

# PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 10.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

NO. 4

## PUGET SOUND ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT  
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**ALLEN WEIR,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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All Accounts Settled Monthly.

### REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF  
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with pleasure  
that I improve the occasion of your  
quarterly meeting in March to pre-  
sent you with the following statistics  
concerning the University.

Number of pupils pursuing the  
various studies named at the present  
date: mental philosophy, 4; methods  
of teaching, 18; zoology, 6; natural  
philosophy, 22; geography, 27; ge-  
ometry, 9; algebra, 37; Virgil, 1;  
Cicero, 6; Caesar, 11; Latin reader,  
31; Homer, 2; Xenophon, 3; Greek  
reader, 4; German reader, 3; Eng-  
lish grammar, 63; reading, 21; spell-  
ing, 21; penmanship, 23; practical  
business operations, 2; counting-  
house book keeping, 14; common  
school book keeping, 7.

A number of classes will complete  
work in the branches named with the  
present term, and at the opening of  
the Spring term, March 22d, 1880,  
will take in their stead the following:  
Tacitus, Virgil, book keeping, botany  
psychology, analytical geometry, sur-  
veying, U. S. Constitution, Territori-  
al school law, English literature,  
English composition, and other  
studies should there be new pupils  
prepared to pursue them.

The students maintain two literary  
societies, in which are debates, es-  
says, declamations, etc., weekly. And  
it is really a difficult matter to decide  
which does the better work, the Eu-  
phronian society, with a membership  
of young women, or the Gnothantii  
society, consisting of young men.

In the higher branches, many of  
the classes are small, but the same  
time and attention is given to a class  
of one or two as to a class of twenty,  
thereby making especially prominent  
that higher work which the Territory  
has recognized by its annual appro-  
priations. Nearly all our pupils come  
to us at first with a superficial knowl-  
edge of the common English branch-  
es, and a considerable portion of our  
time is necessarily occupied in giv-  
ing thorough instruction in those  
studies; as it is worse than a waste  
of time for students to pursue higher  
branches until they are well ground-  
ed in the elements of learning. The  
Spring term, as is usual in all similar  
institutions, has a smaller attendance  
than any other term of the year, ow-  
ing to the fact that pupils leave at  
that time to teach school and to do  
various kinds of work. But for that  
very reason the Spring term is uni-  
versally considered the best, as each  
pupil can receive a greater share of  
the time and attention of the teach-  
er. A new class for our lowest grade  
can begin then with greater profit  
than at any other time.

There are now 108 pupils in actual  
daily attendance. Considering  
that no one is admitted until able to  
read in the Independent: Sixth Read-  
er and take corresponding studies,  
and considering also the hard times,  
the hard winter, and the expiration  
of free scholarships near the begin-  
ning of the present term, that num-  
ber compares favorably with former  
years, and with similar institutions  
on the North Pacific Coast.  
Respectfully submitted,  
A. J. ANDERSON,  
Pres't University of W. T.  
Seattle, Feb. 28, 1880.

## TREASURER'S SALE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
that the undersigned, Treasur-  
er of Island County, W. T., will  
sell at

### PUBLIC AUCTION

At the door of the COURT HOUSE,  
in  
Coupeville, Island County, W. T.,

—ON—  
Monday, the 6th day of April, 1880,

At the hour of TEN O'CLOCK, A.  
M., all real estate upon which the  
taxes for the year 1879 have not  
been paid, and all real estate previ-  
ously sold to the County for taxes of  
any preceding year, unless the tax-  
es, penalty, interest and costs are  
paid before said day.

The following is a list and descrip-  
tion of all lands, city and town lots  
to be sold, and the names of the per-  
sons to whom the same are assessed,  
and the whole amount of taxes, pen-  
alty, interest and costs to be collect-  
ed from each person named therein:  
JOSEPH B. LIBBEY,  
Treasurer of Island County, W. T.  
Coupeville, W. T.,  
March 1, 1880.

- William Brown, undivided half  
of south half of southwest quar-  
ter, section 10, township 23,  
range 3 east, 40 acres..... \$ 1 87
- William Clancy, se quarter of ne  
quarter section 11 township 23,  
range 2 e, 40 acres, and w half  
of nw quarter sec 12 tp 23 r 2 e  
80 acres..... 5 40
- Jas. Crawford, lots No. 3, 4 and  
5, sec 13 tp 23, range 2 east, 104  
acres..... 4 48
- Jefferson Carr, Dale marsh, 160  
acres..... 8 96
- D. W. Crooks, nw qr of se qr  
sec 34 tp 32, range 2 e, 40  
acres; e hf of ne qr and lot 1  
sec 4 tp 32 r 2 e 119-20-100 acres;  
ne qr of nw qr, s hf of nw qr  
and lots 4 and 5 sec 3 tp 32 r 2 e  
198-66-100 acres; s hf of sw qr  
sec 21 tp 30 r 2 e 80 acres; n hf  
of nw qr sec 28 tp 30 r 2 e 80  
acres; ne qr of sw qr sec 25 tp  
32 r 2 e, 40 acres..... 10 27
- John Delanty, lot 1 sec 15 tp 28 r  
3 e, 59 1/2 acres; n hf of s hf sec  
3 tp 28 r 3 e, 160 acres; in nw  
qr of nw qr sec 15 tp 28 r 3 e,  
10 acres; in n hf of sw qr of se  
qr sec 11 tp 29 r 2 e, 14 acres... 11 20
- Wm. Dwyer, sw qr of nw qr and  
nw qr of sw qr and lot 1 sec 27  
tp 32 r 3 e, 104-50-100 acres; se  
qr of ne qr and ne qr of se qr  
and lots 3 and 4 sec 28 tp 32 r 3  
e, 154-25-100 acres..... 6 45
- Benj. T. Elwood, sw qr of se qr  
sec 26 tp 32 r 2 e, 40 acres..... 1 17
- Benjamin Flint, undivided hf of  
e hf of se qr sec 27 tp 32 r 2 e,  
40 acres; und hf of lots 1 & 2  
sec 24 tp 30 r 3 e 31-25-100 acres;  
lots 4 and 5 sec 25 tp 30 r 3 e,  
48 acres; und. hf of s hf of se  
qr and lot 1 sec 14 tp 28 r 3 e,  
61-13-100 acres; und hf of lots  
1 and 2 sec 23 tp 28 r 3 e, 17  
acres..... 6 18
- Ed A. Flint, lots 1 2 3 and 4 and  
e hf of e hf sec 25 tp 31 r 2 e,  
230-30-100 acres; s hf of n hf  
ne qr of ne qr nw qr of nw qr  
s hf of se qr and sw qr sec 34  
tp 33 r 2 e, 480 acres; sw qr  
& nw qr of nw and s hf of nw qr  
sec 35 tp 33 r 2 e, 280 acres; lots  
6 and 7 s hf of se qr and nw qr  
of se qr sec 34 tp 32 r 1 e,  
193 acres..... 39 54
- B. W. Fisk & Wm. Brown, lots  
1 and 2 and n hf of sw qr sec 9  
tp 29 r 2 e, 141-30-100 acres... 7 93
- John P. Gillis, w hf of sw qr sec  
33 tp 31 r 2 e, 80 acres..... 3 51
- O. F. Gorrish, se qr of ne qr sec  
6 tp 31 r 3 e, 40 acres; lot 3 sec  
4 tp 30 r 3 e, 47-50-100 acres;  
ne qr of se qr sec 4 tp 28 r 3 e,  
40 acres..... 4 17
- Wm. A. Harrington, se qr of se  
qr sec 25 tp 32 r 2 e, 40 acres;  
s hf of sw qr sec 35 tp 32 r 2 e,  
80 acres..... 3 26
- David N. Hyde & Jas. McNaught,  
ne qr of se qr of se qr and e hf  
of nw qr of se qr of se qr sec 11  
tp 29 r 2 e, 15 acres; lot 6 and  
sw qr of ne qr sec 25 tp 30 r 3 e,  
79-25-100 acres; s hf of se qr  
of nw qr sec 18 tp 32 r 1 e, 20  
acres; se qr of and s hf of ne  
qr of ne qr sec 3 tp 32 r 2 e, 60  
acres; e hf of ne qr sec 27 tp 30  
r 2 e, 80 acres; e hf of se qr of  
se qr sec 29 tp 33 r 2 e, 20 acres;  
nw qr sec 1 tp 28 r 3 e, 160  
acres; ne qr of ne qr sec 14 tp  
2 r 3 e, 40 acres; n hf of nw  
qr and se qr of ne qr sec 14 tp

- 29 r 2 e, 120 acres..... 23 13
- F. H. Hancock, w hf of ne qr  
se qr of ne qr and nw qr of sw  
qr sec 18 tp 32 r 1 e, 160 acres  
N. C. Haley, Abrams' farm, 170  
acres..... 7 00
- John S. Hill, lot 2, sec 10 tp 29 r  
2 e, 44-80-100 acres..... 27 46
- Jos. G. Jennings, part of porth  
Coveland, 217 acres..... 2 02
- Mary Kellogg & A. E. Utter, se  
qr of ne qr sec 15 tp 29 r 2 e,  
40 acres..... 5 25
- Eliza Kinney, lot in Coupeville,  
1/2 acre..... 2 42
- Esper S. Larsen, sw qr of nw qr  
sec 10 tp 28 r 3 e, 40 acres..... 1 61
- William Lock, farm, 136-50-100  
acres..... 1 87
- Osker Llesling, sw qr of nw qr  
nw qr of sw qr sec 5 tp 33 r 2  
e, 80 acres..... 11 01
- Wm. Plunder, ne qr of nw qr sec  
3 tp 28 r 3 e, 40 acres..... 1 79
- John G. Phinney, lots 2 3 and s  
hf of se qr sec 31 tp 32 r 1 e,  
121-70-100 acres; lots 1 and 2  
sec 32 tp 32 r 1 e, 80-79-100  
acres; ne qr of nw qr u hf of  
ne qr and se qr of ne qr sec 1 tp  
31 r 2 e, 180 acres; e hf of nw qr  
sec 12 tp 31 r 2 e, 80 acres; ne  
qr of ne qr sec 1 tp 28 r 3 e, 40  
acres; sw qr of se qr and se qr  
of sw qr sec 4 tp 28 r 3 e, 50  
acres; ne qr of nw qr and n hf  
of ne qr sec 9 tp 28 r 3 e, 120  
acres; nw qr of nw qr sec 10 tp  
28 r 3 e, 40 acres; ne qr of se  
qr sw qr of ne qr and lot 2 sec  
11 tp 28 r 3 e, 126 acres; se qr  
of sw qr and lots 1 and 2 sec 29  
tp 30 r 3 e, 125-75-100 acres; se  
qr of sw qr and w hf of ne qr  
sec 32 tp 30 r 3 e, 120 acres; e  
hf of sw qr sw qr of se qr sw  
qr of nw qr nw qr of sw qr &  
lots 1 2 3 and 4 sec 33 tp 30 r 3  
e, 333-95-100 acres; se qr of sw  
qr and lots 1 2 and 3 sec 34 tp  
30 r 3 e, 134 acres; sw qr of nw  
qr sec 6 tp 31 r 3 e, 40 acres;  
lot 1 sec 19 and lots 1 2 3 and 4  
sec 30 tp 29 r 4 e, 161-75-100  
acres; lots 1 2 3 and 4 sec 31 tp  
29 r 4 e, 154 acres; und hf of  
lots 1 and 2 and ne qr of nw qr  
and se qr of sw qr sec 30 tp 29  
r 3 e, 98-62-100 acres..... 83 04
- W. A. and W. D. Ray, w hf of  
sw qr sec 30 tp 32 r 3 e, 80  
acres; w hf of nw qr and nw  
qr of sw qr sec 31 tp 32 r 3 e,  
122-17-100 acres..... 5 11
- Phillip Ritz, sw qr of sw qr sec 29  
tp 32 r 3 e, 40 acres; lots 2 and  
3 sec 12 tp 31 r 3 e, 40 acres;  
sw qr of ne qr sec 32 tp 31 r 3 e,  
40 acres; ne qr of sw qr of sw  
qr sec 3 tp 29 r 2 e, 10 acres... 5 02
- Alfred Snyder, sw qr sec 23 tp 29  
r 2 e, 160 acres..... 6 78
- Geo. W. & E. S. Travers, sw qr  
ne qr sec 4 tp 30 r 3 e, 40 acres;  
sw qr of sw qr of se qr sec 10  
tp 29 r 2 e, 10 acres..... 1 96
- Robert Ware, nw qr of ne qr and  
ne qr of nw qr sec 18 tp 29 r 3  
e, 80 acres; e hf of ne qr and  
sw qr of ne qr sec 18 tp 29 r 3  
e, and se qr of se qr sec 7 tp 29  
r 3 e, 160 acres..... 20 34
- Catherine Young, sw qr of nw qr  
and lot 3 sec 29 tp 30 r 3 e, 60  
50-100 acres..... 2 60
- S. B. Yeeler, und hf of lot 5 sec  
3 tp 32 r 2 e, 30 50-100 acres;  
sw qr of se qr sec 10 tp 30 r 3 e,  
40 acres; e hf of sw qr and w  
hf of se qr sec 5 tp 29 r 2 e, 160  
acres..... 8 80
- H. L. Yeeler, un hf lots 1 & 2 sec  
2 tp 29 r 2 e, 49 acres; e hf of se  
qr and s hf of ne qr sec 5 tp 29  
r 2 e, 160 acres..... 9 07
- Isaac Arthur, s hf of se qr of se  
qr sec 4 tp 29 r 2 e, 20 acres... 2 08
- Thos. Ainsley, se qr of se qr sec  
32 tp 31 r 3 e, 40 acres; lot 2 sec  
12 tp 28 r 3 e, 53 50-100 acres... 10 90
- John F. Boyer, nw qr of sw qr  
sec 5 tp 31 r 3 e, 40 acres; sw qr  
of se qr sec 19 tp 31 r 3 e, 40  
acres..... 5 10
- E. H. & M. S. Brooks, se qr of ne  
qr sec 13 tp 29 r 2 e, 40 acres... 3 25
- Wm. Billings, sw qr of se qr sec  
22 tp 32 r 3 e, 40 acres..... 2 48
- John Collins, lot 1, sec 17 tp 32 r  
2 e, 39 75-100 acres; und hf of  
nw qr of nw qr sec 2 tp 32 r 2 e  
20 acres; n hf of nw qr sw qr  
of nw qr and nw qr of ne qr  
sec 18 tp 31 r 2 e, 168 13-100  
acres; ne qr of se qr sw qr of se  
qr and s hf of nw qr of nw qr  
sec 25 tp 31 2 e 100 acres; sw qr  
ne qr of sw qr and ne qr of se  
qr of sw qr and lot 4 sec 32 tp  
31 r 2 e, 55 50-100 acres; e hf of  
nw qr sec 25 tp 31 r 2 e, 80 acres  
nw qr of ne qr sec 5 tp 31 r 3 e,  
40 acres; lots 3 and 4, sec 7 tp  
31 r 3 e, 56 50-100 acres; und hf  
of lots 1 2 and 3 sec 11 tp  
30 r 2 e, 36 75-100 acres; lots 1,  
2 and 3, sec 3 tp 29 r 2 e, 155  
88-100 acres; und hf of lots 2  
and 3, and sw qr of ne qr sec  
9 tp 29 r 2 e, and lot 1 sec 16  
tp 29 r 2 e, 67 acres..... 83 85

- Thomas Clancy, se qr of nw qr  
sec 18 tp 31 r 2 e, 40 acres; nw  
qr of sw qr sec 8 tp 29 r 2 e, 40  
acres; nw qr of se qr and in. e  
hf of se qr sec 4 tp 30 r 2 e, 100  
acres..... 11 88
- M. J. Carkeek, lot 48, blocks 2, 3,  
and 4, in East Holmes' Harbor, 3  
51
- A. O. Damon, nw qr of sw qr of  
se qr sec 10 tp 29 r 2 e, 10 acres;  
se qr of sw qr sec 10 tp 30 r 3 e,  
40 acres; ne qr of nw qr sec 25  
tp 30 r 3 e, 40 acres..... 10 60
- Wm. DeShaw, sw qr of nw qr sec  
18 tp 31 r 2 e, 40 acres..... 3 47
- Bradford Fisk, lots 2 and 4, and  
se qr of se qr sec 26 tp 30 r 2 e,  
70 50-100 acres; sw qr of sw qr  
and nw qr of nw qr sec 25 tp 30  
r 2 e, 80 acres..... 28 94
- Hattie Fox, nw qr of sw qr sec 2  
tp 28 r 3 e, 40 acres; lot 1 sec 4  
tp 30 r 3 e, 39 38-100 acres..... 9 36
- Wm. George, lots 2 3 and 4, and  
se qr of nw qr sec 18 tp 29 r 3  
e, 162 80-100 acres..... 18 28
- A. S. Gross, ne qr of nw qr sec  
10 tp 28 r 3 e, 40 acres..... 3 24
- H. B. Harshaw, s hf of sw qr  
and nw qr of sw qr sec 4 tp 30  
r 3 e, 12 acres..... 3 02
- John Hancock, ne qr of sw qr sec  
4 tp 30 r 3 e, 40 acres..... 1 16
- Alfred Houghton, s hf of nw qr and  
lots 2 and 3 sec 4 tp 29 r 2 e,  
160 50-100 acres; und hf of  
lots 2 and 3, and sw qr of ne qr  
and lot 1 sec 16 tp 29 r 2 e, 67  
acres; w hf of ne qr and s hf of  
nw qr sec 14 tp 29 r 2 e, 100  
acres..... 28 14
- S. W. Hall, lot 1 and n hf of lot 2  
sec 13 tp 28 r 3 e, lot 4 sec 12 tp  
28 r 3 e, and ne qr of ne qr and  
n hf of se qr of ne qr sec 14 tp  
28 r 3 e, 81 75-100 acres..... 7 23
- S. D. Howe, lot 1, sec 5 tp 33 r 3  
e, 47 50-100 acres; lot 4 se qr of  
ne qr and ne qr of se qr sec 34  
tp 32 r 1 e, 98 25-100 acres; sw  
qr of nw qr sec 35 tp 32 r 1 e,  
40 acres..... 6 34
- Eli Hatheway, n hf of Eli Hath-  
edon claim, secs. 2 and 6 tp  
32 r 1 e, 100 acres..... 9 60
- Melgrs lumber and shipbuilding  
company, lot 1, sec 20 tp 30 r 3  
e, sec 14 25-100 acres; lot 4, sec  
29 tp 30 r 3 e, 34 25-100 acres;  
n hf of ne qr and se qr of ne qr  
sec 30 tp 30 r 3 e, 120 acres... 39 64
- Mary McDonald, se qr of se qr  
sec 25 tp 31 r 3 e, 40 acres..... 2 53
- Frank Mathias, sw qr sec 18 tp 31  
r 2 e, 188 66-100 acres; s hf of  
sw qr sec 25 tp 31 r 2 e, 80  
acres; n hf of and se qr of ne qr  
of sw qr sec 32 tp 31 r 2 e, 30  
acres..... 31 55
- Catherine C. Noyes, nw qr sec 10  
tp 30 r 3 e, 160 acres..... 3 93
- Henry M. Porter, se qr sec 17 tp  
32 r 3 e, 160 acres; se qr of ne  
qr sec 18 tp 32 r 3 e, 40 acres;  
se qr of nw qr sec 25 tp 30 r 3 e  
40 acres; e hf of se qr and n hf  
of lot 3 sec 22 tp 29 r 2 e, 97 50-  
100 acres; ne qr sec 2 tp 28 r 3  
e, 160 acres; se qr and s hf of ne  
qr sec 9 tp 28 r 3 e, 240 acres; n  
hf of se qr and se qr of ne qr  
sec 14 tp 28 r 3 e, 120 acres; se  
qr of sw qr of ne qr sec 19 tp 31  
r 3 e, 10 acres..... 60 09
- James Rowland, e hf of se qr of  
sw qr sec 11 tp 29 r 2 e, 20 acres... 1 89
- Nathan Rosenbaum, lot 9 block 4  
East Holmes' Harbor..... 1 00
- E. M. Smithe's, nw qr sec 24 tp  
31 r 2 e, 160 acres; nw qr of se  
qr sec 25 tp 31 r 2 e, 40 acres... 17 05
- Joseph Teal, n hf n hf of a hf se  
qr of se qr and lot 1 sec 33 tp 33  
r 2 e, 549 81-100 acres; se qr &  
s hf of ne qr and lot 2 sec 35 tp  
33 r 2 e, 279 25-100 acres; w hf  
of sw qr and lots 1 4 5 6 and 7  
sec 35 tp 32 r 1 e, 233 64-100  
acre; s hf nw qr and w hf of  
ne qr sec 2 tp 31 r 2 e, 558 21-  
100 acres; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and se  
qr of se qr sec 10 tp 31 r 2 e,  
150 55-100 acres, lots 2 and 3 sec  
15 tp 31 r 2 e, 33 16-100 acres; e  
hf and lots 2, 3 and 4, sec 23 tp  
31 r 2 e, 462 acres; lots 1 and 2  
sec 35 tp 31 r 2 e, 81 70-100  
acres..... 255 20
- John B. White, s hf of ne qr sec  
31 tp 32 r 3 e, 80 acres..... 4 54
- Samuel Williams, w hf of nw qr  
sec 31 tp 31 r 3 e, 91 33-100  
acres..... 5 05

### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors  
and indiscretions of youth, nervous weak-  
ness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.; I  
will send you a recipe that will cure you  
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edy was discovered by a missionary in  
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Nothing will be left undone to make this  
Hotel second to none in the Territory.  
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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor. THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1893. TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Emigrants Going East.

OMAHA, Feb. 28.—This afternoon a special train arrived here from San Francisco having on board 200 emigrants bound East, they having taken advantage of the 535 rates to New York. Among them were about 50 Chinese, occupying one car; 250 Chinese emigrants will pass through to-morrow.

Coinage for February.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The coinage at the mint during the present month was 3,885,020 pieces, valued at \$5,194,997. Public Debt Statement for February. The debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during February to be \$5,672,619; cash in the treasury, \$1,099,351,653; gold certificates, \$10,082,600; silver certificates, \$9,369,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$11,485,000; refunding certificates, \$18,882,950; legal tender outstanding, \$246,681,040; fractional currency outstanding, \$1,562,131,168.

License System Re-established.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—Both houses of the general assembly to-day passed a bill repealing the Moffett bill punch liquor law and re-establishing the license system to go into operation May 1st.

Fire in a Cotton Mill.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 1.—The Border City mill caught fire this afternoon and caused great consternation throughout the city. The firemen speedily extinguished the flames, which originated in the picker house. The general damage is slight but the belts are so injured that the mill may have to stop. Intense excitement prevailed and many weavers fainted.

City Elections in Iowa, New York and Maine.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 2.—The Republicans had the most sweeping majority in the municipal election ever known here. Des Moines, March 2.—The election surprised both parties yesterday, resulting in the election of Merritt Smith, the citizen candidate beating Brandt, Rep. The city also elected the marshal. The council about equally divided. ELIZABETH, N. Y., March 2.—Alexander Divers, Rep., was elected mayor by 508 majority. A few hundred votes were cast for Thaddeus C. Cowan, Greenbacker. ROME, N. Y., March 2.—G. H. Weaver, Dem., is elected justice by 380 majority. OXFORD, N. Y., March 2.—E. J. Hamilton Republican, was elected mayor by 118 majority. Troy, N. Y., March 2.—In the charter election the Democrats elected a justice of the peace, two school commissioners, assessor and seven aldermen. The Republicans elected two school commissioners and six aldermen. PORTLAND, March 2.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in the election of Wm. Sawyer, Rep., by 1,234 majority in a total vote of 5,370. Last year there was a fusion majority of 40 in a total vote of 5,844. The Republicans carried Farmington, Skowhegan, Lewiston, Auburn, Gardiner, Bath and Saco. The Democrats elected the mayor at Ellsworth, Deering, Cape Elizabeth, Bridgeton, Falmouth, Gorham, Kennebunk, Hart, Camden, Scarborough, Hiram and Bethel, all give Republican majorities. Standish gives a Democratic majority.

Right of Way Disputed.

YAKIMA, March 2.—The Sioux are preventing surveys of the C. & N. W. R. R. from surveying across their reservation, two parties having been driven back with threats from the Indians. He Returns in a New Capacity. New York, March 2.—Rev. Edward Cowley, ex-manager of the late Shepherds' Fold, convicted of cruelty to children, was taken to-day from the Tombs to the penitentiary. The reverend convict was at one time chaplain of that institution.

St. Louis in Their Own Light.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The Vulcan steel works started this morning, but the hands immediately struck upon being required to sign an ultimatum contract fixing the price of labor on the same scale of prices as other cities and preventing labor unions. The Tehuantepec Railroad. New York, March 2.—The Panama railroad people are concerned about the railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, for the construction of which a company has been organized with a grant of land from the Mexican government. The line will be about 120 miles long. It will have the advantage of a terminal Pacific port 1,250 miles nearer San Francisco than Panama, while its eastern terminus will be no further from New York than is Aspinwall, and about 700 miles nearer New Orleans. This enterprise may affect seriously both the Panama and the Nicaragua canal projects.

Sentence for Embezzlement.

WARREN, Ohio, March 3.—Ex-Auditor Kennedy pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. To Be Hanged. LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Charles Webster, for outrage, and Anderson, a wife murderer, will be hanged October 8th. Confirmations. WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: U. S. marshal, E. S. Kennedy, district of Oregon; Indian agent, Charles G. Belknap, Tulle river agency, California.

The Import Duty on Quinine.

The House committee on ways and means gave a hearing to-day to the manufacturers of quinine, who desire a duty on the imported article, technically known as "sulphate of quinine," which is removed by act of Congress during the fiscal year, to be restored. They presented a memorial, signed by druggists and dealers, in 25 cities in various parts of the country, favoring an import duty on foreign quinine of at least 10 per cent. ad valorem. A Removal of Tariff Asked. A hearing given by the ways and means committee this morning upon a memorial signed by 200 or more merchants and manufacturers, praying that prohibitory duties be removed from quinine imports and by-charge of potash may be removed. Taxation of National Bank Shares. A Supreme Court decision was rendered to-day in several cases involving the question of taxing national bank shares. The general result of the decision was that the court holds that the systematic and intentional assessment of national bank shares at their full value, while all other moneyed capital is assessed far below its true value, is a violation of the act of Congress prescribing a rule for taxing shares. Negotiating for an Organ. New York, March 3.—Efforts are being made to take the Evening Express from out of the control of Tammany Hall. Milton Brooks, son of the late James Brooks, owns about one-third of the stock. Last week he got all the money he could raise upon his real estate with which to buy up odd shares and outvote John Kelly at the annual election of trustees on Monday. The great rush for Express proxies is now going on, and if the scheme is successful the Express will no longer be a Tammany organ, but will urge Tilden upon the Democracy as the only available presidential candidate. Kelly controls nearly half the stock. New York to be a Chinese Paradise. Announcement that several hundred Chinese are on the way to New York has caused general satisfaction among boarding house keepers, who expect to reap a rich harvest. Extensive preparations are being made to welcome the refugees. Additional rooms have been engaged in anticipation of a general influx of celestials, and the prospect seems bright for all who are disposed to quit San Francisco and make their home in the metropolis.

Keene's Benevolence.

LENOX, March 3.—The Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund has received two thousand pounds from James Keene. The Local League Fund. The local league fund, set up for the land league, has received a large political amount, as follows: \$101,124. No definite accounts of the amount are present held by local treasurers throughout the country at hand, but it is believed to aggregate about \$75,000. The "Revealer" Man 3-31-93. San Francisco, March 3.—Gen. M. E. Keene, chief of the new supreme executive committee, had a young man with a revolver this afternoon, when slighting from a carriage at his residence in Grand Moskey street. Melikoff was unheard. The man was immediately seized by the police.

Providing Place for the Unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The park commissioners have authorized David Bush to get as many men on the park as he can find means to pay for their labor. Bush is making a canvas for subscriptions with decided success. He succeeded in raising \$500 this morning. Each subscriber has the privilege of naming some needy man, who has to be given employment, preference being given to men having families to support. A Political Martyr at Liberty. SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A large crowd assembled in the Supreme Court room this morning to witness the proceedings in the Braunhart habeas corpus case, but counsel for Braunhart informed the court that as three days, the period for which his client had been consigned to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms had expired, it would not be necessary to press application for his discharge, so the whole matter went by the board. California Insurance Bill. SACRAMENTO, March 1.—In the Senate Johnson's insurance bill was defeated on final passage—yeas 18, nays 17; not a constitutional majority. Johnson changed from yeas to nays, and gave notice to reconsider. Flood Sells out and Retires. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—For several days rumors have been in circulation of a transfer of individual interests between the members of the bonanza firm. This evening it is ascertained on authority of J. W. Mackay that he has purchased from J. C. Flood the entire interests of the latter in the mining and milling properties of the firm on the Comstock. Mr. Mackay declines to make a definite statement as to the amount of consideration, but leaves it to be inferred that it is in excess of \$5,000,000. Mr. Mackay evidently has faith in the future of the Comstock, as he stays in his opinion its brightest day is yet to be seen. Mr. Flood will devote his attention in the future to his banking interests and to the improvement of his San Mateo property. The Pacific Mail Sell Out. The private secretary of Leland Stanford, president of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., confirms the report that the Pacific Mail gives up its China line to the Union and Central Pacific railroads, including the steamers City of Peking and City of Tokio. Self-Healers. REVERSH, Cal., March 2.—Mr. Talmade, a highly respected citizen of this place hung himself at 10 P. M. to-day. Temporary insanity was the cause. Marysville, March 3.—John Bunker, stopping at the Philadelphia House, took an overdose of morphia last night, and before physicians arrived death ensued. No More Keasney Nonsense. SACRAMENTO, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day, after long debate, a number of attempts at amendment and postponement a resolution excluding Dennis Kearney from the Chamber, and all portions of the building under control of the Assembly, was carried by 40 to 28.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern railroad companies now take a hand in the telegraph war and confusion is worse confounded.—Generals Key and Brady insist that the appropriation of the star postal service shall be increased to \$1,700,000.—One of the successful bidders for government paper contracts will lose \$40,000 on account of the rise in paper.—China is strengthening her armament and manifesting a hostile spirit toward her neighbors.—It is considered certain that the Ute question will be settled within the next two months by negotiation.—Only one of this year's appropriation bills (pensions) has become a law.—The marshal's deficiency bill seems likely to provoke extended debate.—The Belgian king sends six small steamers to Stanley, for use on the Congo river.—Professor Nordenskiöld contemplates a new Arctic expedition.—The German government will increase the amount of its currency to 12 marks per head of the population instead of 10 marks as now.—Queen Victoria intends visiting the tomb of the Princess Alice.—Twenty acres of land near Redding, Cal., have been secured as a site for a branch normal school.—Women figure to some extent in the demonstrations of the "unemployed" in San Francisco.—Miss Fanny Rank was married last week, but not to Mr. Tilden.—It cost Maine \$20,000 to unseat the Fusionists.—One in each four women married on Long Island last year were widows.—A committee in India has raised 2,000 rupees for the relief of the Irish.—The Vega, Swedish exploring steamer, has left Naples for Lisbon.—Essie Turner denies the statement of her marriage.—The night editor of the Elmira Advertiser hanged himself; cause, disappointed love.—Dr. Mary Walker has again been snubbed by a Congressional committee.—Berlin is to have a fish fair in April.—The Princess Louise was tumbled from a sleigh and the telegraph companies were ordered not to dispatch the accident, whereat newspaper men are indignant.—Isaac C. Wood, manager of Adams & Co. Express in Rush times, is dead.—Ten car loads of army supplies and one car load of Springfield rifles have been sent to Fort Garland.—The Buffalo board of health prohibit the publication of monthly mortality reports. Copper has been discovered in Clinton

State and Territorial.

Williams County Circuit Court has 14 criminal cases on docket. Religious revivals are going on in two of the Harrisburg churches. The Open Temperance Society of Lafayette has celebrated its second anniversary. Fall grain in Yamhill county has not been injured in the least by the severe weather. Harrisburg is all right in school matters, Hon. J. P. Schofield having been chosen director. The Laysan Islands will give a grand concert during "Court week," the last week in March. A neighborhood broil having been taken to Court, will cost the taxpayers of Marion county \$1,000. Protracted meetings have been held at Sheehan the past week, resulting in the accession to the church of 23 members. Kniffy Bros.' float, into Salem, turned out flour at the rate of 600 barrels per day. Tuesday they shipped 750 tons by the City of Salem. James H. Miller, who resides one mile from Seio, has suddenly dropped into a fortune of \$25,000, by an offer and the sale of a marble quarry and iron ore, on a flat of poor land in Virginia. Perrydale wants a shoemaker. Several new buildings are going up in Albany. There are 616 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Albany. Amity will try to vote a tax for a nine-months public school. Dr. Simms is telling Corvallis people all about their "wrinkles." The Mammoth post office narrowly escaped destruction by fire last week. An average of 900 tons of freight passes through the locks of Oregon City weekly. John Stok will teach the public school at Hillsboro, and G. M. Hoopengartner the same at Forest Grove. The Corvallis Fruit Company has shipped ten tons of fruit, preserved by the Plummer process, to London. The Riverside is in favor of taxing all church property except "churches actually dedicated to the worship of God." An attempt was made last week to burn the West Union school house, in Washington county. There is no clue to the perpetrator. A. H. Garrison sold his farm of 100 acres, four miles north of Hillsboro, last week, to Jessie Fowler, of Fremont, W. T., for \$5,000. Prof. Boynton, an old experienced teacher, and late of Skokomish Indian Reservation, has been engaged as Principal of the Indian School at Forest Grove, and will begin the 1st of next month. The mail route from McMinnville to Dallas, by way of Amity and Perrydale, is to be discontinued on the 1st of next month, as arrangements have been made by which the mail, after that time, will be carried on the railroad. East of the Mountains. Extremely large sales of fine beef cattle have lately been made in Yakima. The new Presbyterian church at Dayton will be opened for service next Sunday. The Dayton News says: Affairs in Dayton have reached an extremely critical point. A reliable citizen was heard to say that in an experience of fifteen years on this coast, chiefly at mining camps, he never knew of a parallel case, where everything pertaining to law and order was set so wholly at defiance, as has been the condition here for the past few weeks. The homestead of the late Charles Jewell, of Umatilla county, was sold by the executor recently, for \$8,000, an amount sufficient to cover all the indebtedness of the estate. Mr. Jewell was one of the victims of the Indian war of 1878. Reports from Peshastin district say that the erection of a five-stamp quartz mill will be commenced early in the Summer on the Shafter claim. In the meantime an effort is being made to raise means to build a wagon road to the mines. The citizens of Milton are nearly all in favor of dividing Umatilla county. "Division of the county" is the great political question in Umatilla. Owing to the cold weather the Columbia remains at a very low stage of water; in consequence, boats can only take about one-half their carrying capacity. Immigrants are arriving in Dayton daily for the new El Dorado of the North—the Spokane country. Hundreds are expected to go there this coming Spring and Summer. On the 22d of February snow was three feet deep on the parade ground at Camp Harney and still piling up. The order for the abandonment of the post has been received and will be carried out when traveling permits, J. E. Edmiston, of Dayton, recently purchased the machinery and appurtenances for a first-class saw mill, which will be shipped to Spokane Falls, and the work of getting out the material called for in his contract with the N. P. R. Co. will be immediately commenced. A Domesday letter writer says: On the 12th the Colfax stage, on its way here, being about three hours behind time, reached Deadman in the thick, and while crossing the Deadman rolled off a grade a distance of twenty-five feet, smashing the vehicle and trapping things up in such a manner that the driver was compelled to lay out all night. Astoria. From the Astoria: The steamer Alex. Duncan was still bound in Baker's bay on Tuesday evening. Mr. Joseph Hume, owner of the Kalamath packing works, came up a passenger by the last steamer. He will pack fish this season as usual. Skinning cattle for their hides promises to be profitable employment in Jackson county. Mr. Boon will drive 5,000 head of sheep into Eastern Oregon from Douglas county this Spring. The "Champions of Honor," a few temperance organizations, numbers 70 members in Lakeview. The military mail to Fort Klamath is discontinued. Regular United States mail three times a week. The school census of Jacksonville district shows 401 children of school age—203 males and 199 females.

Becher Again.

In Williamsburg, New York, on the evening of February 11th, there was a meeting for the relief of the starving Irish. Henry Ward Beecher was there, and said among other things: "What is 3,000 miles when the call of humanity is heard? It is not a question as to whether these people are right or wrong. It is food they want. They may have faults belonging to their character, but we can afford to be lenient—we Yankees, we Germans, we Frenchmen, we people who have no faults. The Irish are a great people, a people of intelligence, chivalry and natural genius. I look upon them as a great blessing to our nation. I am a carpet-bagger here; my ancestors came from Wales, but I belong to the human family. Ireland has been brought to grievous straits. Mr. Beecher stopped, and then exclaimed: Starving! There is a whole world of political economy in that single word: Starving in Christendom! Think of it. The most fertile island in the sea, under the touch almost of the hand that governs it. A great Christian people—starving! There is something wrong in the system of the land laws of that beautiful island, fitted by nature to become a paradise. There is no gradation of food in the Emerald Isle. With 100,000 men starving, what can millions of money do to relieve their suffering? A temporary relief alone is afforded. The evil is deeper seated. The emergency just now is imminent; food must be sent to Ireland. While these people have starvation staring them in the face, our granaries are filled to overflowing. The Son of God has said for our guidance: 'freely ye received, freely give.'

Society in Washington.

Mary Clemens says that in no other American city is visiting carried on to such an extent as in Washington. Every lady "in society" has her day for receiving calls, and the distribution of cards is enormous. "When strangers visit Washington," she adds, "and take up their abode at a hotel, they have only to discover the days of public reception, hire a hack and proceed to visit. On Monday they can go to the homes of the judges of the Supreme Court and other courts; on Wednesday they can call on the Cabinet ladies; on Thursday visit all the Senatorial families; and on Saturday go to the White House to see Mrs. Hayes. In every drawing room the visitors will find standing in its centre from one to a dozen ladies, rigidly attired, receiving all with politeness, few with that gracious charm which makes the loneliest stranger feel at home. This is not strange. These ladies are compelled so constantly to greet so many whom they do not know that the task becomes monotonous, but likewise. These calls involve no personal recognition. The lady who received you on Wednesday in her own parlor, on Thursday may meet you on the street without a glance of recognition. Artemus Ward once said, softly and sadly, to Mark Twain: 'Clemens, I have done too much fooling, too much trifling; I am going to write something that will live.' Said Twain: 'Well, what, for instance?' Ward sadly replied: 'A lie.'

**Bob's Diary.**

The other day Mrs. Cummings brought out of the clothes press, for a poor woman, who had seven small children and stood at the back door, an old coat of Bob's. Before giving it away, she sought the usual assurance that there was nothing in the pockets, and in the search she felt something between the coat and the lining just under the inside pocket. After some difficulty she succeeded in recovering it, through a hole in the aforesaid pocket, by which, doubtless, it had found its way to its hiding place. It proved to be a little black-covered book, fastened together by a tongue and a loop, having on the back in gilt letters, "Diary, 1880." Opening it she saw on the upper right-hand corner of the title page, the words; Robert Cummings, Jr., from Uncle Joe, and then she remembered to have seen the book before, about the 1st of January. Below is an extract copy of its contents:

January 1. This is New Year's day. Uncle Joe gave me the diary to-day. I am going to write in it every night just before going to bed. Every boy and girl ought to keep a diary so when he gets a man he can see what he did when he was a boy. This is New Year's day, and their ain't no school to-day, and I have played with Billy all day. Billy is my goat. I got up and ate breakfast, then I harnessed Billy and went around and saw Uncle Joe, and he gave me this diary. He says it is the best thing a boy can do to keep a diary. But he says it is the hardest thing a boy can do. I don't see where the hard comes in. I like to keep a diary. I let Jimmy Green drive my goat while Uncle Joe told me how to keep my diary, and he let all the boys drive him, and they broke my sled. I ain't going to lend Billy any more. I ate dinner and then played with Billy some more. I showed all the boys my diary and they are going to ask their fathers for one. I ate supper and played dominoes with Uncle Joe till eight o'clock. I am going to begin to write in my diary every night at eight o'clock, so I won't get sleepy. It is nine o'clock and I am a-going to bed.

January 2. Got up this morning and ate breakfast. Come to the conclusion to leave off the I in my diary. Don't see any use of it. Went to school in the morning and didn't have my geography lesson. But the class is so big I only had one question to answer, and Jimmy Green told me that. Showed my diary to Jimmy Green and he showed it to Johnnie Barlow, and he showed it to George Steiner, and teacher came near seeing George reading it. Ate supper and played with Billy. Then wrote in my diary. I am going to bed.

January 3. Concluded not to say I got up this morning, because I get up every morning. Jimmy Green and George Steiner have got diaries. Johnnie Barlow had one, but the teacher took it from him and threw it into the stove. He was awful mad, and says his father will make the teacher pay for it. Ate dinner and went to school in the afternoon. The teacher said we must all write compositions for to-morrow. Am going to write about diaries. Must stop now and write my composition. Forgot to say I ate my supper. Now for composition.

January 4. Concluded not to say I ate my breakfast, dinner and supper, because I do that every day. Went to school this morning. Johnnie Barlow has got another diary, but he don't let the teacher see it. Went to school in the afternoon. Read my composition on diaries. The teacher said he hoped other little boys would keep their diaries at home like I do. I am glad to-morrow is Saturday.

January 5. Played so hard I'm too sleepy to write what I did to-day. Perhaps I will to-morrow.

January 6. Went to church this morning. The minister's text was Matt., 280th chapter, first verse. Am going to put down the text every Sunday. Went to Sunday school. In the afternoon read my Sunday school book, which is named "The Boy who Saved the Life of an Angle Worm." Am going to try to be like him. Went to church in the evening. Can't remember the text. Neither can father and mother.

January 7. After this when I say I went to school I mean all day. Went to school. Wrote in my diary last night till I was too sleepy to learn my lessons, and had to stay after school. Too sleepy now to write any more.

January 8. This is written in school on January 9th. Concluded to go to bed early and write in my diary next day. Went to school. Didn't do anything much.

Jan. 9. Guess I'll write every other day. This is Jan. 11. Didn't do anything much.

Jan. 10. Went to school. Didn't do much.

Jan. 12. . . . .

Jan. 13. Forget what I did yesterday and day before. Will finish this to-night.

Jan. 14. . . . .  
Jan. 15. . . . .  
Jan. 16. . . . .  
Jan. 17. Going to wait till I am sick and then catch up.  
Jan. 18. . . . .  
Jan. 19. . . . .  
Jan. 20. . . . .  
Jan. 21. . . . .  
Jan. 22. Sick to-day. But what good is a diary anyhow?

Skipping three white pages in the little black-covered book from which we copy the above entries, we find two pencil sketches, which, after long and close examination, we conclude to have been intended for portraits of Bob's school-master and the goat, respectively; and that is all that we can find in Bob's diary for 1880. Probably Bob will not resume his task until next year.—American Rural Home.

**Wedding Fees.**

The Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, has one of the wealthiest churches in this country and was recently said to be in receipt of a salary of \$30,000. The paper which made the statement is given to exaggeration, and doubled the sum. Dr. Hall's salary is nearer \$15,000 than \$30,000. The statement was also made that the doctor receives \$10,000 a year in wedding fees. This is not surprising as many who come to him to be married are millionaires, or the sons and daughters of millionaires. Dr. Hall rushes into print to correct the statement as to the fees. He says: "If I publish the actual facts I have a little apprehension that I may lose the respect of a part of the community—that part which always look deferentially on large sums of money. I am aware that a slight streak of envy sometimes mingles with the respect, but that is neither here nor there. If I tell the readers of a portion of the press that deals in information of this kind, that I never personally knew of a wedding fee of more than \$100, and that I never received as much as \$500 of marriage fees in one year, why, I may go down in the estimate of my fellow-citizens. I shall be to them no more than one twentieth of what I seemed. My shadow will be less. Not only so, but I may seem to reflect on that particular part of the press that affects this kind of news, but I may not get credit in future even for comparative good looks."

Having thus knocked \$9,500 off of his wedding fee account, Dr. Hall proceeds to denounce the whole wedding fee business. He asks: "Would it not be a good thing to cut off all of the small favors given to ministers—such as half fare passes on railroads, wedding fees, and even 'donation parties,' and let ministers be put, like other men, on living salaries?"

This is too sweeping. As to railroad fares and donation parties it is well enough; but the wedding fee is altogether a different affair and rests on a different basis. There is no reason why a man should ride half price simply because he is a minister. If he render a service to the company transporting him, he deserves pay for it and should be rewarded accordingly. The donation party is an outrageous nuisance which should not be inflicted on any decent minister. But the wedding fee is a fair compensation for a special service. It is a matter almost impossible to fix as to definite amount. Men pay all the way from \$1 to \$1,000 for getting married. A man who is very poor or very mean, or who does not think that the lady of his choice is of any particular account, may satisfy his soul by handing the officiating clergyman a dollar or two. A wealthy man, or one who marries an heiress, can as easily pay \$100, or \$500 or even \$1,000. There are many cases in which a \$100 bill is gracefully slipped into the clergyman's hand, although Dr. Hall does not seem to have had much of a run of this sort of luck. The average fee among well to do people is probably about \$10. Most clergymen give their wedding fees to their wives. An Episcopal clergyman who made a practice of this was embarrassed by the receipt of a pair of trousers as a fee from a nice young tailor for whom he performed the marriage service.

**Ignoring Gender.**

A disposition to ignore differences of sex is so common that few persons can fail to observe it. Sometimes it takes curious forms. A few days ago a distinguished and much respected gentleman told us the following: Being on the examining board of a school in a country town, he asked the pupils what was meant by gender in nouns and pronouns. As they could not answer, he looked to the teacher for explanation, whereupon she said with flushed cheeks and somewhat sharpness, "nothing is taught about gender in this school."—North American Review.

No kissing by telephone for us. We prefer to take the electricity direct from the battery.

**The Women of the White House.**

The American respect for women has always protected the lady of the White House. She always goes in with acclaim and her "administration" is almost always respectfully spoken of in time, and her domestic and social virtues are not a little celebrated. It takes an interval of time before the Presidentesses get their historic place—sometimes greater, sometimes less than that conceded to them contemporarily. Dolly Madison, for instance, has become the highest type of womanly demeanor in that elevated station. In this generation, up to Mr. Hayes' time, old habits of Washington looked back to Miss Harriet Lane, Mr. Buchanan's niece, as the belle hostess of the American court. It was with great reluctance that the fond public were disillusionized as to Mrs. Lincoln, and they are scarcely ready yet to go through the same process as to Mrs. Grant, who was much lauded in her time.

When Mrs. Hayes came in, bright, attractive, and not unaccustomed to society, there was naturally the old acclaim with redoubled violence. Now, in almost the last year of the administration, it is therefore worth saying as a matter of sober chronicle that no woman since Harriet Lane approaches the success of Mrs. Hayes as the lady of the White House. It is an important fact in the local situation at Washington, for the Hayes administration on its male side is one of negative social qualities rather than that of positive. In the last administration there was always a local satisfaction in seeing "old Grant" moving about the streets like any other man, with his moody cigar. Mr. Hayes is a less familiar and less sympathetic figure. It is Mrs. Hayes who receives the guests of the White House with such grace and show of personal interest, and gives a color and character to what would otherwise be the pale and frigid sociation of the executive mansion. It was not easy at first to do this, to throw off the simplicity and provincial air of life and dress "out West," and step into the place of the first lady of the country. In fact, the trial is more difficult for the woman than for the man of the White House, for men meet men vastly more than women meet women. But Mrs. Hayes has bloomed forth into a real and agreeable representative of the best and most attractive in American womanhood. The tact with which she has carried through her opposition to the offering of wines to guests evidences her strength of character, both as a lady and as a Christian. Mrs. Clemmner compares Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Gen. Sherman as the two leading women in Washington society, and as fitly representative of the two great divisions of the Christian body in this country.—Springfield Republican.

**Tricks of Memory.**

Too much to do, besides its direct effect on the busy worker, exposes him to certain inconveniences apt to escape the notice of others. One of these is the effect produced on his memory. One who leads a rushing life, who has to hurry from one thing to another, and from one person to another without a moment's interval, cannot have a vivid remembrance of many things that happen in his experience. He is necessarily liable to forget, in a way that another cannot understand. Many a busy physician has found himself at times in serious trouble from this cause. He has made a promise to a patient, but before the promise had hardened in his memory, some exciting case has hurried him away, obliterated the impression, thus the promise forgotten. Author's memories have been known from a similar cause to play them strange tricks. We know an author who was engaged in writing a book amid many other absorbing occupations. For some weeks the book had to be laid aside. When leisure came, he resumed it, as he thought, at the point where he had broken it off, and got through a considerable chapter, when to his mingled amazement and amusement he found in his drawer another manuscript, almost precisely similar, the existence of which he had quite forgotten. So strange and incredible are these tricks of memory, that sometimes the most honest of men, if examined in a court of justice, would hardly be believed. The non mi ricordo would hardly be accepted by those who have had little experience of the difficulty of carrying in the memory impressions which have not had time to photograph themselves on its tablets, or have been blurred by other impressions following too quick.—Macmillan's Magazine.

No living man can produce one single instance where mince pie, eaten just before going to bed, made a man have wild dreams. Men have laid it to mince pie, but it was their conscience.

When two women with new hats pass each other on the street there is a pair of back stares built immediately.

**OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**M. 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 & VANEPPS,**  
Olympia, W. T.

**NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,**  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
L. C. HARRISON, PROPRIETOR.  
Five Cents Table from the House.

**McNaught Brothers,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Seattle, W. T.

**Schwabacher**  
**Bros. & Co.,**  
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.

**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.

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.**

ALASKA.

Provisions of the Bill recommending the Establishment of a Government.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Butler to day reported a bill from the committee on Territories for the organization of the territory of Alaska and the establishment of a civil government therefor. The bill provides for the appointment of a governor, chief justice, surveyor general and secretary, by the president.

These officers, together with the collector of customs for Alaska are to constitute for the first years the operation of a government legislative council, and are empowered to provide legislation required to put the government into operation and to perfect the necessary details for working a territorial government.

Their authority as a legislative council under the bill is to continue until otherwise provided by congress. The bill authorizes the executive council to divide the territory into counties and to provide for the registration of voters, all male citizens over 21 years of age, including Indians who speak the English language intelligently, and adopt civilized habits. Citizens of the United States by nativity or naturalization or by terms of the treaty with Russia and who have resided in the territory six months prior to any election shall be qualified to vote. The bill also provides for the election of a delegate on such day that the government may appoint. The judicial powers of the territory under the bill are to be vested in a supreme court and five inferior courts. Justices of inferior courts are to be appointed by the legislative council.

Since receiving the above we have been informed that Senator Butler has agreed that no vote shall be taken this session upon his bill creating a civil government for Alaska, but will ask authority for the subcommittee of the Senate on Territories to visit Alaska after the adjournment of Congress, and report next session. We congratulate our Alaska friends on the progress already made.

THE ROAD TO QUILEUT.—We learn that a petition has been presented to the commissioners of Clallam county, asking them to appoint Messrs. Dan Pullen, P. Fisher and Oliver Smith as viewers to locate the proposed Territorial road from the Quileut prairies to Clallam Bay, on the Straits. The commissioners, we learn, cannot act upon the matter, as yet, not having received any official notice of the passage of the law donating the territorial tax of the county for the construction of such road. The Immigration Aid Society, of this place, ought to see to it that the said commissioners are furnished with a copy of the law, at or before their May meeting, as it is a matter of considerable importance that the Quileut valley be made accessible to immigrants. There is a disposition on the part of a few at Dungeness, we learn, to regard the appropriation as coming from Clallam county, and to obstruct its proper and lawful application—claiming that it could be properly used in improving some of the roads at or near Dungeness. Such persons should remember that the county would have to pay this tax into the Territorial treasury, only the Territory has decided to donate it for a specific object. The county authorities would therefore have no more right to divert it from its proper channel than it would have to appropriate any other Territorial funds to its own use.

LYING AGAIN.—It is not with pleasure by any means that we call attention to the continued false statements made by Mr. F. F. Myers, editor of the "Democratic Press," in his persistent efforts to injure our business. In his last issue he makes a prodigious point, he

thinks, about our rates of advertising. His "good authority," seems to have been derived from the fact that the "Mustang Liniment" advertisement was offered to him at about the rate he mentions: As we are receiving pay for it at a rate nearly four times greater than that refused by him, we must conclude that advertising agents (who are usually well "posted") value the ANGUS correspondingly higher than they do the "Press." The "Inman" card comes through an advertising agency as highly respectable as any, and the P. M. General revoked his order refusing to have postal matter delivered to the firm dealing in that medicine—so we must conclude that that there is no "bilk" about it. We also understand that Myers is prying around to find out how many copies of the ANGUS are sent to San Juan county.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—Dana H. Porter, a native of Maine, for some years a resident of Whidby Island, and formerly Inspector of spars on Puget Sound, died at his residence at Crescent Harbor, on Sunday, 7th inst., of Consumption. Mr. Porter was one of the earliest pioneers on Puget Sound, and was a prominent man in the palmy days of Port Ludlow. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Bazby, formerly of the Star flour mills at Seattle.

THE Immigration Aid Society held a meeting last Saturday evening, and decided to have their prospective pamphlet published at the ANGUS office, the edition not to exceed 2,000—to be determined by circumstances. Five hundred copies of the same were ordered retained by the Secretary of the Society, to be sold by subscription at 25 cents each. The editor hereof was authorized to receive subscriptions for the pamphlet. It will be issued early in April.

RECEPTION.—Yesterday the "North Pacific" arrived with all her flags flying, and when coming in to the wharf was saluted with salvos of artillery from the hill, the cause being the arrival of Mr. Harry Tibbals Jr., and his bride from Oregon. The happy couple immediately proceeded to their residence, where we hope they may enjoy many years of happiness and prosperity.

WHAT a delectable land this California is, any way! A band of ragged sealaws of both sexes march into a San Francisco manufactory and threaten to visit dire vengeance on the proprietors, darkly hinting at the severing of windpipes and the application of the firebrand, if they do not at once employ a certain class at wages dictated by these ruffians.—S. F. "Independent."

TREASURER'S SALE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, Treasurer of San Juan County, W. T., will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION  
At the Court House, Friday Harbor,  
San Juan Island,

Monday, the 5th day of April, 1880, At the hour of TEN O'CLOCK, A. M., all real estate upon which the taxes for the year 1879 have not been paid, and all real estate previously sold to the County for taxes of any preceding year, unless the taxes, penalty, interest and costs are paid before said day.

The following is a list and description of all lands, city and town lots to be sold, and the names of the persons to whom the same are assessed, and the whole amount of taxes, penalty, interest and costs to be collected from each person named therein:  
M. R. LUNDBLAD,  
Treasurer of San Juan Co., W. T.  
San Juan, March 1, 1880

William Douglas, nw qr of ne qr sec 27 tp 35 n r 3 west, dis on land \$3.93; personal property \$40.43; county included. Total tax..... \$44.42

Thomas Delaney, or L. Walsh, w qr of sw qr ne qr of sw qr and se qr of nw qr sec 3 tp 35 n r 3 west, due for 1879 \$12.93; for same for 1878 \$8.77; for 1877 7.92; for 1876 \$1.81.

Thomas Fleming, n hf of sw qr sec 21 tp 35 n r 3 west, balance due. 18 37

John Keddy, nw qr of ne qr n hf of nw qr sec 7 and se qr of sw qr sec 6 tp 35 n r 3 west, due. 21 88

Charles McKay, se qr of se qr sec 21 and ne qr of ne qr sec 28 tp 3 n r 3 west. 25 52

M. P. Rethlefen, nw qr sec 11 tp 35 n r 3 west, due. 16 23

Robert Scurr, lots 1, 2, 9 and 19 sw qr of nw qr sec 23 tp 36 n r 4 west, due. 29 70

Neil DeJornp, sw qr of nw qr, w hf of sw qr sec 4 and nw qr of nw qr sec 9 tp 36 n r 1 w, due. 5 90

John Hand, w hf of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr sec 10 and se qr of sw qr sec 3 tp 37 n r 1 west, due. \$9.30; from 1878 \$5.45. Total tax..... 14 75

Hezekiah Davis, lots 3, 4 and 5, sec 15 tp 34 n r 2 west, due. 6 90

William Keddy, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr nw qr of se qr & and ne qr of se qr sec 24 tp 35 n r 2 west, due for 1879 \$10.89; and due for 1878 \$15.90; for 1877 \$4.40. Total tax..... 31 19

James Nelson, n hf of se qr s hf of ne qr sec 13 tp thirty-five, n r 2 west. 83

J. P. Reed, n hf of se qr sw qr of se qr sec 21 and lot 2 sec 28 tp thirty-five, n r 1 west. 24 40

Quiluan estate, s hf of sw qr sec 9 n hf of nw qr sec 16 tp thirty-five n r 3 west. 4 95

LOCAL NOTICES.

A fine assortment of legal blanks at Holcomb's.

The ANGUS is kept for sale, regularly, at Mr. Holcomb's Variety Store.

Two first-class sewing machines, a Wilson and a Singer, NEW, for sale. Apply at the ANGUS office.

For Good cigars, go to Holcomb's

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 9 A. 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. I. Cooper, pastor. Sabbath school at 10 P. M.—N. D. Hill, Supt. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH

Are easily obtained by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentifrice, SOZODONT. Composed of purely antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to old age, the teeth. Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth unless its effects are counteracted with SOZODONT, and this pure tooth-wash protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them. Ask your druggist for SOZODONT.

A GOOD THING.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1858, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

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

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880, FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,800 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 237 & 239 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO tax-payers that the blank "detailed lists of real and personal property," provided by law for the use of tax-payers, are now in my hands, at my office at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T., for delivery. It is by law made the duty of each tax-payer, or his agent, or attorney, to procure a sufficient number of said blanks for his use, and to make out his tax statement for the ensuing fiscal year and to file the same with the county assessor within ten days from and after the first Monday of April, 1880, with heavy penalty for failing to do so without good and sufficient cause. See An Act of the Legislature of Washington Territory, approved Nov. 14, 1879, entitled an act to provide for the assessing and collecting of county and Territorial Revenue, Chapter 1, sections 7 and 8.

JAMES SEAVEY, Auditor of Jefferson County, W. T.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

To The Public!

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

All persons indebted to the late firm of Rothschild & Co. are notified to settle the same with the undersigned who is the only person authorized to collect the same.  
HENRY LANDES,  
Agent for S. W. LEVY.  
Port Townsend, Jan. 14, 1880.  
48:4t.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

Seattle, W. T  
FOUR COURSES OF STUDY:  
Classical, Scientific, Normal & Commercial.

Ten Instructors. Recalling House on grounds.  
SPRING TERM BEGINS  
Monday, March 22, 1880.

For admission, or Catalogue, apply to the President  
A. J. ANDERSON, A. M.

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 RAILING, FENCING, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, etc., etc.  
WIRE ROPE of all kinds in stock or manufactured to order.

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

Lumber, Lumber!

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

FOR SALE.

For Sale!—3 Phelan's best State bed BILLIARD TABLES. Clean for cash. Apply to  
H. L. TIBBALS.

FOR SALE.

Lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 85, Port Townsend.  
For particulars inquire of  
3ft A. H. TUCKER.

Oxen For Sale.

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

J. A. KUHN,

Attorney - At - Law.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

FORT TOWNSEND, WASH. TERR'Y.

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. Home, 30x28 ft.

For particulars and terms apply to  
Wm. KORTER,  
Port Ludlow, W. T.

The First-class steamship

CALIFORNIA  
CAPT. THORN,  
WILL LEAVE  
Port Townsend for Sitka,  
Alaska Terr'y, and Way Ports,  
On or about the 13th of each Month.

WILL LEAVE  
Port Townsend for Portland, Ogn.  
On about the 15th of each Month.

For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board,  
Or to D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, Agent.

Custom House Sale.

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.  
Port Townsend, February 14, 1880

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following described articles, seized for violation of the United States revenue laws, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Custom House, Port Townsend, Washington Territory, March 20, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M.:

No. 100. 4½ pomme d'apien, seized at Tacoma, Sept. 11, 1878.

No. 105. 32 tin of opium, seized at Seattle, October 1st, 1878.

No. 110. 1 tin of opium, seized at Seattle, February 25th, 1879.

No. 112. 1,250 cigars, seized at Port Townsend, September 27th, 1879.

Persons claiming any of the above mentioned articles are required to file their claim therewith with the Collector of Customs for this district within twenty days from the first publication of this notice.  
L. V. L.  
H. A. WEBSTER,  
Collector of Customs.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Sections 4, 5 and 6, Chapter 2, on pages 5 and 6, of the new revenue law of 1879 reads as follows:

SEC. 4. Each taxpayer in the territory must make and deliver to the county assessor annually, a statement under oath setting forth specifically all the real and personal property situated or being in the territory and owned by him, or in his possession, or under his control, at 12 o'clock meridian, on the first Monday of April, subject to taxation, and if a male person over 21 and under 50 years of age, his age (omitting fractions of a year), and the number of the road district and the number of the school district in which he resides.

SEC. 5. The statement required by section four of this act must be delivered to the county assessor or his duly authorized deputy within ten days from and after the first day of April in each year, Sundays excepted.

SEC. 6. The county assessor of each county must designate by notice published for four consecutive weeks, prior to the first Monday of April in each year, his office or place of business, where either he or his deputy must attend from seven o'clock a. m., until twelve o'clock p. m., and from one to five p. m., for ten days from and after said first Monday in April; Sundays excepted for the purpose of receiving the statements of taxpayers and taking their affidavits.

I hereby give notice that my office will be at the store of C. C. Bartlett, in Port Townsend, where I can be found for ten days, commencing on the first Monday in April (Sundays excepted). Office hours from 7 o'clock a. m., to 12 o'clock p. m., and from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.  
B. S. MILLER,  
Assessor for Jefferson County, W. T.  
1:5t.

AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given that at

COUPEVILLE, on WHIDBY ISLAND,  
On Tuesday, 23d March, '80,  
At 10 o'clock a. m.

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

HEAVY FURNITURE

And Ornaments.

A large collection of valuable house plants  
Several good bed room sets  
A Grand Square Piano,  
Carpets, Stoves, Bedding,  
Some fine China,  
Crockery,  
Kitchen utensils  
And ranges,  
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 White-bell boat and apparatus complete. Other articles too numerous to mention.  
G. MORRIS HALLER,  
Agent for G. O. HALLER,  
Coupeville, Jan. 20, 1880.

J. F. SHEEHAN

Importer and Dealer in

STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE,

And House-Hold Furnishing

Hardware.

WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND

Steam Ferry.

The James Morris

Capt. Geo. Conroy desires to announce that he has placed the above named engine steam launch upon the route between COUPEVILLE and LA CONNER, where she will make DAILY trips for the accommodation of the public.

ON A WEEK, \$12 a day at house call. \$12 a day at house call, \$12 a day at house call.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

Next, large apples for sale at Morgan's. We acknowledge a call from Mr. J. H. H. of Seabeck.

The defendant in the case of the Jefferson county appears in today's Argus. Court adjourned on Friday morning last.

"Nursery that makes healthy children." Feed them on Morgan's steak and sea.

"Why is a fence like a stock farm? It is a place where the pigs meet (meet)." Plenty of it at Morgan's.

The schooner Leticia, recently disabled in a gale of Cape Flattery, has been lying in our harbor receiving repairs.

Mrs. Lieut. Bailey, whose health has been in a critical condition for some days, is reported as slightly improved.

Mr. E. Clayton, of Seabeck, W. T., took passage this week for San Francisco, to be absent a few weeks.

The weather seems to be clearing at last, and buds and flowers are beginning to show themselves.

The steamer California is expected to arrive at this port on her way north on or about the 12th inst.

The attention of our readers is respectfully directed to the University report in this issue; also to the advertisement of that institution, found elsewhere.

The steamer Fanny Lake sank at the wharf in Seattle early on Tuesday morning. A man named Peter St. Clair was drowned.

A LETTER just received by Prof. Huffman of this place, informs him of the death of his mother at Findley, Ohio. Mr. and Miss Huffman have the sympathies of all.

We are in receipt of an official directory of Congress. By it we learn that the address of Hon. T. H. Brents is: 17, Grant place, Washington, D. C.

AMONG the passengers on the Isabel last Monday en route to the Skagit gold fields, were Capt. Hale and Mr. Rawson of Olympia.

REV. D. Bagley, of Seattle, has resigned the pastorate of the Protestant Methodist Church at that place. It is stated that he will probably remove to Olympia to live.

"To study men is more useful than to study books."—To eat of Morgan's steak is to fit you for both by keeping you good natured.

MCGRATH, who was sentenced to three years in the Seattle penitentiary for stabbing the sailor McDonnell, was taken in charge by one of the guards of that institution on Monday last.

MR. S. Baxter, of Seattle, having purchased the hull of the old steamer Teaser, is making a schooner of her and will probably put her in the seal fishery off Cape Flattery.

THE commissary store houses at Vancouver barracks were burned on Monday night. Only a small portion of the stores were saved. Cause—defective flue. Damage—about \$4,000.

The "Oregonian" says: The light on Tillamook rock will be scintillating flash light. The log bell at New Dungeness will soon be transferred to Point-Point.

MARRIED.—At St. Stephen's Chapel, Portland, Oregon, March 8th, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Morris, Mr. H. L. Tibbal, Jr. of this city, to Miss Nannette M. Southland, of Portland. No cards.

PAYING taxes on dogs is now in order, and to those who have a lot of bread in the house, and a dozen dogs—more or less—in the back yard, we say pay up before the 14th of March, and save expense.

THE man, McGrath, who cut and slashed McDonnell so terribly, was convicted of an assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to 3 years in the penitentiary. Mr. Otto was convicted of an assault only, and was sentenced to three months in the county jail.

THE new, handsome and commodious steamer, Geo. E. Starr, arrived at this place on Saturday evening, en route to Victoria. She went over on Sunday forenoon. While here, she was visited by a number of people. The trip from Seattle here was made in two hours and fifty four minutes, and from here to Victoria in three hours and ten minutes, making a total of six hours and four minutes from Seattle to Victoria, which is considered remarkably good time.

THE Alki Debating society met on Thursday evening and discussed the question relative to the superiority of Mental culture over Physical exercise. The arguments on both sides were ably sustained, and resulted in a decision in favor of the negative. The society will meet again with closed doors this evening at half past seven, for the transaction of business. Those wishing to join the society will have to make the request in writing through one of the members. Free trade vs. protection tariff is to be discussed this evening.

TREASURER'S SALE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, Treasurer of Jefferson County, W. T., will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

At the door of the COURT HOUSE, in Port Townsend, Jefferson County, W. T.,

Monday, the 26th day of April, 1880.

At the hour of TEN O'CLOCK, A. M., all real estate upon which the taxes for the year 1879 have not been paid, and all real estate previously sold to the County for taxes of any preceding year, unless the taxes, penalties, interest and costs are paid before said day.

The following is a list and description of all lands, city and town lots to be sold, and the names of the persons to whom the same are assessed, and the whole amount of taxes, penalty, interest and costs to be collected:

C. C. BARTLETT, Treas. of Jefferson County W. T. Port Townsend, March 1, 1880.

Table listing land parcels with details such as owner name, location, and acreage. Includes entries for Sheldon Allen, Harry Black, E. P. Bennett, W. T. Buffman, Thomas Clancy & J. McElroy, etc.

Table listing land parcels with details such as owner name, location, and acreage. Includes entries for J. K. Roberts, Capt. Norman, Chas. Stevens, W. T. Hayward, N. D. Tobey, Mrs. H. Terrell, Nancy Van Bokkelen, etc.

C. C. BARTLETT & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN:

- GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WALL PAPER, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SHIP CHANDLERY, CAPS, DOORS AND WINDOWS, FURNITURE, PLOWS, &c., &c.

Large Assortment Of Goods Not enumerated, which we will sell at the Lowest Market Prices.

Bartlett's Jewelry Store!

The Finest Stock of Central Hotel Building, HEAD OF UNION WHARF, Port Townsend, Wash. Terr.

Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry ON PUGET SOUND: Also a fine assortment of Clocks, Spectacles, Solid and Plated Silver Ware, Eye, Field and Marine Glasses. Musical Instruments, Etc. Goods warranted as represented. C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r

REMOVAL. MR. HENRY LANDES

Begs to inform the general public that he has removed his office from Mr. Eisenbeis' stone building to the Custom House Building, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and as many new ones as may give him a call. And from this date he will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, And buy for CASH at the highest market rates Hides, Furs, Skins, Wool &c Also is prepared to CASH MILL AND OTHER DRAFTS, at low rates. Will sell exchange on Portland, San Francisco and All Parts of the United States & England In sums to suit. As in the past so in the future. Satisfaction guaranteed. HENRY LANDES, 46-3m Port Townsend, Dec. 30, 1879.

FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE

Foreign & Domestic Fruit CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC., ETC. O. H. HOLCOMB, Proprietor. We have also opened a First-class RESTAURANT, And will serve the public with Meals to order at all hours. GIVE US A CALL. Opposite Central Hotel, head of Union wharf. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. [6]

To Rent.

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### Farming in Southwestern Minnesota.

One hundred and sixty miles south of St. Paul, in the midst of a capital game country, is Heron Lake Junction, whence the Black Hills branch of the St. Paul and Sioux City railway is carried 33 miles to Woodstock, and is thence to pass through the Indian pipestone country, where easily cut and readily polished ferruginous and calcareous clay beds occur, visited once a year by the Indians, who believe the soil to be colored by the blood of their forefathers, and who reverently carry off supplies of the pipestone to be carved into various ornaments. Down this line will be brought a portion of the varied mineral wealth of the Black Hills and the cattle reared in increasing numbers on the bluffs and valleys of the Dakota river. Five miles west of Heron Lake Junction, where the sportsman will find a capital hotel, the town of Dundee is rising, and three miles south, on the Southern Minnesota railway, is Airlee, where Lord Airlee, I am informed, has property and has contributed handsomely towards town improvements. Throughout these Western States lands are frequently pointed out belonging to Englishmen, who, to counterbalance the depreciation unfortunately going on in land property in England, are investing in desirable estates in America, which are destined to advance in value as railways and immigration spread westward. A quarter of a century ago settlers from the older States and from Europe were buying farms in Illinois and Ohio at from \$5 to \$10 an acre. Although contemptuously said to be "played out" and not always producing as much wheat as they did when first brought under cultivation, these lands nevertheless are selling at from \$25 to \$50 an acre, and some of the sellers are reinvesting in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Missouri or Kansas, confidently anticipating good interest on their investment and labor, and a similar steady increase in the value of their property. Of such promising investments there is an abundance throughout these Western States. In the State of Minnesota alone, on the first day of January, 1879, the official records report upwards of ten million acres unsurveyed and unoccupied belonging to the United States. Three million acres of surveyed land belong to the States, and about the same quantity is owned by the State of Minnesota. For these the appraised price is \$2 50 per acre, for lands situated within railway limits and \$1 25 for those situated without the twenty mile limits. A considerable portion of the most desirable of these State lands has already been taken up under pre-emption, homestead or timber acts. Nearly seven million acres are still in the hands of the five competing railway companies who have conveniently "gridironed" the State of Minnesota with roads. For ten and occasionally twenty miles on each side of their lines they have received each alternate section of a square mile, and these sections they are disposing of at prices varying according to eligibility, from \$2 to \$10. Credit may be taken for payment, which may usually be made at the rate of \$1 or \$2 per annum, seven per cent. being charged on the deferred payments.—[Corr. London Times.]

### A Novelty in Medical Science.

It will not be forgotten that, one or two years since, there sprang up quite a furore about drinking the blood of cattle freshly butchered, as a remedy for incipient consumption and general debility. Undoubtedly the novel cure worked well in some cases, whether from the intrinsic healing power of the blood drunk, or from the hopeful walks to and from abattoirs, or both. But some of our physicians have investigated this matter quite thoroughly, and a process of desiccating the fresh blood of steers killed at our abattoirs has been invented. This "desiccated blood," however, is used for "rectal alimentation," and, it seems, with success.

It appears from the "Medical Record" that Dr. F. E. Stewart, of this city, made a series of experiments which proved the success of the new remedy in cases where the vital powers are threatened by asthenia, where digestion is impaired, and in all cases where impaired blood, nerves or digestion gives rise to an anemic condition. It also appears that at the same time Dr. Andrew H. Smith, the physician of St. Luke's Hospital, had been experimenting very successfully with abattoir blood, not desiccated. At Dr. Stewart's request, Dr. Smith substituted the former's preparation of desiccated blood and has found it to work well in more than sixty different cases.

It will be interesting to note the further results of this novel method of sustaining life and nervous energy in cases where ordinary nutrition is impossible.—N. Y. Mail.

Hard wear—light boots.

### Oddities of Selfishness.

More amusing are the strange fancies that some persons have as to what overworked men may be asked to do for them. In the very thick of the American war, there came to President Lincoln an Illinois farmer in a great state of excitement about a pair of horses that one of Lincoln's Generals had requisitioned for the war. The owner was, of course, entitled to compensation, but somehow it had not come. Going to the President, he told him his story, and was rather chagrined to be told that it did not lie with him to pay the money. "Then," says the farmer, "will you undertake to write to the General, and see that the matter is settled properly?" Poor Lincoln, who never wanted a story to help him in an emergency, was ready for his visitor. "When I was a rail splitter," he said, "there lived near us a smart young fellow, the captain of a Mississippi boat, who could steer a vessel over the rapids with wonderful skill. One day, when he was grasping the wheel with his utmost strength, at the most critical point of the rapids, a little boy came running up to him in great excitement, and said: 'Cap'n, stop your ship, my apple has fallen overboard!'"

In the "Life of Sir James Simpson" there are some curious notices of the extraordinary things that patients in the country would sometimes ask him to do. Once a gentleman wrote to him asking him to send him a copy of the prescription which he had given him some years before, when the doctor could hardly recall the man, much less the prescription. Others would ask him to go to Duncan and Flockhart's and get some particular medicine.

A very busy clergyman of our acquaintance, when over head and ears with many things, once got a letter from a stranger in the United States, explaining that more than a century ago some one of the name of G— owned the property near Edinburgh which was believed to have been destined by will in a particular way, so that the relatives in America thought they had some claim to it. He was requested to inquire into the matter, find out about the will, communicate with the present owners of the property, and put everything in train for a just settlement of the claim. It would have been reasonable for the writer to enclose a bill for \$500, but that unfortunately, he omitted to do.—Macmillan's Magazine.

### Frugal Habits.

He who knows how to save has learned a valuable lesson. A boy who saves ten dollars a year out of a very meagre salary acquires a habit of taking care of his money, which will be of the utmost value to him. The reason why workmen as a class do not get ahead faster, are not more independent, is that they have never learned to save their earnings. It does not matter a great deal whether a man receives a salary of two dollars a day or three dollars, so that there is nothing left on Saturday night he will not get rich very rapidly. He will never have much ahead. But the individual who receives a dollar a day and is able to save ten cents, is laying up something for a rainy day. Young people who expect to labor with their hands for what they may have of this world's goods, who have no ambition or wish to become professional men, office-holders, or speculators, should by all means acquire habits of economy, learn to save. So surely as they do this, so surely will they be able to accumulate, so surely will they be in a situation to ask no special favors. Every man wants to learn to look out for himself and rely upon himself. Every man needs to feel that he is a peer of every other man, and he cannot do it if he is penniless. Money is power, and those who have it exert a wider influence than the destitute. They are more independent. Hence it should be the ambition of every young man to acquire, and to do this he must learn to save. This is the first lesson to be learned, and the youth who cannot master it will never have anything. He will be a dependent all the days of his life—a mere useless appendage to society.

### All Right.

Politeness to ladies is justly considered one of our national attributes, but while the native citizen keeps up to the standard of gallantry, the imported article is apt to work defectively. A passenger in a crowded street car, the other day, observed the entrance of a man followed by an old woman, and, seeing that she looked tired and weak, he considerably arose and offered her his seat. Before she could take it, however, the man had quietly filled the vacancy. "Here, just come out of that," said the passenger, "I didn't give up my seat to you, but to the lady." To which the fellow replied, without offering to move: "O, yah! dot is all right—dot lady is mein vife."—New York Hour.

### German Schools.

In the elementary schools, about six hours a week are given to needle-work and knitting. Knitting only, is taught in the two lower, but even that is done by rule. In the fourth, from March to August, plain knitting backward and forward. At the beginning of September, a stocking is to be begun. In the third only stocking knitting. Some times the children knit quietly by themselves, but they most frequently do it together, stitch by stitch, while the teacher very slowly counts or beats time. Painfully monotonous it must be for a child who has well mastered the work. At 1 the needle is put in, 2 the cotton goes over, 3 the stitch is made and at 4 taken off the needle. In the second class, ages 9 to 10, needle work is begun. The children are provided with squares of canvass and red cotton, and the teacher has a large frame in a stand, on which coarse netting is stretched to represent the canvass. With a thick needle and thread in her hand, she says: "I take up two threads and pass over two," and so on, suiting the action each time to the words until she has fully made the girls understand and copy her. That is a lesson in running. In due time, hemming, stitching, cross-stitch and others are taken in the same way and the canvass is filled. Then the girls have each a coarse piece of calico given them, on which they work, on the same principle of counting the stitches. So well has all been arranged that the calico piece is exactly finished by the end of the year. By paying for the materials a girl is entitled to whatever she makes in the school. In the first class each one has to make a calico chemise the size of an average girl in her tenth year. As nature is not very accommodating, and will make her children of very different sizes, the chemises cannot be an equally good fit for all the fifty girls, but that is a secondary consideration, and the girls have the option of taking or leaving their work as it suits them.

### Corns.

Corns consist of layers of thickened epidermis—the transparent coating that protects the sensitive true skin beneath. This epidermis is in constant process of formation from the true skin, and is as constantly thrown off in minute particles. It is as destitute of feeling as the nails—as also the scales on the legs of fowls and on the bodies of fishes are only modified epidermis. Corns are among the "excrecences" of civilization. A higher civilization, however, which shall conform the shoe to the foot, instead of the foot to the shoe, will know of them only as we know of the crushed feet of the Chinese women. A thickening of the epidermis having been caused at the points of special pressure, this inflames still further the skin beneath, giving rise to successive layers of thickened epidermis, which cannot be thrown off like ordinary scarf-skin. Between the vital force beneath and the pressure of the shoe above, the central portion comes to have the hardness of nail. If a splinter is left in the finger, the flesh above and around it will die, and new skin be formed below, which will in time lift the splinter out. But in the case of corns, nature's efforts are thwarted by the persistent pressure from above, which constantly enlarges the corn from below. The first step toward relief is to secure a shoe anatomically correct in construction. Meanwhile, remove the pressure from the corn in whatever way may be possible. A pointed knife run down carefully between the layers will easily take out for the time—the central core. Sometimes it can be picked out with a nail, after soaking the feet three successive nights in warm water. The soaking swells the core and, like posts lifted by the frost, it seldom returns fully to its place. But, as the cores always fill up again, the only remedy is the removal of the cause.—Youth's Companion.

The cruel fate which overtakes many of the famous race horses after they have lost their power to win money for their callous masters, is illustrated in the career of Ambo, the fastest English mile horse of his day. He was consigned to a coach, and at length was found in a ditch, stoned to death. Mameluke was drawing a cab after having won seventeen races. He was afflicted with incurable stringhalt, and sold for less than \$20. At length he was worked in an omnibus. There he was cruelly used, the stringhalt sadly aggravating his torture. The skin was rubbed from his shoulders, his hips and haunches were bruised in every part, and his stifles were continually and painfully coming in contact with the pole. He was sent by the veterinary surgeon to the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and bought to be slaughtered.

A musical composer is a man who invents a new noise.

### The Kiss and the Convict.

In the prison at New Bedford, Mass., there now is a man whom we call Jim, and who is a prisoner on a life sentence. Up to last Spring he was regarded as a desperate, dangerous man, ready for a rebellion at any hour. He planned a general outbreak, but was "given away" by one of the conspirators. He plotted a general mutiny for rebellion, and was again betrayed. He then kept his own counsel, and while never refusing to obey orders, he obeyed like a man who only needed backing to make him refuse to. One day in June a party of strangers came to the institution. One was an old gentleman, the others ladies, and two of the ladies had small children. The guide took one of the children on his arm, and the other walked until the party came to climbing the stairs. Jim was working near by, sulky and moose as ever, when the guide said to him:

"Jim, won't you help this little girl up the stairs?"

The convict hesitated, a scowl on his face, and the little girl held her arms out to him and said:

"If you will, I guess I'll kiss you."

His scowl vanished in an instant, and he lifted the child up as tenderly as a father. Half way up the stairs she kissed him. At the head of the stairs she said:

"Now, you've got to kiss me too."

He blushed like a woman, looked into her innocent face and then kissed her cheek, and before he reached the foot of the stairs again the man had tears in his eyes. Ever since that day he has been a changed man, and no one in the place gives less trouble. May-be in his far away Western home he has a Katie of his own. No one knows, for he never reveals his inner life; but the change so quickly wrought by a child proves that he has a heart, and gives hope that he may forsake his evil ways.—Owego Times.

### "The Unprotected Female."

Under the above title Mr. Nast has drawn, in the current Harper's Weekly, a capital illustration of the present deplorable condition of our naval defenses and other means of warfare. We have nothing to fear, perhaps, from any hostility on the part of our neighbors or our European friends, but all the same, if an inimical movement should be made by any one, we should find ourselves disgracefully incapable of supporting our vain boasts of national power and of putting in force the Monroe doctrine or anything like it. In Nast's clever cartoon Miss Columbia is represented as seated on a bale representing our commerce, as if waiting for means of traveling somewhere, and her face wears an expression of proud scorn and assumed indifference, while big, Bismarkian German with a long pipe, little cigarette smoking Peru, fez-covered Turkey, insignificant Spain, Mexico in a sombrero, and uniformed France stand about her, puffing smoke in her face from all their various tobaccos, and bluff old John Bull, with Russia behind him, is looking on in amusement, enjoying the insolence heaped upon "the unprotected female." The whole thing is admirable, and is a merited satire on the sham economies of Congress.

One can always find something pleasant to say of anything if they will but try hard enough. The editor of the Marysville Banner speaks rather vaguely of the merits of a dramatic troupe performing in that town, but adds: "Too much cannot be said of the admirable elocution of the prompter, whose clear, bell like voice could be heard in all parts of the hall."

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### Bessemer Steel.

In the afternoon a special train, provided free of cost by the directors of the London and North Western Railway Company, conveyed a large party of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, in session in Liverpool, to Crewe, where they were shown over the magnificent works of the company, and where both the Bessemer and the Siemens-Martin processes of steel manufacture are carried on. The Crewe works are said to have been the largest railway works in 1843, for the purpose of repairing the locomotive engines, carriages and wagons required for the Grand Junction Railway, afterwards absorbed in the more extensive North Western. Machinery for the manufacture of rails was added in 1853, and in 1857, on the amalgamation of the northern division of the line. In 1864 works were erected for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and in 1869 or 1870 an open-hearth steel-making plant was added, which has since been largely used in the production of steel for locomotive purposes. Upwards of 2,000 locomotives have been made at the Crewe works, and as many as 146 in one year. No other works in the country have made and used steel as extensively for railway purposes. The works as a whole cover an area of 27 acres, and employ over 5,000 hands.

After the members of the Institute had been entertained to a very excellent luncheon by the railway company, they were shown the Bessemer steel converting house, where four five-ton converting vessels were seen in operation. The pig iron is first melted in an ordinary cupola, to which the air is supplied by a Root blower, whence it is run into one of the converting vessels. The air is supplied to the converting vessel by a pair of horizontal blowing engines of 450 horse power, by Hicks & Co., Boston. The cogging mills, fire-rolling mills, plate-rolling mills, merchant mills, mills for rolling steel, etc., were examined with interest, the more so that there are no works that can boast of greater perfection in their mechanical arrangements. From the rail works and the points and the crossing department, the visitors were conducted by a staff of officials to the boiler shop, which is 350 feet long and 100 feet wide. Here they saw locomotive and stationary boilers being made of steel. The party were afterwards conducted in succession through the boiler shop, smithy, the flanging shop, the plate store, the boiler fitting shop, the engine repairing shops, and the steel forging department, where they saw the plate and large angle mills and the upright thirty-ton duplex steam hammer, the tire and wheel shops, the iron forge, the paint shop, the brass and iron foundry, the millwright shop, the pattern shop, and the saw mill; and they finally were pulled up through the wheel forge and the spring smithy into the locomotive erecting wheel and fitting shops, more confused probably than enlightened by the bewildering size of the vast establishment and the variety of different occupations carried on.—London Times.

### Not Tall Enough.

A good story is told of Prince Alexander of Holland. The Prince, a young man of rather staid and literary tastes, paid a visit to Berlin last Summer, and a review was given in his honor by the Imperial Court. Military agents form an integral part of every grand procession in the Prussian capital; but Prince Alexander, with little inclination for soldiery, sat in silent contemplation while the troops were defiling before him. All at once the Crown Prince drew the guest's attention to an Uhlan regiment, with the remark that they were "a fine body of men." "Yes," replied Prince Alexander, "but they are not tall enough." This reply, delivered with the original Dutch plegm, a little surprised his interlocutor, who, however, merely observed, "Very well, then you must see my cuirassiers." The cuirassiers, erect in their saddles, like men-at-arms of the Middle Ages, went by in breastplates and plumes. "Well, what do you think of them?" asked Prince Fritz. "Splendid men, but not tall enough." Still more piqued than astonished at this unexpected response, the heir to the crown of Germany exclaimed, "Indeed! then wait till you see the regiments of the guard." In due time these magnificent six footers made their appearance and the same query fell from the lips of the Crown Prince. "They are not tall enough," very quietly returned Prince Alexander, adding gently but meaningly, "We can flood our country, when we choose, twelve feet deep."

Mr. Byron was once knocked up at an unconscionable hour in the morning by a friend. "Ah," he said, "a rose two hours would have been quite as sweet."

### Economy in Housekeeping.

A practical housekeeper, who studies economy as closely as a strict regard for her family will allow, but whose selections are always of good quality, gives the following figures from her own experience in Washington Market: "I get oysters of good quality for 60 cents a hundred, freshly opened for me. For beef, I buy a round of bright color and tender, weighing 10 or 12 pounds, which may be always had for 10 cents a pound, and which gives good steaks from the best cut, and roast not to be despised. Fresh beef kidneys are 10 cents apiece, and one furnishes a dish for three persons. The mutton stalls have small lots of tenderloins, juicy, tender little bits, full of flavor, which, if their value were appreciated, would rank as delicacies, but which can always be bought for 8 to 10 cents a pound. Breasts of mutton which serve as epigrammes or for a stuffed and baked dish, are to be had for 4 and 5 cents a pound, and the broad shoulder chops I can always find freshly cut from 10 to 12 cents a pound. Fresh cut pieces of beef for boiling, not scraps, but three-pound pieces, with very little bone, are never above 8 cents. I don't say these prices are to be found at all the stands, but I always find them by looking for them, and I never deal at any stand that is not neat looking, and the meats bright and well kept. In Winter, I buy a week's supply at a time, and most meat improves by keeping up to a certain point. As for vegetables, the best potatoes are 30 cents a peck. Carrots, beets and onions are cheapest from the small vendors, either in Vessey street or from wagons. But one must know the prices or the wagon vendors will begin by asking \$1 75 a bushel for potatoes, as one did the other day, and ended by offering them, when he found I knew what I was buying, for \$1 20. It is a good plan to dust a little plaster of Paris over potatoes to keep them dry and prevent spoiling. I buy much from the small street vendors about the market, if their stock of fruit or salad is fresh and attractive, first, because they can sell lettuce for five cents a head, when inside dealers grandly offer three for a quarter, and even if they ask the same price, it is a duty to encourage poor people in any business which gives them an honest living and keeps them out of beggary."

### Burning of the Albany City Hall.

The handsome and costly marble building known as the City Hall, which faces the easterly front of the Capitol, in Albany, New York, and contained the city and county offices, and an immense quantity of public archives and legal records, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of February 10. The whole interior of the building, from cellar to roof, was destroyed, with the exception of some of the fire proof record vaults on the lower floor. Many of the court records were burned, and others were greatly damaged. By great efforts the portraits of the Governors of New York State, from the time of George Clinton, 1777, down to that of John A. Dix, were rescued from the flames, but most of them were somewhat injured by fire. The walls are still in good condition.

The site of the burned building was purchased for a City Hall in 1829, and the edifice was completed and dedicated in 1831, at a cost of \$92,336. Since then it has been from time to time embellished and improved, among the "improvements" being some peculiar ventilators, which a fireman aptly termed "fire conductors," and which were put in two years ago at a cost of \$1,500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Harper's Weekly.

### The Vanderbilt Estate.

In the late suit of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to recover a due proportion of his father's estate, it was finally settled that he should receive the avails for life of \$400,000; the property to be placed in the hands of Edwin D. Worcester, as trustee; the principal to be disposed of by will by Cornelius; and if agreed upon by the two brothers and the trustee, the principal to be placed in the hands of Cornelius, to be used by him in his own way. Cornelius lately asked his brother to place \$200,000 of the principal in his (Cornelius) hands. William declined to comply with that request. Then Cornelius applied to Judge Donohue to have William removed from any control over the trust fund, as the possession of \$200,000 of the principal was necessary in order to afford him capital for conducting business enterprises—his health and comfort demanding that he should enter into active business. He averred that he and his brother William were the only surviving sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; that William is worth now over \$100,000,000, and that it would not injure his business interests to part with the control of the trust. The Judge declined to grant the petition to Cornelius.

### A Specimen Brick of Mormonism.

The infernal brutality and disgusting coarseness of the Mormon religion were fairly exhibited at a Salt Lake funeral last Sunday. John Taylor, the President of the Church, preached the sermon over the remains of a young man who had left the church, but whose mother and sisters are still members. The latter were present when Taylor said that "he died a drunkard, and will fill a drunkard's grave. He has gone to hell, and that is where he deserved to go." The poor mother and sister, believing in the spiritual power of the wretch who uttered the above language, were overcome with anguish and carried fainting from the church.

It is easy for those of us who know that no human being, whatever his pretensions, has any power over the condition of a soul separated from the body, to treat the belchings of Taylor and other creatures of this sort as idle wind, offensive and noisome, it is true, but absolutely inoperative upon us or upon the fate of the departed; but the deluded people who believe in the power of such persons feel as the mother and sister above referred to, that the one they loved has actually been consigned to perdition by the word of a mortal man. It is strange that the human intellect and soul in this enlightened age can be so grossly deceived by the spiritual pretensions of their fellows. It is also strange that women should submit to a form of superstition so sensual, vulgar, and crushing to all fine sensibilities and true impulses of their sex as Mormonism. But the vast majority of the Mormon women are victims of circumstances. Many of them are immigrants from Europe, where they were won over to Mormonism by the soft persuasions of the "saints" who were sent there as missionaries. They are ignorant and weak, fit materials for the low cunning of the libidinous and mercenary wolves who enticed them into the den of the false religion. Our Government is disgraced by its continued toleration of this cruel and law-defying system.—Rochester Herald.

Among many expensive toilets noticed at Senor Zamacon's magnificent ball that of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, jr., of New York was the most costly and perhaps the most admired. Mrs. Astor wore over \$800,000 worth of diamonds. Her ear-rings, two wonderful solitaires, were valued at \$50,000 each. In addition to a costly necklace and head ornaments the lady wore arranged in diagonal fashion across corsage a diamond chain composed of five hundred stones, of the value of \$10,000. The entertainments at the house of the Mexican minister are always marked features of the gay season in Washington.

### Sincere Thanks.

I suffered for five years with rheumatism. Having been persuaded by friends to try the St. Jacob's Oil, I must acknowledge that it is the best remedy I ever used, in fact it cured me entirely. Accept my sincere thanks.  
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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 backache 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 P. 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 P. Seeling's).

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 31, 1879.  
While I was in Tillamook last Winter, I was affected in my back and Kidneys so that it 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 was effected a radical cure. I can highly recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was.  
E. COHN.

INDIANAPOLIS, 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 symptoms 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 28, 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.

ROBERTS CRY, Oregon, October 30, 1879.  
I here certify that I was suffering from an attack of backache so severe that I went about doubled up and could not lighten 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 and have not been troubled since. I heartily recommend it to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy.  
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From the Chicago Tribune:

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"Having heard the name of Mr. Wesley Sisson, a well known lawyer in this city, mentioned in connection with a wonderful cure, the reporter visited him at his office No. 109 Washington street. The statement which the reporter heard here was so wonderful that, had it come from a less reliable source, it would have been deemed hardly credible. The gentleman stated that during the Summer months he paid a visit to Mobile, Ala., and that, while there, he must have become affected by the malarial vapors which abound on the Gulf coast, as after his arrival home, three months ago, he took sick with the rheumatism. The malady attacked him in the back and thighs, where it was seated in its nature, and in the arms and shoulders, where it was of inflammatory type. After weeks of agony which three successive called doctor failed to relieve, he was recommended to buy the St. Jacobs Oil and, after much opposition on his part, as he did not believe that any externally applied remedy could help so stubborn and serious a case, he consented and sent for a couple of bottles. At this time his condition was pitiable. The scalding pains, which, arising in the base of the backbone, extended through the muscles of both legs and into the knees, were caused by the slightest attempt of his to move in bed, while his arms and shoulders were so affected that he could not even feed himself. The first applications of the new remedy ended the trouble in the shoulders and brought slight relief to the scalding pains. After two bottles had been used, a further marked improvement was felt, and in another week he was cured and able to go to his office and attend to business—thirty pounds lighter in weight than when he was first attacked with sickness; but, thanks to the four bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, a well man. Mr. Sisson was enthusiastic in his laudation of the remedy, which he hoped would be sought by all who were suffering as he had been, and he said that he could not find words in which to express his gratitude for his cure. At the same time, he produced a letter which he had written to Messrs. Voelker & Co., the proprietors of the remedy, describing the wonderful nature of his cure, the closing paragraph of which ran as follows:  
"If any person afflicted as I was desires a stronger testimonial, I shall tell them, if they call upon me, to give St. Jacobs Oil a fair trial, and I now feel as though I could assure them the same grateful and speedy relief that I have experienced."  
It should be added that Mr. Sisson had vainly tried a variety of complicated and painful treatments in the form of baths, cupping, etc., which had brought no relief, and that he was on the point of going to Hot Springs when he was induced to try the St. Jacobs Oil, with the happy results already described."

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**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

**TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.**

In Scribner's Magazine for February is one of the ablest articles on Temperance that we remember ever having read. Its arguments are so cogent and forcible that we copy the article entire, and trust that those of our readers who seldom peruse a temperance article will read this candidly and fairly:

By a vote of the Board of Education of the City of New York on the sixth of November last, the English school book prepared by Benjamin Ward Richardson, called "The Temperance Lesson Book" was adopted among the text books which the city teachers are at liberty to use. "Scribner's" says:

"We hope there are a good many teachers in the city who are willing to take up this book and teach it to their classes, for there is no doubt that boys go out into the dangers of the world lamentably ignorant of those that await them among the drinking shops. We are sorry that this instruction must come into the schools through special text books though it is better that it came in this way than not at all. It must come at last, into all competent schools, but when that point is reached, it will come in books on physiology and political economy, in a natural and perfectly legitimate way. A special text book on temperance may be well enough in the absence of the general books in which the topic has its appropriate place and space; but it is like a text book on opium eating. In short, the incompetence of the books on physiology and political economy has forced the friends of temperance into the use of this make-shift which is surely a great deal better than nothing.

"There is, probably, no hallucination so obstinate as that which attributes to alcoholic drink a certain virtue it never possessed. After all the influence of the pulpit, and the press, after all the warning examples of drunkenness and consequent destruction, after all the testimony of science and experience, there hinges in the average mind an impression that there is something good in alcohol, even for the healthy man. Boys and young men do not shun the wine cup as a poisoner of blood and thought, and the most dangerous drug that they can possibly handle; but they have an idea that the temperance man is a foggy or a foe to a free social life, whose practices are ascetic, and whose warnings are to be laughed at and disregarded.

"Now, in alcohol, in its various forms, we have a foe to the human race so subtle and so powerful, that it destroys human beings by the million, vitiates all the mental processes of those who indulge in it, degrades morals, induces crime and pauperism and crime in the superlative degree when compared with all other causes, corrupts the homes of millions, and makes hells of them, and wastes the national resources more certainly and surely than war, yet so little have the writers upon physiology and political economy regarded this vital and economical factor in human affairs, that the friends of temperance have been obliged to get up and push a special text book upon it. Hereafter no text book on either physiology or political economy should be adopted in any school in the country that does not competently treat of the alcohol question.

"It is a cruel thing to send a boy out into the world untaught that alcohol in any form is fire, and will certainly burn him if he puts it into his stomach. It is a cruel thing to educate a boy in such a way that he has no adequate idea of the dangers that beset his path. It is a mean thing to send a boy out to take his place in society, without understanding the relations of temperance to his own safety and prosperity, and

to the safety and prosperity of society. Of course, the great barrier between the youth and correct knowledge—the great mystifier and misleader,—is respectable society, this is saying to the young, pretty universally, that wine is a good thing. Fine dinners are never given without it, and good men and good women drink it daily. They do not get drunk, they may be conscientious and religious, and many of them not only do not regard wine drinking as harmful, but as positively beneficial, the boy and the young man see all this, and think, naturally, that those who have experience in drink should know better about its results than those who let it alone.

"Now, what we want to do in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example, and a long cherished error, by making the children thoroughly intelligent on this subject of alcohol. They should be taught the natural effect of alcohol upon the processes of animal life. 1st. They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or to the vital tissues,—that it never enter into the elements of structure, and that, in the healthy organism, it is always a burden or a disturbing force. 2d. They should be taught that it invariably disturbs the operation of the brain, and that the mind can get nothing from alcohol of help that is to be relied upon. 3d. They should be taught that alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts the sensibilities, and debases the feelings. 4th. They should be taught that an appetite for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life; destructive of health of body and peace of mind, and in millions of instances ruinous to fortune and to all the high interests of the soul. 5th. They should be taught that the crime and pauperism of society flow as naturally from alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows from its competent cause. 6th. They should be taught that drink is the responsible cause of most of the poverty and want in the world. So long as six hundred millions dollars are annually spent for drink in this country, every ounce of which was made by the destruction of bread, and not one ounce of which has ever entered into the sum of national wealth, having nothing to show for its costs but diseased stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime, these boys should understand the facts and be able to act upon them in their first responsible conduct.

"The national wealth goes into the ground, if we could only manage to bury it without having it pass thitherward in the form of a poisonous fluid through the inflamed bodies of our neighbors and friends, happy should we be. But this great, abominable curse dominates the world. The tramp reminds us of it as he begs a night's lodging. The widow and fatherless tell us of it as they ask for bread. It scowls upon us from the hovels and haunts of the poor everywhere. Even the clean, hard working man of prosperity cannot enjoy his earnings because the world is full of misery from drink. The more thoroughly we can instruct the young concerning this dominating evil of our time, the better it will be for them and for the world. Let us use the "temperance lesson book" wherever we may. Let parents demand that it shall be used, and particularly let all writers upon physiology and political economy for schools take up the subject of alcohol, and treat it so candidly, fully, and ably that their books shall no longer be commentaries on their own incompetency to fill the places whose functions they have assumed.

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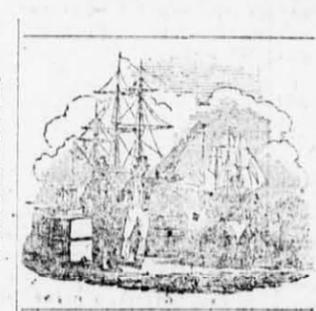
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