out of what they call Republican quarrels and divisions in Pennsylvania and New York. It is true there is a lively controversy in those States as to Presidential preferences, and in the former particularly, Senator Blaine seems to be walking away with a good deal of the support which Senator Cameron is said to have set up for somebody else. But this has been done in good spirit and after fair primary contests. The Democrats who understand that the Republican party can win with any candidate it may nominate, and that it will be harmonious whether its standard bearer be Blaine, Sherman, or Grant, or anybody else in fact.

Senator Ingalls I believe, will effectually puncture the fraud set up against him in order to drive him from Congress or extort money from him. The Senate committee have examined all the witnesses that could be brought against him from Kansas or anywhere else, and have failed to show anything except their own bad motives. The Senator stands high here.

The investigation of the Indian Bureau, and also of the Ute troubles are developing very little that is new. But a good deal of nastiness. That there has been mismanagement and corruption in the Indian officials has been the opinion of everybody except in Schurz's charmed circle, is very apparent. Yesterday the thing culminated in the disgraceful dismissal of commissioner Hayt. The best thing to be done is to change the whole Indian policy, and cease to treat the Indians as paupers and children.

Senator Blaine was warmly received on his return from Maine, where he has destroyed the latest democratic fraud, and exposed in all its enormities the biggest democratic blunder ever committed in the North. His health is excellent.

LEO.

ALL CRY AND NO WOOL.—The Olympia "Transcript," the Vancouver "Independent" and other organs that seem to have no higher aim than to work solely for the interests of personal friends or to wreak vengeance upon supposed enemies, are trying to pick flaws in the manner of calling the recent meeting of the central committee and its proceedings. Without the semblance of a foundation for their hue and cry about "defeating the voice of the people," they are nevertheless trying very hard to make something out of nothing. The "Independent," because Gov. Ferry would not do just as it wanted him to, is proving itself independent(?) enough to vilify him without stint; the "Transcript" is merely displaying its proclivities for grumbling. All sensible people will consider their inuendoes in the light of the objects sought by them to be gained.

TAKE away a democratic paper's facility for lying and its usefulness as a party organ is entirely gone. The "Standard" says that three proxies were ruled out by the late Republican Central Committee, when, in fact, there were but two. It also says that Pacific and the river counties and all of Eastern Washington were thus deprived of representation. The member of the council district which includes Pacific, Wahkiakum and Cowlitz counties, is Mr. J. G. Megler, who sent no proxy, but sent his resignation instead, saying that as he was a federal office holder he did not think he ought to act on the committee. The only proxy that was represented from East of the mountains was held by T. M. Reed, who is in full political sympathy with the members of the committee who refused him a seat with them. Neither he nor Mr. Brown had any argument to offer against the course adopted by the committee, except that they thought that the rule should not be enforced at that session but should be adopted for future sessions of the board. The only request made by the gentleman who sent Mr. Reed the proxy was for the election of Mr. Jas. A. Perkins as alternate. Eastern Washington is the home of Mr. Brents, one of the delegates; and we do not believe that section of the country will feel other than that it was fairly and generously treated in the whole matter.—Olympia "Courier."

RECEPTION.—On Monday evening last our esteemed townsman, Mr. Frank Bartlett, and his bride (formerly Miss Leila Seavey), on their return from San Francisco, were complimented by the members of "Rescue Engine Co. No. 1," who marched to the residence of the bridegroom in full uniform, where they were received by the worthy host and hostess in the pleasant manner usually adopted on such occasions. After an interchange of pleasant remarks, varied by the performance of the "Wedding March" on the piano, by Prof. Roberts, the members formed ranks, and after giving three hearty cheers for their fellow fireman and his bride, they marched to the engine house where they disbanded. Hardly had they left the premises when the members of the Brass Band appeared with torches, and after performing a few pieces in a very excellent manner, on the invitation of the bridegroom, they entered the house where they were treated in a similar manner to that in which the members of the fire company had previously been treated. After wishing the newly married couple every happiness, they departed for their homes, each one seemingly pleased at having been able to extend this compliment to so worthy a couple.

LADIES, READ THIS.—As Washington's Birthday falls on Sunday this year, the annual celebration will take place in Good Templars' (lower) Hall, (weather permitting,) on Monday evening, 23d inst. Dancing will commence at 8:30 p. m. Ladies will escort their partners to and from the Hall, and see that they are provided with drinking water &c. during the evening. Tickets of admission can be procured at Bartlett's Jewelry Store after Thursday.

OUR farmer friends, by subscribing for the "Western Farmers' Almanac," published by John P. Morton, Louisville, Kentucky, will secure much valuable reading matter for themselves. It comes dirt cheap, at the low price of ten cents.

CAPT. Hickman, of the sloop Frances, is determined to let the public know that his ferry boat can accommodate the traveling public to the satisfaction of all. Read his advertisement.

A FOUR-LINE "rod," in last week's ARGUS restored a valuable gold pen to its rightful owner on the day the paper was issued.

MORGAN is prepared for court week.

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.

WHIDBY ISLAND FERRY.
Sloop Frances, Capt. E. Hickman,
Will connect with the "Starr" line of steamers, DAILY, at Port Townsend.
Persons desiring to go to Utsalady or Skagit can go through in one day. If

For Rent Lease or sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN
PORT LUDLOW, W. T.
Suitable for Hotel or Store. The lot is located in the center of the town, in a suitable position, and is the only one not owned by the Mill Company. Lot 50 ft. front by 150 ft. deep. House, 30x28 ft.
For particulars and terms apply to
Wm. KORTER,
52:tf Port Ludlow, W. T.

PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK
Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

J. A. EREN,
Attorney - At - Law.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.
PORT TOWNSEND, WASH. TERR. Y.

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.

AUCTION SALE!

Notice is hereby given that at
COUPEVILLE, ON WHIDBY ISLAND,
On Tuesday, 23d March, 1880,
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.

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 20th day of January, 1880.
Wm. KATZ,
ISAAC KATZ,
Executors of the estate of Solomon I. Katz, deceased.
50:4t.

BARBED FENCE WIRE

Cable Laid Double Wire.
FOUR POINT STEEL BARBS

The best and cheapest Fence known. No other Fence equal to it. Manufactured under license from the holders of the original patents. Put up on 100 lbs. reels. Send for circulars.
All kinds of WIRE, Iron, Steel and Galvanized, for BALING, FENCING, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, etc., etc.
WIRE ROPE of all kinds in stock or manufactured to order.

A. S. HALLIDIE,
WIRE MILLS & WIRE ROPE WORKS,
6, California St., San Francisco.

Notice.

The undersigned, having purchased from Ah Jay the entire interest in and title to the "Sepna Ranch," notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for debts contracted on the same by any other person.
YEP SOY,
Port Townsend W. T., Feb. 6, 1880.
52:3t.

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.

Burial of Persons Alive.

"Ah, merciful God!" piously exclaims Camillo, "how many living men and women are annually taken to their graves!" Were it possible to get at the truth, the victims in this country might be numbered by scores—possibly, by hundreds. Mr. G. Eric Mackay, in the current number of *Belgravia*, gives a very interesting article on the subject of "Premature Burials," in which he points out the difference between death and the state of trance—indeed, he goes so far as to claim that the difference has never been quite clearly understood by the generality of mankind. The article calls attention to the several instances of premature burial on the continent of Europe; instances which involve stories of trance, the semblance of death, holding its sway over the human body for hours and days, and not merely for minutes, as in the case of ordinary fainting fits. In his opening remarks, the writer said:

"In days when land is dear, and burial rights less sacred than the rights of builders and contractors, coffins have been opened with the pickaxe, in the act of converting cemeteries into streets and gardens. Here a grave has been discovered whose inmate has turned in its shroud; here a corpse clutching its hair in a strained and unnatural position; dead men and women, lying in their graves as the dead never lie in a Christian land at the moment of burial."

Mr. Mackay gives an account of a young and beautiful woman who it is supposed died of over excitement at the prospect of being married. When the first shovelful of dirt was thrown on the coffin a strange noise was heard from the inside. The coffin was unscrewed, but too late; the girl was found in an attitude of horror and pain—impossible to describe—her eyes wide open, her teeth clenched, her hands clutching her hair, but life was extinct. An instance showing the utter depravity of the Italian undertakers and grave diggers is given in which they actually tried to snatch the body of a lady from her friends, one of whom thought she was dead. As they were about to drag it from the bed the dead body moaned, and soon afterwards was thoroughly revived by a medical practitioner of the neighborhood, and lived to tell the story of her escape from the tomb. A learned Cardinal incurred the displeasure of the King, and, on being rebuked fell to the ground, to all appearance dead. It was decided that the unfortunate Cardinal should be embalmed, but when the surgeons began their operations the patient awoke, but too late, for the wounds were mortal.

A case is given in which a young lady arose out of her coffin and appeared before the family at supper, "pale and frightened, but fair to see as before death." The doctor, the priest, and the undertaker saw the error of their way, but the priest alone made amends, by officiating at the young lady's wedding a year after he had preached her funeral sermon. Petrarch, when a middle-aged man, lay twenty hours in a trance, and narrowly escaped being buried alive. We have often heard the story of the Consul's wife who was buried alive and released from her painful position by robbers who broke open the coffin to steal the lady's jewelry. Among the other stories of resuscitated victims of apparent death, is one of an old gentleman who was revived by one of his skeptical friends putting a burning taper to his nose. His life was saved, but the sad story of his escape from the very jaws of death was ever afterward told by the scattered and crimson beacon on his face.

A number of stories are given of the revival of hospital patients after they have been carried out to the dead house. This seems a very common occurrence in Europe. Two of the most terrible statements are of children being born in the tomb, one of whom, according to Mr. Macey, being discovered by a lucky incident, lived to be a man, and occupied for several years the post of lieutenant-general on the frontiers of Cherez.

Several instances are given of persons who have been cognizant of what was going on around them, yet powerless to stop their burial. One case is given of a schoolmaster who, had it not been for the arrival of a sister, would have been buried alive. The passionate grief of the sister caused the eyelids of the "deceased" to quiver, and the truth was discovered.

It is impossible to prolong the list of examples, but enough has been already said to show the wickedness of hasty funerals, and the necessity of establishing a proper system of tests. Does it ever occur to the minds of Americans that funerals are often conducted very quickly in this country, as well as in Italy and the warm countries of Europe? It is doubtful if the bodies of the poor people who live in the tenement houses of our large cities are examined very closely before they are interred; it is

doubtful if the greatest care is exercised in this matter in the rural districts where good physicians cannot be at deathbeds of sick persons, and where rich and poor alike are often intrusted to doctors who are neither famous for learning nor intuition. The writer in *Belgravia* is inclined to think that one of the needs of the world at the present moment is a simple test, which would be out of the reach of the poor and beyond the power of inexperienced or badly-paid doctors. It will be reassuring to have that test as soon as possible.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Personal Peculiarities.

About forty years ago I had a lad in my employ who had the habit when unexpectedly spoken to of pricking up his ears in so decisive a manner as to remind one of the ears of Presq or of Tray when suddenly called. Marie Louise, the second wife of the great Napoleon, was in the habit of amusing the ladies of her court at their private soirees by turning her ears almost completely round, and in a manner closing them up. She did this by a peculiar motion of the jaw, and she is said to have prided herself on the exploit not a little.

A man I knew well wore an enormous shock of raven hair, and would allow himself to be lifted by the hair from the ground by any one who was strong enough to do it, and to be swung to and fro like a pendulum, or to be dragged along the floor.

The faculty of sleeping at will was one of the endowments of the first Napoleon, who it is said could sleep any length of time, long or short, and awake at the time, almost to a minute, he had resolved upon.

Among the muscular movements not common, I have noticed several instances of persons who could throw back the four fingers of either hand until they stood quite perpendicular with the wrist. Other instances I have seen, though but a few, of persons who can project the lower joint of the thumb almost into the hollow of the palm. In neither of these cases is the use or the ordinary symmetry of the hand affected.

Of left-handed people we have all seen many, and they abound among the working class; but of the artbandist or both-handed, that is, with persons who could do everything with either hand, as well with one as the other, I have known but one in the whole course of my life. This was an orphan boy who had had no parental care, but had been left almost to himself from infancy. Quick, active and sharp witted, he had taught himself many things tolerably well, could draw fairly; could play the fiddle and flute, and wrote admirably and with unrivaled rapidity with either hand.

There are many persons who, from causes they can never explain, have a repugnance, almost amounting to horror, in some cases, for certain animals. The French General Junot, who was as cool as a cucumber amidst a storm of bullets, and would face the cannon's mouth unmoved, would take to his heels at the sight of a live frog, and would not recover his equanimity for hours.

I have known a man who could not touch mutton, however cooked, while he would eat heartily of any other meat. Some there are in whom the thought of eating hare or rabbit excites loathing; some who would starve rather than eat shell-fish of any kind; and there are not a few to whom butter and cheese are abominations. Others are equally prejudiced against certain vegetables, but why or wherefore they can never tell you.—*Leisure Hours.*

Poor Mary Harris.

Mary Harris, the young woman who several years ago killed her alleged seducer—Borroughs—in one of the corridors of the treasury department, and whose sensational trial for murder and acquittal on the plea of insanity are well remembered by our citizens, has since been an inmate of the Government Insane Asylum, but made her escape yesterday afternoon while in charge of her attendant, Miss Acton. It appears that Miss Harris accompanied Miss Acton to the city yesterday for the purpose of attending the matinee performance at one of the theatres, and before the hour they drove to a residence in the western part of the city, where Miss Harris wished to stop and write a letter. By some means she disappeared from the presence of Miss Acton and has not yet been found. It is thought that she proceeded to the railroad station and took passage for Baltimore, as she had \$1 50 in money with her, and that she is now in that city somewhere. The police are on the lookout for her, and measures have been taken by the police authorities in Baltimore for her apprehension if in that city. She made her escape several years since and was retaken somewhere in Pennsylvania, after an absence of several months.—*Washington Star.*

The Atlantic Breakfast.

The Publishers of the Atlantic Monthly ask the pleasure of your company at a Reception and Breakfast to be given at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston on Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1879, at twelve o'clock, in honor of the seventieth Birthday of

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
An early answer is desired.
20 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON,
NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

The above card of invitation found its way to the desks of the most distinguished literary men and women of the land, and the number who accepted, formed on the 3d of December one of the most brilliant and cultured assemblages ever gathered in New England. The guests, to the number of one hundred, were seated at six tables, which were arranged with an artistic exactness with reference to position, that conduced greatly to the social and intellectual enjoyments of the occasion. At the head of the magnificent dining hall sat the honored guest, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the frosts of seventy Winters lightly touching his venerable head. Mr. Houghton, senior member of the Atlantic Publishing House, occupied the first place at his left; on his right sat Mrs. Houghton, and close at hand were Whittier and Mrs. Stowe and President Eliot. Opposite the guest at the further end of the hall sat Mr. Howells, editor of the Atlantic. The first seat at the right of Mr. Howells was intended for Mr. Longfellow, but he was unhappily detained by sickness. A diagram of the tables designating the seat occupied by each guest is presented in the February Atlantic. A lithograph of the same was furnished each guest so that it was easy to discover the names of any who might be strangers in person. Among the notables whose names appear at the festive board we find Mr. Eggleston and Mr. Clemens; Dr. Bowditch and Mr. Parkman; Julia Ward Howe and Col. Higginson; Mr. Parton and Mrs. Aldrich; Governor Rice and Mr. Harper, and more than four score others whose names are household words in American literature.

The 29th of August was the anniversary of Dr. Holmes' birth, but since many of his friends and literary associates would be absent at that season the festival was postponed to the day above named.

Mr. H. O. Houghton, in conducting the initiatory exercises of the intellectual portion of the great feast said: "In an old almanac of the year 1809 against the date of August 29, is the simple entry 'Son born.' The ink with which that entry was made was blotted with the coarse sand universally used at that time, and that sand to-day, firmly imbedded in the ink, still glistens on the record. May the sands of this life which blot the record of immortality awaiting our Autocrat be as adhesive and continue for many years to come to give out its coruscations of light and truth and beauty!" "Ladies and gentlemen, I give you as a sentiment 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; O King, live forever!'"

At the giving of this toast the company rose enthusiastically and drank the health of Dr. Holmes. When they were again seated and the applause had died away Dr. Holmes read a poem prepared for the occasion, replete with pathos, tenderness and beauty.

We reproduce the following stanzas, regretting that our space will not accommodate the whole:

Old age, the gray-beard! Well, indeed, I know him,
Shrunk, tottering, bent, of aches and ills the prey;
In sermon, story, fable, picture, poem,
Oh have I met him from my earliest day!
Yes, long, indeed, I've known him at a distance,
And now my lifted door-latch shows him here;
I take his shriveled hand without resistance,
And find him smiling as his step draws near.
What though aged limbs he borrows us,
Dear to the heart of youth, to manhood's prime,
Think of the calm he brings, the wealth he gives us,
The hoarded spoils, the legacies of time!
Altars once flaming, still with incense fragrant,
Passion's uneasy nurslings rocked asleep,
Hope's anchor fast, wild desire less vibrant,
Life's flow less noisy, but the stream, how deep!
Still as the silver cord gets worn and slender,
Its lightened task-work tugs with lessening strain,
Hands get more helpful, voices, grown more tender,
Soothe with their softened tones their slumberous brain.
But, O my gentle sisters, O my brothers,
These thick-sown snow flakes hint of toll's release;
These feeble pulses bid me leave to others
The tasks once welcome; evening asks for peace.
And now, with grateful smile and accents cheerful,
And warmer heart than look or word can tell,
In slanting phrase—these traitorous eyes are tearful—
Thanks, Brothers, Sisters—Children—and farewell!

The breakfast was in every way a most notable and enjoyable event, spiced with wit, redundant with humor, gently touched with pathos, overflowing with appreciation—a season to which memory will ever gladly turn with sincere pleasure. And while the honored brow of Dr. Holmes is wreathed with laurels gathered from the Eastern shores of our continent, we trust that he will not deem it a presumptuous folly if we add thereto "A spray of Western pine.—*Bee.*"

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail
—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,

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

HATS,
CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

Hardware,
Hardware,
Hardware,

Ship Chandlery.

Crockery,
Crockery,
Crockery,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, TOBACCO.

Doors and Windows.

Farming Implements.

Furniture.

Wall Paper.

Plows.

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

The Lowest Prices.

BARTLETT'S
Jewelry Store

Central Hotel building,
Head of Union Wharf,

Port Townsend, W.T.

The Finest Stock of

SOLID GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES
WATCHES

JEWELRY
JEWELRY

ON PUGET SOUND.

Also a fine assortment of

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

Goods Warranted as represented.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

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

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r.

Port Townsend

Boot and Shoe Store

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

Boots and Shoes

Of the very latest quality 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 Sew 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 Pacific is solicited.

I have a GREAT REVERENCE for Cash Customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

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

Wharfingers

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Vessels Discharged,

Freights Collected,

Teaming of all kinds done,
At reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Good Dry and Clean Wood

always on hand. Also, good Bark.

TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

—AGENTS FOR—

Stellacomb Beer,
Seattle Beer, and Levy's
Soda Water and Root Beer.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

To the Merchants of Port Townsend we will say that we receive your orders promptly, and the only for your goods, being a first class, certainly expect your patronage, and we are attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for us, and we are prepared to do all our 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 his major extension will be opened in the near future; 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 four times rebuilt and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

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

Thomas T. Minor, M. D.,
MANAGING PHYSICIAN.

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, February 13, 1887
Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par.
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, \$5 75@85 00.

General Merchandise.

RICE—Market quoted at China, 60¢; Swedish Island, 70¢.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 10¢; Java, 25¢; Rio, 15¢.
TEAS—No. 1 quote Japan in liquor boxes 50¢; No. 2, 45¢; No. 3, 40¢.

THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.
WHEAT—Continues to rise under a remarkably heavy business. No. 1, \$1 95@2 00; No. 2, \$1 85@1 90.

English Wheat Market.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Floating cargoes, wheat, improving.
Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, improving.

Magnificent Tresses.

A Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Post, in a recent letter to that paper, speaks of Mrs. Murat Halstead, wife of the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, in this wise: Mrs. Halstead is owner of the most remarkable tresses in the land.

Common sense makes no parade.
An indiscreet person is like an unsealed letter, which everybody can peruse.

A Female Bandit.

Southern Italy has not as yet succeeded in radically curing the chronic disease of brigandage under which it has suffered from time immemorial. It seems that the district of Saranzaro has recently been tormented by an uncommonly severe attack of the bandit epidemic, spread over its vine-clad hills and smiling valleys by an armed horde of sanguinary ruffians under the leadership of a lovely and romantic damsel, Maria Croci by name.

Mr. John Schleyer, the proprietor of Chilton, Wis., Volksbote, a progressive German weekly, gratified us with the following:

With pleasure I add my testimonial to the many already given in favor of St. Jacobs Oil, which I had occasion to test personally. I suffered extreme pains in the back of my neck, which were almost unbearable.

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.

Let us make any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper you will please mention the name of the paper.

VALENTINES!
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL
of \$2 50, \$5 and \$10.
Cash Discount rate 5%. Sent by Mail anywhere
BY WM. BECK & SON,
Portland, Oregon.

DUBOIS & KING,
GENERAL AGENTS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
108 Front Street, 411 Washington Street,
Portland, Ogn. San Francisco, Cal.
Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Flour, Grain and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.

THIS NEW
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.
California Elastic Truss Co.,
nov 28-11 720 Market Street, S. F.

UST OUT!
Portland City Directory for 1886,
\$1 a dozen; 3 dozen for \$2.
McCormick's Almanac for 1886,
Sent Postpaid for \$2 50.
F. L. McCormick,
eb5-11 91 Second Street, Portland, Ogn.

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.,
j15-11 Booksellers, Portland, Ogn.

HOTEL DE FRANCE,
LEWISTON, IDAHO,
Mme. M. LeFrancis, Proprietress
This well known establishment, entirely rebuilt, open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegant. Export need French Cooks in the culinary department. The House will be kept open all night, and a free coach to and from the steamboats.



VERSUS
A 2,000 Dollar Doctor's Bill!

Hard Nut for Skeptics to Crack!

"I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted did I not lift my voice in its praise."
THE TRUTH TESTED
BY THE
"CHICAGO TIMES."
December 29, 1879.

"Everybody living on the South side knows J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., who has been a resident of Chicago for over 20 years. His establishment, the Palace Market, Nos. 104, 106 and Twenty-second street, is probably the finest of its kind in the city, and numbers among his customers most of the aristocratic families of that section of Chicago.

"Mr. George Barnes, of the firm of Bagnall & Barnes, who has been a commission merchant on South Water street for more than fifteen years, said that his wife had been a severe sufferer with neuralgia for years, and had tried many remedies in vain. St. Jacobs Oil is the only thing that brought her relief, and more than that it cured her. He stated that he had recommended it to his neighbors and it gave universal satisfaction wherever used."

Keep this Great German Remedy in the House.
IT CONQUERS PAIN.
Druggists sell it. Price, 50 cents.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
Feb 1-11

The New Silent No. 8,
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 1878.

Try it and you will be sure to like and buy it
Agents Wanted.
WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO.
131 Third St., Portland, Ogn.
Jan 16-11

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plaster
A Wonderful Remedy.
There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies including plasters and the so-called electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possesses the most extraordinary pain-relieving, strengthening and restorative properties. Any physician in your own locality will confer ably on its use. For Lung Disease, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Weakness, Indigestion and Stomachic Colic and Congestive Disorders, Wonderful Relief. It is the best remedy for all the above named ailments and is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per sheet on receipt of price, by Henry & Johnson, 171 East Street, New York.

J. A. STROWBRIDGE,
Direct Importer and Dealer in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 141 Front St. Portland, Or

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,
Leucorrhoea,
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:

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.
H. HAMILTON,
Portland, Oregon, August 2, 1879.

Having a severe headache last Winter, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I found it very beneficial in its results. It was not more unpleasant to take than other tea. I would recommend it to those afflicted as I was.
JOHN F. FARMER,
Portland, Oregon, July 31, 1879.

The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has cured my back and Kidneys, and I am at a loss to express my gratitude. I shall always remember the OREGON KIDNEY TEA with pleasure and esteem, and highly recommend it to all my friends and acquaintances.
J. H. P. DOWNING (at St. Paul, Minn.),
Portland, Oregon, July 31, 1879.

While I was in Tillamook last Winter, I was afflicted in my back and Kidneys so this was almost impossible for me to reach Portland. When I got here I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I drank, at my meals, the tea made from it, and it has effected a radical cure. I can highly recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was.
E. COHN,
Tillamook, Oregon, December 13, 1879.

Both myself and wife have been for some years afflicted with disease of the Kidneys, and had tried many remedies without obtaining any permanent relief. About three months ago we were induced to try a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which has apparently entirely cured both of us, as since taking it two weeks we have felt no symptom of the disease. We can heartily recommend it to others similarly afflicted, as we believe it will do all that is claimed for it.
M. L. WHITE,
Astoria, Oregon, December 23, 1879.

I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. For the past three years I have been suffering from Kidney troubles, and during the time have tried nearly every kind of Kidney medicine in the market, almost without any relief. Having heard that the OREGON KIDNEY TEA possessed wonderful properties, I purchased a package, and from the first dose obtained relief, and by the use of the one package feel completely cured.
SAMUEL GRAY,
Eugene City, Oregon, October 20, 1879.

I here certify that I was suffering from an attack of backache so severe that I went about doubled up and could not straighten up. I used one package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and I am fully persuaded that I was restored by its help.
JOHN W. LINGER,
Harrisburg, Oregon, December 31, 1879.

I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for pains in the back, and I am satisfied with its effects, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a mild and safe remedy.
Z. T. SCOTT,
Harrisburg, Oregon, December 31, 1879.

The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has done my wife as much if not more good than any of the many remedies she has used for pains in the back, and I believe it to be a good remedy for the diseases which it is recommended for.
A. M. COX,
Harrisburg, Oregon, Dec. 31, 1879.

Some three months ago I was attacked with a severe Pain in my Back. I bought a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and by the time I had used one half of it I was entirely relieved. I had never been troubled since. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy.
E. J. GRIGSBY,
Harrisburg, Oregon, Dec. 31, 1879.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS.
PRICE, - - - ONE DOLLAR

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

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. Gibson will have immediate supervision of the details of bringing out the work, and will visit all parts of the State and Territory personally to insure its accurate completeness.
We shall add to each monthly part interesting tales, sketches, poetry, scraps of local history, news, wit, etc., etc.
Sold complete only by subscription, at \$1 00 per annum. Single parts 50 cents each.
D. H. STEARNS, Publisher,
PORTLAND, OREGON

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

GREENBACKS AGAIN.

"Oregonian.")
Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hard money Democrat, in his speech in the senate on the 27th January on his motion to divest treasury notes or greenbacks, of their legal tender quality, was severely logical, that is, he followed his proposition that Congress had no right to issue paper and call it money, through to the conclusion that every subsequent step taken was wrong, and that there was nothing to do but to go back to the beginning and get right as soon as possible; and this he proposed to do by divesting the greenbacks of their legal tender power, with a view to their being taken up by the treasury and retired from circulation. He argued that withdrawal of legal tender power could do harm to no man and could not lessen the value of the notes in the hands of any holder, because an equivalent for their face value is offered in gold and silver coin, in case any creditor should refuse to accept them. He made an earnest appeal to the senate "to shut the door, forever lock it, and throw away the key, which admits a legal tender currency to take the place of a stable standard, having universal and intrinsic value." And the old traditions of the Democratic party were appealed to support this position.

The views of those who argue, as Bayard does, for metallic money, are answered by the assertion that the retirement of paper currency would diminish by two thirds its volume the legal tender money, or debt paying power, of the country. It is insisted further that the scarcity of legal tender money would virtually increase all classes of debts and give creditors enormous advantages; since as money would be in small supply and hard to raise, other forms of property would diminish in value, and the man who happened to be in debt would be crushed simply by the scarcity of money and the difficulty of obtaining it. One of the lame places in this argument is the assumption that the debtor class and the creditor class are distinct from each other. Nearly every person who owes money has money also due to him; and the aggregate of debts due from individuals must be about balanced by debts due to them. In consequence of failure to keep this in view, there is much error in speaking of debtors and creditors as separate classes, one of which would have power to crush the other.

It is, however, undoubtedly the present judgment of the country that the financial status be not now disturbed. It is argued that the country is doing well enough, and that the true policy is to let the finances alone. This is good enough under present conditions; but every student of financial history knows how changes are likely to occur under conditions like those now existing with us, which might and probably would render our present position untenable and throw our financial system again into extreme confusion. We must keep an enormous amount of gold locked up in the treasury to sustain our paper circulation. Should there be a time in the tide of trade which would reduce our stock of gold, and should there be another season of panics and business depression, all of which is sure to come sometime, why should we not expect to see suspension of specie payments again, and gold at a great premium?

The state norms school building burned at San Jose, Cal., on the 18th inst. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Will only \$50,000 insurance.

It is estimated, by those who prefer to know, that there are about 20,000,000 lbs. of savings in the waters of Puget Sound at the present time.

The eighth annual meeting of the Oregon State Women's Rights Association took place in Portland this week.

HISTORY OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

Written for The "GOOD TEMPLAR GAZETTE" BY REV. T. F. PARKER.
(Continued from Feb. 12th.)

The Grand Lodge of New York convened at Poughkeepsie, September 19, 1867, Rev. Silas Ball, G. W. C. T., in the chair. This was a large, unwieldy session, many lodges having two and some a large number of representatives. Among them I find the names of A. S. Draper, Alden Chester, Rev. W. R. Helmes, Ely T. Mersols, W. H. Crampton, and others since well known in the Order. The membership which was reported at the last session to be 5,078, had grown during the year to 30,631. Past R. W. G. Templar S. B. Chase, James Black, of Pennsylvania, R. W. G. Counsellor, and J. H. Orne, P. G. W. C. T. of Massachusetts, were present at the session. The Order of Cold Water Temples having been instituted in the State of Illinois during the previous year, a committee was appointed to report on that subject. This committee reported in favor of the introduction of the Order into this State. Several Temples had been instituted and the Order had a fair footing.

\$100 was paid to make the G. W. C. T. a Life Director in the National Temperance Society. The officers elected were:

- G. W. C. T. Rev. Silas Ball.
- G. W. C. H. L. Harburt.
- G. W. V. T. Grace F. Mills.
- G. W. S. E. W. Mason.
- G. W. T. H. F. Ferrin.

At the next session of the R. W. G. Lodge, held at Richmond, Indiana, twenty seven Grand Lodges were represented. Several Grand Lodges had experienced great prosperity, viz.: New York had increased 26,087; Pennsylvania, 14,185; Ohio, 11,652. New York was reported second only to Michigan, but had the report been made at the opening of the session, New York would have been the banner State. New Grand Lodges had been instituted in New Jersey, Nebraska, Tennessee, Idaho and Colorado. And the Order had been introduced into ten States where no Grand Lodge had been instituted. It was believed that if accurate reports from Grand Lodges to date of session could have been had, the Order would have numbered 500,000 members.

The ritual for receiving visitors was adopted at this session. The Cold Water Temple was adopted as a part of Good Templar work. The degree work received a good deal of consideration, and a long report on that subject was adopted. It did not, however, end the controversy, which, continues to the present time, and which, I think, will continue until the degrees are abolished or made a part of subordinate lodge work.

The negro question came up to vex the Order. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky passed resolutions at its last session charging the R. W. G. L. with urging upon them negro equality. The committee in the case reported that the R. W. G. L. had not the authority to say who should be admitted as members, but that the R. W. G. R., in answer to questions, had decided that, in the institution of lodges of colored people, the proceedings should in all cases be the same as if they were white; that the Order did not take into account the color of the skin, and no law existed that would interfere with the granting of charters to colored people. This decision was affirmed by the R. W. G. L. The State of Kentucky was working under a loyal and unclaimed charter, and the R. W. G. had no right to interfere.

A minority report was presented, which recommended the formation of an Order of Colored Templars, to be under the jurisdiction of the R. W. G. L. After some discussion a substitute was adopted, which declared "that the fact of a colored

membership should not exclude a regularly organized lodge from Grand Lodge, to which it would be otherwise entitled to admission."

The Committee on Political Action reported that it is contrary to the spirit of our Order to vote for the election to office of any man who is opposed to total abstinence and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. On motion of Rev. John Russel, it was recommended the people of this country to form a national political party whose platform of principles shall contain prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

J. H. Orne, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was elected R. W. G. T.; J. A. Spencer re-elected R. W. G. S.
(Continued)

DIRECTORY.
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF
GOOD TEMPLARS.
GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Officers:

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

Subordinate Lodge Directory.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY

No.	Name of Lodge	Postoffice	Lodge Dep'y
2	Forward	Semlahmoo	Annie E. Craig
3	Mount Adams	Goldendale	W. A. McFarland
4	Tacoma	Olympia	Joseph Chibberg
6	Seattle	Seattle	John Webster
7	Pataha	Pataha	Jas. McKanse
8	Eureka	Walla Walla	R. R. Cochran
9	San Juan	San Juan	Rev. T. J. Woakes
10	Blazing Star	Seattle	Cool Mines, N. H. Martin
11	Angelos	Port Angeles	Philip Meagher
12	Jefferson	Port Townsend	N. D. Hill
13	Ludlow	Port Ludlow	Lewis Poole
15	Virgo	Pataha	S. F. Williams
16	Pioneer	Waitsburg	J. F. Booth
17	Fountain	Tenino	S. N. Wilkes
18	La Conner	La Conner	F. W. Hanson
19	Shakespeare	Port Madison	Alex. Ross
20	Whitby	Compeville	H. Kelloug
21	Excelsior	Dayton	E. Tallor
22	Cascade	Cascades	S. B. Jones
23	Beacon	New Dungeness	E. N. Pileher
27	Dry Creek	Walla Walla	E. Galtcher
30	Orient	White River	Mrs. C. Willis
34	Wilderness	Arcadia	Wm. Callow
46	Colfax	Colfax	Oliver Hall

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Perseverance	Victoria	D. S. McDonald
2	Onward	Nanaimo	Samuel Gough
4	Dominion	Ne Westminster	J. Lord
11	Cedar Hill	Victoria	Wm. Irvine

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250 LOW PRICED and FAST SELLING BOOKS OF ALL KINDS are fully represented in our new **GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS BOOK** by sample pages, binders, illustrations, etc. A great variety and sure success for canvassers. All actually wishing **EMPLOYMENT**, address for terms, **STANDARD BOOK CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.** Low eastern prices and we pay freight, 51c/m.

Its name strikes like a trumpet and calls to the fray! That rattling new Temperance book, **BATTLING with the DEMON!** is selling by THOUSANDS. Cleanest, most complete and intensely interesting Hand-book and History of Temperance ever produced, containing biographies of its Apostles, thrilling accounts of all the great Movements, and mighty facts and arguments for the cause. Finely illustrated. Nothing can compare with it. **More AGENTS WANTED.** Write to **STANDARD BOOK CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.** Low eastern prices and we pay freight, 52c/m.

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and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Year Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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

CHIMACUM TRIBE, NO. 1,
I. O. R. M.
Hold regular meetings at their hall, every Wednesday evening. 23

HOW TO GET WELL
BROKEN-DOWN, DERELIQUATED CONSTITUTIONS, Both male female, and all difficult cases, for which help can be obtained nowhere else—found to be so by undeniable facts. A **TRUE THEORY, NO** Deception. The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in pamphlet and circular by addressing the eminently successful **DR. GEA W. ORRIS,** 174 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

PALATABLE MEDICINES.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—Waterford (Pa.) "Advertiser."

WATERMAN & KATZ,
SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Of All kinds.
AGENCY for WELLS, FARGO & Co
DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD
At Liberal Discount.



FURNITURE, LUMBER, COORS
And Windows,
ALL KINDS BUILDING MATERIAL
AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS
For Sale Cheap.

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

LIGHTNING SEWER

THE NEW WILSON Oscillating Shuttle SEWING MACHINE



Is wonderful in its conception, unprecedented for doing a large range of sewing in textile fabrics and leather. Its motions are continuous, admitting of an extraordinary rate of speed, either by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus producing about one-third more work in a day than other Sewing Machines. It has no stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed in proportions, elegance, design and appearance. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. **THE WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT,** for repairing all kinds of textile fabrics WITHOUT PATCHING, furnished FREE with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tacker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hammers, Binder, etc. Prices furnished with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
CHAS. C. BARTLETT, Agent, Port Townsend.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid sidewheel
Steamship DAKOTA.
2100 TONS.
D. E. GRIFFITH, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE after mentioned:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1899 Jan 10 " 20 Feb 20 " 30	Jan 18 Feb 18 " 28 " 1	Jan 20 Feb 10 " 20 " 30

STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER
E. POLEMAN, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1899 Jan 20 Feb 10 " 28 March 20	On arrival " " " " " "	Jan 30 " 20 Feb 10 " 30

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

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

Reduction in Freight.—Hereafter the freights which, as per tariff, have been \$8 per ton will be charged at \$5 per ton.

From and after this date all BAGGAGE of Puget Sound passengers by P. M. S. Co's steamers via Victoria, will be under Custom House seal, and will NOT be subject to examination by Custom House authorities in San Francisco.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
H. L. HEBBALS,
General Agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, dillingham, mandrake, yellow dock, with the salts of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effective alternative medicine known or available to the public. The salubriousness of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Kerc, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Itches, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neurosis, Female Weaknesses and all Venereal affections, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and general Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause decomposition and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere, and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

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