

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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ALLEN WEIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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(Continued from last week.)
name, the "Hoko Salmon Company," is identified with the Hoko river, two small streams one mile apart emptying into the Straits four and five miles west of the cannery. A store and Indian trading post is also carried on here, and a post office is kept. A remnant of the Clallam tribe live here, and ply their favorite and original vocation of fishing and sealing varied but slightly by hunting and by tilling the soil. The surrounding country is surveyed, hence but two or three settlers are found here. This point is attracting some attention as the northern terminus of a territorial road to be constructed, connecting the Quilteute valley with the straits of Fuca. Prospectors say that good agricultural land may be found here and there in isolated patches all along the entire route across the mountains—a distance not exceeding 30 miles from the main settlement in the valley to Clallam Bay.

We have now observed almost the entire northern shore line of Clallam county. A few miles more of westward travel bring us to

NEAH BAY.

noted as the location of the Ma-kah Indian reservation, maintained by the U. S. government for the benefit of the Ma-kah tribe. This bay is the first harbor on the straits coming in from the ocean. About seven miles distant is Tatoosh Island and light house, just off the extremity of Cape Flattery, and the extreme northwest point of the county and of Washington Territory. Neah Bay is a deep and commodious harbor, affording shelter for vessels of the largest size. It is protected on its northern side by Wadadah Island. Besides the government reservation buildings on its shores, there is a store and trading post. It is the western terminus of the U. S. mail line between Port Townsend in Jefferson county and the various post offices in Clallam county. Service is performed on this line, once a week, by the Dispatch, a small but comfortable and seaworthy steamer. Neah Bay is also the headquarters of the Puget Sound Pilot Service, their boats lying here when not cruising off shore looking for vessels. It is the fitting-out place as well for small vessels that engage in the fur seal fishery during the winter and spring of every year. Very little land suitable for farming purposes can be found outside the reservation limits. This place has been designated as a station for the U. S. Life Saving Service. It is also the location of a U. S. Inspector of Customs.

Crossing a narrow neck of land separating the bay from the west shore, we find a few claims located upon marsh land south of the reservation and overlooking the Pacific ocean. About 13 miles south from Neah Bay is Hozzeite river and harbor, with a small Indian village flourishing in its vicinity. The Indians of this region, inured to toil and hardship, are far more bold and daring than are those who live on inland waters. Their successful employment in the adjacent seal fisheries has resulted highly profitably to them. They have money, provisions and clothing in large quantities, obtained from the local traders in furs, fish and oil.

Around Hozzeite harbor and river a limited amount of land suitable for farming purposes may be found, but it is all heavily timbered. A few miles back from the shore is a large-sized fresh-water lake with some surrounding patches of agricultural timber land. The U. S. surveys have not yet extended to this point, and are not likely to for some time to come. South from here, about fifteen miles we arrive at the mouth of the notable Quilteute river with its extensive valley and fertile prairies which we will now consider briefly. The

QUILTEUTE RIVER

has its source in the Olympic Coast Range

about opposite Elwha river on the straits. It flows from thence in a southerly and westerly direction to the Pacific ocean, a distance of about 40 miles, and empties about 30 miles below, or south of, Cape Flattery. This river, like all others that contend with ocean waves, has a bar at its mouth preventing vessels drawing more than 7 to 8 feet of water from entering it with safety, even at high tide. It is navigable, for all vessels that can enter, for a distance of 7 or 8 miles, only, and, for smaller craft, a distance of 12 to 13 miles. With canoes it may be traveled a distance of 20 miles or more. The valley through which this river flows has never been fully explored, yet its extent and fertility is such that it must prove the location of a large and flourishing farming settlement. A number of large prairies have already been taken by plucky adventurers, and hundreds of acres of fine prairie land still remain vacant, besides large bodies of rich alluvial bottom land, covered with a light growth of timber. The prairie land discovered thus far in the valley is estimated at about 5,000 acres in the aggregate. Of this amount about half only has been taken by settlers. Within the scope of country thus far explored, there is good bottom land, in various quantities and locations, to an amount perhaps equaling that of the prairie. A portion of this land is heavily timbered with hemlock and spruce, while the remainder supports the usual growth of alder, maple, etc. At the mouth of the river is a little marsh land, farther up is a drier bottom. The prairie first settled upon was taken about nine years ago. It is situated about three miles north of the river, and about the same distance from the ocean. It contains about 1,200 acres of rich land. The original large fern which grew upon this prairie attained a height of 6 to 8 feet in some places. The soil is a black loam varying from 6 inches to 18 inches in depth. It rests upon a substantial clay subsoil almost impervious to water. Near this prairie on the north side, is a smaller one, containing about 250 acres. Farther up the river are other small prairies scattered along until you arrive at the largest of all, situated upon the delta formed by the forks of the river about 13 miles from its mouth. Farther up still are two more prairies—one containing about 700 acres, situated on the left bank of the river ascending, and the other a short distance above, containing 350 or 400 acres. These prairies are about 24 miles and 25 miles distant, respectively, from the mouth of the river. The lower one of the two is situated adjoining a clear mountain lake, about the size of the prairie. In this lake are pretty mountain trout; upon its surface are wild ducks, occasionally geese, and in summer there is an air of rural beauty about the surroundings unsurpassed in the world. The Indians, of whom there are about 250 living on and near the river (principally at its mouth) say that there are more prairies south of those already mentioned. As the country has not yet been explored by white men, we can of course give no description of it save to say that the writer hereof, looking from the summit of the mountains dividing the valley from Puget Sound, could see a vast rolling country away to the southward, bearing the same general appearance as that of the valley near the river, where the prairies mentioned are situated. From this we may infer that the Indians are correct, and we need not be surprised to find as much more good land for farmers as has been described. One thing we do know is that a vast scope of country, sufficient for about 90 townships or 3,240 square miles, is located in the western ends of Clallam and Jefferson counties, south of the mountains, and that this tract of land all has a general appearance identical with that of the portion in which the prairies are found. The trail spoken of as leading southward from Py-cht river strikes Qui-teute at the upper prairie mentioned, from whence it follows westerly along the north side of the river to the mouth of the latter. This trail was opened by a few hardy pioneers about the year 1867. Over it were driven the stock cattle used as a start by the few settlers who first went in. A new and shorter route has been projected from the lower settlement across to Clallam Bay, a distance of 30 miles or less. The opening of this route will be hastened by a donation from the Territory, made at the last session of the Legislature. When this road

is opened the settlers will have an easier outlet, and immigrants can reach the valley at far less expense and trouble—being landed at Hoko, Clallam Bay, by the steamer, where they can cover the distance across the mountains with pack animals, and still later with wagons, in two days' easy travel. The settlers in the Qui-teute valley number about thirty, children included, and are principally located near the mouth of the river. They have a post office, recently established, and some of them are getting comfortably located. One of them writes: "I think a man with \$2,000 capital could do a good business here by setting up a trading post." The Indians are very friendly, and the country awaits settlement. A government survey of a few townships has been made, and more will be made when the growing settlement demands it.

We have now given the reader a general idea of Clallam county as it is. Much more might be said, especially regarding its many eligible locations for manufacturing establishments, whenever the population will warrant large investments of capital. The Qui-teute river, for instance, affords water power for mills of all kinds, and its extensive valley, covered with spruce of the largest and finest variety, and red fir in abundance, could supply a large sawmill with material enough to keep it going for many years to come. But it has not been deemed necessary to call particular attention to these facts in this publication. We simply tell what the country is, and give those who think they can better their condition by removing here an opportunity of picking out the location they desire before starting. Although sustaining a very sparse population, Clallam county is so near out of debt that her scrip is sold at about par. Her citizens are quiet and peaceable, and her resources and room for development will undoubtedly warrant many accessions to her population.

San Juan County.

This county is made up by an archipelago, situated between the straits of Fuca on the south, Whatcom county on the east and north, and the Gulf of Georgia and Vancouver's Island on the west. The aggregate area of these islands has been estimated at 250 square miles; the principal ones are mentioned by name and in the order of their size (beginning with the largest) as follows: San Juan, Orcas, Waldron, Lopez, Shaw's, Biakely, Decatur, Spiden, John's, Stewart—and several smaller ones. The population of the county is about 600, and its taxable property is reported by the Territorial Auditor, for 1879, at \$132,147.

SOIL, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soil on these islands varies from the richest alluvial deposit on the low lands to whitish clay on the fir ridges. A large proportion of the area of the county is highly productive, producing miscellaneous crops in gratifying abundance. The climate is perhaps dryer than at any other point on Puget Sound where observations have been taken, as will be seen by our meteorological report showing average rainfall in the Territory. Windy weather prevails largely during the winter months while in summer the refreshing breezes from across old Ocean render the location not only delightful but remarkably healthy.

SAN JUAN ISLAND

boasts about 100 voters, showing that it is nearly all settled when we consider the fact that it is only about 18 or 20 miles long with an average width of about three miles. The western end of the island is for the most part a high mountain of rock, although with this exception the land is nearly all fertile. Two district schools are kept here during the summer months, and good roads traverse the island from one end to the other. A large store is kept at the San Juan landing, near the eastern extremity of the island, by Israel Katz, doing a general wholesale and retail merchandise trade. Another store is kept by the Sweeney Bros., at Friday Harbor, on the northwestern shore.

The Presbyterian Church has a mission located on San Juan Island, with Rev. T. J. Weekes as pastor. This gentleman holds divine services regularly on San Juan, occasionally visiting Lopez, and has a neat and commodious church building nearly completed a short distance from the San Juan landing. There are two

post offices located on San Juan Island, at San Juan and Friday Harbor respectively. These offices are served regularly with weekly mail to and from Port Townsend. Much of the land being of a high and dry nature, sheep raising constitutes perhaps the leading industry of the island; although an important feature is its

MANUFACTURE OF LIME.

In several places on the western portion of the island, there are immense deposits of limestone. At one of these points, Mr. Jas. McCurdy conducts a large lime kiln where the pure and unexcelled article is turned out in quantities reaching thousands of barrels annually. At another point the Scurr Bros. own a large lime kiln which will soon be operated in full blast. We may expect the manufacture of lime to be a leading and important industry of San Juan county for many long years to come, judging from the extensive deposits of the raw material to be found within her limits—nature's bountiful provision.

Very little good land remains vacant on San Juan island, although land partially improved can be purchased at reasonable prices varying from \$2 to \$10 per acre. Most of the farms are occupied by families and, as usual, nearly every nationality is represented. A lodge of Good Templars flourishes on the island, and also a saloon for the retail of spirituous liquors.

ORCAS ISLAND

is next in size to San Juan. There are about 45 families reported to be living upon it. Their chief occupation is farming and herding, besides the production of lime as on San Juan. A portion of the island is hilly, indeed almost mountainous, and consequently it is especially adapted to raising sheep and other stock. It has two post offices, viz.: Orcas and East Sound. At the former place, Mr. R. Cairnes conducts a large lime kiln and exports large quantities of lime every year. Good schools are taught on the island, but no regular church privileges are enjoyed. The settlers are most all well-to-do, though some of them would doubtless change their location for a moderate consideration. Very little good land remains vacant except the uplands which are common property for grazing purposes. Nearly all of the island is heavily timbered, and the smaller kinds of wild game are found in large numbers. A

FISHERY

was located on the southern shore of this island about two years ago, but no company or individual have ever invested capital enough yet to carry on the business profitably. Large numbers of halibut, salmon and many small kinds of fish are found in the waters in all directions, and, when capital comes to the rescue there will be a lucrative industry carried on, adding materially to the wealth and importance of the county.

LOPEZ ISLAND,

next in size and importance is about 10½ miles long by 3½ miles wide. This island has settled up rapidly within the past five years, and there are now about 50 families living upon it. Most of their claims are but slightly improved as yet, because sufficient time has not yet elapsed since their commencement. A store and post-office are located on the shores of a small bay on the northwestern side of the island, from which point roads radiate in different directions through the settlement. The island has recently been divided into two school districts, one school only having been taught there heretofore.

A gentleman living upon Lopez Island has written a description thereof from which we quote largely, especially as the description of topographical features is applicable to many of the other islands in the county—in part at least. He says of the island: "It has many fine harbors and very beautiful scenery. Its average altitude (350 feet above high tide line) is all included in the government survey. It has two military reservations of 640 acres each, and a light-house reservation of 40 acres. It has about 70 actual settlers, and of this number about one-half have families—the remainder being single men. The inhabitants number a little over 200 persons. About one-half the land is still open for settlement, nearly all of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. Nearly all the states in the union are here represented, the state of Iowa leading in numbers. Improved farms are worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre, according to improve-

(Continued on eighth page.)

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

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, : : Editor and Proprietor
THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Opening of the Northern Straits.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The propellers Champlain and Granite State left for Port Huron this morning, the first boats for Huron through the straits which are now practically open.

Alaskan Government.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The cabinet to-day, after discussing Alaskan matters to some extent, decided to recommend legislation looking to the establishment of a government for the territory.

Notable Death.

BOSTON, April 3.—Geo. Pinehard, a well known editor and traveler, died, aged 74.

An English Earl After Montana Cattle.
New York, April 3.—Charles Adolphus Murray, Earl of Dunmar, is stopping at the Brevoort House. He is on his way to Helena, Montana, to buy cattle for his ranch in the Yellowstone valley.

Sad Result of a Joke.

OMAHA, April 3.—M. V. Tracy was unintentionally killed by his father on Wednesday near Ord, Valley county. He returned home with his brother from a hunt, and to play a joke on their father they fired their guns and burst open the door. The father, who had \$1,000 in the house, supposed that robbers were attacking him. Asking who was there and receiving no reply, he fired a gun and shot his son, M. V. Tracy, who died shortly after.

Disastrous Storm in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, April 4.—A special to the Monitor from Girard says that at 7 P. M. last night a storm arose seven miles southwest of Girard which soon developed features of a cyclone. It followed the valley of Thunderbolt creek to within a mile of Girard, and then went directly east as far as the Missouri line. Seventeen houses were destroyed. S. A. Sanders, a carpenter, was killed, Mrs. Jones, living near Oldberry Grove, was killed, and a five year child named Moran was badly injured, and will probably die. Many others were badly hurt.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Postal changes for Oregon and Washington Territory were as follows: Discontinued—Silver Lake, Lake county, Oregon. Name and site changed—Arago, Umatilla county, Oregon, to Cold Spring, and Andrew C. Bryant appointed postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Arthur Mather, Clackamas, Clackamas county, Oregon; Oscar Kirkpatrick, Island City, Union county, Oregon; Mrs. Martha A. Getchell, Tillamook, Tillamook county, Oregon; Ezekiel Walsey, Tygh Valley, Wasco county, Oregon; Geo. W. Carl, Vesper, Clatsop county, Oregon; Mrs. Mary J. Helms, Waldron, Wasco county, Oregon; Dan Pearson, Conville, Island county, W. T.; R. M. Bacon, Crab Creek, Stevens county, W. T.; Jeremiah Ely, Oak Harbor, Island county, W. T.; David M. Spencer, Pioneer, Clark county, W. T.

Death of Admiral Thatcher.

Rear Admiral Thatcher, U. S. Navy, died last night.

Died.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 6.—Gen. James L. Reynolds, the well known soldier, lawyer and politician, died yesterday, in his 68th year.

Preparing to Help Themselves.

New York, April 6.—More than 4,000 emigrants arrived at this port yesterday, the largest number for a long time. These late arrivals represent a much better class of emigrants than usual, and embrace many well to do Irish farmers and their families.

Partial Wreck of an Express Train.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 6.—The night express that left Boston last night for New York via Springfield, was partially wrecked by the caving of an embankment about three miles north of this city; nobody injured seriously.

Spontaneous Combustion.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.—Brackett's block was burned this morning. Loss, \$166,000; insurance, \$82,000. Nothing was saved. It is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Brutal Outrage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 6.—Johnson C. Whittaker, cadet of West Point, class of '76, was found bound hand and foot in his room at the barracks, with a piece of one ear cut off. The other ear was slit and his head bruised. Whittaker says that three men jumped on him and choked him in bed, threatening to kill him if he made a noise, and then put him on the floor and tied his feet to the bedstead. One said, "Let us mark him like they do hogs down South." They then slit his ears. As yet there is no clue, but each cadet has been questioned.

Fighting the Snow.

DEADWOOD, April 6.—A special dispatch from Ferry Point, Montana, under date of the 3d, says: Captain Huggins, with three companies of the Second Cavalry, who started out after hostile Sioux on the 25th ult., overtook them yesterday 35 miles from this place. The troops charged the camp and captured 45 ponies; but the Indians got into a ravine and could not be got out. Sergeant Johnson, of Co. C, was killed during the charge. General Miles, who was on the east, hearing of the fight, stopped at Fallon creek, where he now awaits the arrival of reinforcements, which left Fort Keogh Friday night under Lieutenant Clarke. A later dispatch says two Indians were captured, and that the remainder got away on foot.

English Princes at Bermuda.

New York, April 6.—H. M. S. E. Echeante, from Jamaica, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, arrived at the dock yard at Bermuda Monday last. In consequence of their youth a rule has been made that the young princes are not to receive the public honors usually accorded to

royalty, hence the lack of demonstration upon the arrival of the Bacchante.

FOREIGN NEWS.

English Crops and Markets.

The Mark Lane Express in its review of the English crops and grain trade for the week ending March 30th, says:

The weather and crop prospects are better than for years past. Only a few weeks more of such weather will secure a rich development of all agricultural produce. The favorable weather has also produced a marked improvement in the condition of English wheat brought to market, but nothing could improve the quality, which in most cases is wretched. Deliveries have been meager, and the total seasons crop offered to date is 3,000,000 quarters less than during the corresponding period of last year. Holders are very firm, and an advance of a shilling is recorded at several important country markets. The improvement, however, has not been felt at Mark Lane, where the quantity of sound native wheat is so small that the attention of millers is almost directed exclusively to foreign in the face of rapidly diminishing stocks and unusually light arrivals. A decided improved consumptive demand has been experienced in all varieties of foreign wheat, but only at former prices, any inclination on the part of holders to raise their pretensions having been strenuously resisted by buyers.

The operation of millers at the beginning of the week were on a somewhat extended scale, probably due to the fact that with the arrival of Easter holidays two market days would be lost, and so while carrying out their reserved policy of hand to mouth purchases, freer buying for the time became necessary.

With regard to the future the position remains unchanged. America clings to her reserves in spite of the lower tendency of prices in New York and little encouragement from this side, but it must be admitted that she has hitherto played her waiting game well, and it is not improbable that she may be rewarded ere long with some measure of success. A noteworthy feature of last week's imports was the large proportions in which arrivals from Germany figured. Out of a total supply of 37,673 quarters, 21,100 quarters were from German ports, a fact of considerable significance as indicating the willingness of nations who have wheat to spare and are not at all fatigued by the formation of rings, to send their produce to London at present rates.

Sales of English wheat during the past week were 27,197 quarters at 47s 3d per quarter, against 42,231 quarters at 40s 8d per quarter for the corresponding week of last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending 20th inst., were 691,323 cwt of wheat and 162,056 cwt of flour.

Sane Enough to be Executed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—There is little doubt now that the assassin of the Russian colonel, Comaroff, will be condemned to death in compliance with the demand of Russia. His physicians who examined him declare him sane.

Minister in Madrid.

MADRID, April 2.—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, U. S. Minister, presented his credentials to King Alfonso yesterday. General Fairchild expressed the friendly feelings of America towards Spain, and the King replied in similar spirit.

The English Elections.

LONDON, April 5.—The Liberal net gain is now fully 58 seats. The opposition has a clear working majority in Parliament. Even the Home Rulers are left out of account.

Gladstone Gets a Seat.

Gladstone was elected for Midlothian by 200 majority.

Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P.

LONDON, April 6.—Additional gains of home rulers are reported, among them Charles Stewart Parnell, who is elected from Cork city over Nickols de Murphy, Liberal. Parnell only recently concluded to make a contest for the election, declaring that the present aspect of things rendered it necessary to have a strong enough Irish party in Parliament to force concessions from the Whig government.

Confidence Established.

The Times says: The feeling of uneasiness in this city lest the parties be too evenly balanced for either to form a stable government has passed away and the stock market was strong and very buoyant.

Prince Bismarck Resigns.

BERLIN, April 6.—Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation as chancellor of the empire, because of the vote on financial reform in the federal council.

PACIFIC COAST.

Serious Storm in the Sierras.

TRUCKEE, April 2.—A serious storm has been raging on the Sierras since 4 o'clock this morning. Snow plows are running constantly between Truckee and Summit, and from Summit to Emigrant Gap. At Miller's Mill, four miles west of Truckee, the snow is almost as high as the top of the snow plows. A snow plow train, which just arrived from Summit, came near sticking at one place on account of heavy snow drifts. All trains are running regularly; but if the storm continues until night, it will require superhuman exertions to keep the road from being blocked beyond Summit. Two thousand feet of snow sheds were crushed during the last severe storm, and this portion of the track lies exposed to the elements. Should a wreck occur, 100 men are held in readiness at this point to be sent forthwith to clear it away. A snow plow train has just arrived from the East, ploughing very heavy all the way from Bronco. There is more snow on the mountains now than at any previous time during the winter. Every train requires from one to three extra engines. Telegraph wires are badly demoralized, only three out of nine wires are working.

The San Francisco Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—At a meeting of the board of election commissioners to-day, after disposing of routine business, the mayor said that the board would meet next Monday to canvass the returns of the late election and that formal protests would then be entered against the canvass on grounds of illegality of the color of the paper ballots used. Nobody believed that it would

amount to anything, but he thought the board should be prepared to meet the question.

The S. P. R. R. Marching On.

TUCSON, April 3.—The track of the S. P. R. R. is laid eighteen and a half miles east of Tucson.

Crop Prospects in Arizona.

Reports from different grain growing sections of the Territory say that the crop will be about one-third greater than ever before. The rainfall has been such as to insure large crops.

First Step Towards Impeachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The Board of Supervisors last night adopted a resolution that the peace of the city had been seriously imperilled by alleged incendiary speeches by Mayor Kellech, and authorized the judiciary committee to investigate the matter and report. It is said that this is the first step towards impeaching the Mayor.

The Matter Decided.

The Board of Election Commissioners to-day, in the matter of the Workingmen's protest, decided that they had no power to go behind the returns, and declared the Citizens and Freeholders, and Byrnes, Republican Senator, elected.

An Embarrassed Firm.

P. Mish & Son, wholesale dealers in straw goods in this city, whose failure was mentioned to-day in New York telegrams, admit that the house is embarrassed, but decline to make any further statement except that the report from New York is exaggerated. The store is open to-day as usual. Reference to a mortgage for \$54,000 is confirmed by local records. It bears date of December 17, 1879, and was recorded March 30th.

Management of Crime.

It is a curious fact that most of the crimes of violence—the burglaries, the murders and such like—have been committed by men who had served one or two terms in the penitentiary. The trial of the Mendocino outlaws has developed the fact that all of them were ex-convicts, and two were condemned murderers. One had been pardoned out by Governor Irwin on condition that he left the State, which, of course, he had no intention of doing when he made the promise. All were well known to the police generally, and really and truly speaking, were known for a long time to be living on the proceeds of theft, although no direct evidence connecting them with any robbery could be obtained.

These being the facts, it becomes a question for society to determine whether such men, who are known to be preying upon the industrious community, and corrupting all with whom they associate, should be permitted to be at large, until the perpetration of some frightful crime renders it absolutely necessary to arrest them. They have no visible means of subsistence, yet they are known to live well, and generally to be plentifully provided with money, and it would seem as though there should be no scruple as to their arrest under such circumstances. It is also apparent that the pardoning power in such cases should be very sparingly exercised, if at all. The graduates in crime should not be permitted to extend the circle of their acquaintances any further than is absolutely necessary to further the ends of justice. A man's first offense may be reasonably condoned, if any signs of reform are shown, but these second and third term offenders should be dealt with very rigorously.—San Jose Mercury.

The Greeley Heirs.

Horace Greeley is still a very vital and tangible memory, and his influence is potent with some of the most effective writers of the present day. Yesterday I met his sister, Mrs. Cleveland, in her parlors at the Coleman House, and was startled at her resemblance to the great journalist, which becomes much more marked as the years pass. She has the same superb intellectual forehead which distinguished his face, the same kindly eyes, the same sensible and mobile mouth, the same strong and decided chin, and the white hair that is so well remembered. She lives a quiet and retired life and seldom goes into society. Her two daughters, Margaret and Cecelia, are writers of vivacity, and whose sketches, poems and stories are acceptable to the better class of New York weekly papers.

Colonel Nicholas Smith and his wife, Ida Greeley, reside at Tarrytown, and Gabrielle Greeley, the younger daughter, makes her home with them. The infant son of Colonel Smith and Ida Greeley, now two years old, and named Horace Greeley, is the hope and joy of the house. The playthings of "Picky," the son of the great journalist, who died in 1848, I believe, and was so profoundly lamented, were kept sacred by his father and mother till their death. Mrs. Greeley, especially, resented it to have anybody touch the fond relics; but now, as they have begun to decay, the strongest of them have very properly been turned over to young Horace, who gets a heap of fun out of them, all unconscious of the sad scenes with which they are connected. He is a very bright and pretty boy, and full of promise.—N. Y. Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Important if true—a wife.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, has had a rise in salary from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year. The expenses of the great Southern railroad banquet held in Cincinnati were \$25,000—Diamonds to the value of \$50,000 were lately stolen from the mail bags at Cape Town.—The campus of Cornell university is lighted with electricity at a monthly cost of \$13—Gladstone's election speeches made an average of five columns daily.—The cargo of the relief ship Constellation was completed by a donation of 300 barrels of corn meal—Long Branch hotel proprietors, in making their Summer estimates, count on the presence of General Grant.—The corner stone of the Channing Memorial Church will be laid April 7th.—The marble polishers of New York have returned to work at increased pay, viz: \$2 00 and \$2 50 per day—Three Chinamen are doing service as firemen on the Union Pacific—Brooklyn street cars are provided with stoves—The Eighth Avenue Railway Company's stables will accommodate 12,000 horses—The New York college of physicians and surgeons graduated 117 students last month—A home is to be established in Brooklyn to help repentant female ex-convicts.

A bill preventing all persons who are not electors from fishing in California waters is before the Legislature of that State; rough on boys, women, Chinamen and Indians—California legislators propose to pass a bill compelling Chinese firms to keep their accounts in English—There is great mining excitement in Southern Arizona—Ballion shipments for the week from Tombstone mine amount to \$57,000—A man named Holloway, near Silver Lake, Indiana, is suspected of having fired his house and permitted his wife and child to perish in the flames—A boiler explosion resulted in the severe burning of three men, and the demolition of a building near Buffalo—A fraticide has been convicted and sentenced to eight years solitary confinement in the Pennsylvania State prison—Two thousand looms are operating at Cohoes, in mill No. 3—The St. Lawrence is to be tunneled at Montreal—Several bands of Cuban insurgents have surrendered—The Emperor William is confined to his room from a cold—Secretary Sherman will visit Boston on or about the 10th of April—A colliery explosion in Belgium resulted in the death of forty persons; a like number escaped from the pit with little injury—Ten bridge builders were thrown into the Hudson by the breaking of a scaffold, and seriously injured—Nine men were hanged in the United States last Friday, two in Louisiana, three in Mississippi, two in Kentucky and one each in Vermont and the District of Columbia—J. R. Pettis' regalia manufactory at Troy, New York, was burned; loss \$30,000—Two or three thousand acres of New Jersey woodland were fired by a locomotive and burned over—Ripley & Co.'s tobacco house at Cincinnati, containing 220,000 pounds of leaf tobacco burned—A destructive fire, including Music Hall is recorded in Bradford, Pa.

An unknown woman suicided by jumping into San Francisco Bay on the 5th—Savage levies an assessment of \$1 00—White lead works of Moffatt & Sergeant, founded by W. S. Harmony and machine shops of Leckie & Co. at Goplin, Mo., burned, involving a loss of a quarter of a million—Another match for the O'Leary belt is in progress at New York; 7,000 persons witnessed the start—Weston is walking in San Francisco against his London record of 550 miles—General Grant passed Sunday in New Orleans—Reports of the Chinese invasion Russia are confirmed—The Russians have taken 5,600 camels from Persian Turcomans—General Melikoff's position is already shaken—The Czar will not visit a German watering place this Summer as usual—Proscription against French Jesuits continues; the decree against them has been extended to the colonies—The new house of commons will consist of 317 liberals, 271 conservatives and 63 home rulers.

Shots were exchanged between a policeman and a man named Robinson in Santa Fe resulting in the death of the latter, who was drunk—General Grant will visit Memphis on the 7th inst.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. Charles A. Adams minister and resident consul to Bolivia—Three colored children, aged respectively one, two and three years, were burned to death near Memphis while their parents were at Church—General Grant, upon invitation of colored citizens, will visit Mobile—It is estimated that 25,000 colored people have located in Kansas in the last year—A New York mother was rubbing her sick boy with alcohol when the fluid ignited and burned the child severely—Forty-seven trotters, many of whom have beaten 2:20, were lately sold at auction in New York purchase money, aggregating \$17,485—The City of Boston taxes about \$25,000,000 in mortgages—The new prohibitory law in Maine forbids the sale of cider as a beverage—Jay Gould has an income of \$2,000 a day—Natchez is the most prosperous city of the South—Mississippi has 141 convicts—There will be an immense amount of rice in Florida this season.

Manufacturers.

An important meeting of the Western Nail Association was held in Pittsburg, Pa., recently, the attendance being the largest for two years. There was a full discussion relative to the condition of the trade, stock on hand, etc., when a resolution was adopted ordering that the nail mills of the west close down on the 22d, the machines to remain idle for two weeks from that time. The manufacturers propose to show to the country that the producers and not the speculators control the trade. There is no stock of any amount in the warehouses of the western nail mills, and they think that the two weeks suspension will so exhaust supplies that there will be no difficulty in maintaining prices. The only opposition of the suspension came from three or four western manufacturers who had light stocks on hand.

State and Territorial.

Southern Oregon.

The measles have about finished the rounds in Ashland and Phoenix, and are migrating towards Jacksonville, where a fine field for operations presents itself.

The strike at Eastport has not yet been adjusted. The miners demand a dollar per ton, and the proprietor refuses to give more than 87½ cents, hence the strike.

The recent storms have furnished enough water to enable many of the miners, who had commenced cleaning up, to resume ground sluicing. So far, the inclement weather has been a benefit.

President Lambert, of Willamette University, is in Southern Oregon working to bring about a union between Wilbur Academy and the University over which he presides. He will probably succeed.

The Coos Bay News says: "This bay is without a single church building fit to hold service in, and Marshfield, a town of 700 inhabitants, is without a public school house. There is need of an awakening somewhere."

The Ashland Woolen Mills are turning out large quantities of fine cassimeres and tweeds, flannels and blankets, besides socks of the very best quality. These goods are finding a ready market on account of their real merit.

East of the Mountains.

Pafaha City contains one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

A million brick are to be burned in Colfax this season.

The Walla Walla Union has entered upon its twelfth year.

Pendleton and Centerville have trotted out their rival base ball clubs.

Second Day Adventists will hold a camp meeting near Milton in May.

One of the few thoroughfares of ambitious Colfax is named Wall street.

According to railroad surveys Spokane Falls are 1,950 feet above Ainsworth.

Philip Ritz has leased his nursery for two years to two young men who will carry on the business with energy.

The latest testimony in regard to Yakima valley is that it is "too distressingly healthy for a good physician."

McCord's steam saw mill has been moved from Pochontas to the head of Sutton creek, about nine miles southwest of Baker City.

In Harney valley and on the north side of Stein Mountain fully 25 per cent. of the cattle running at large have perished of cold and hunger.

The Watchman describes the Dayton brewery as a sort of a white elephant covered with a shingled roof, two mortgages and a judgment.

March was a favorable month for farming in Umatilla county. Farmers are in consequence a month earlier with their Spring seeding than usual.

Another good Indian! He was found near Pendleton with a bullet through his head. It is said that he used to steal horses, but he won't do it any more.

The committee appointed to investigate the cause of the sudden rise in Powder river at Baker City put a blast of powder in the ice and blew out the gorge that caused the trouble.

Of the Prospect Farm, in Umatilla county, owned by Allen & Lewis, J. R. Foster, J. H. Kunzie and others, 1,700 acres have been plowed and the plows are still going, under the direction of Lee Morehouse.

From the Walla Walla Watchman: Wheat still sells at 60 cents per bushel and every day 100 tons leave the depot for foreign ports. There is wheat enough in the country to keep up the lick all the year round.

Lewiston is described by a correspondent of the Walla Walla Union as having one long narrow crooked street, 1,100 inhabitants and presenting a dilapidated, forlorn, woe-begone look that speaks plainly of better days.

Capt. S. R. Smith is building a large ferry boat near the saw mill for his ferry at the mouth of Snake river; it will be 85 feet long and 22 feet wide, built steamboat fashion. It will be run down the river as soon as finished. He intends to run it by steam.

Last Thursday the County Auditor of Walla Walla county counted and issued warrants, on the treasurer for 13,000 squirrel scalps at 2 cents apiece. One man was detected in his attempt to make a squirrel skin into a dozen or more scalps.

The new court house to be built this season at Walla Walla will be the finest building in Washington Territory. It will be 91x72 feet outside measurement; the cornice will be 45 feet above the ground and the whole will be surmounted by a tower 50 feet above the cornice.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

As announced by telegraph some days since, Hon. Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, has been nominated by President Hayes for Governor of Washington Territory. We did not desire a change, for the reason that, in common with a large majority of the people of this territory, we were perfectly satisfied with Governor Ferry's fine record. He had his enemies, of course, principally among a few pretending politicians whose corrupt principles and unworthy means of obtaining preferment did not harmonize with his own honorable course. The most thoroughly unscrupulous of these persons, however, never made an allegation that could tarnish our Governor's official robes. If his continuance in office had depended upon the voice of the people, there is no doubt but that he would have been elected by an overwhelming vote. But President Hayes' fixed policy is against third terms, and so, notwithstanding the most flattering endorsements, and petitions by the score signed by the citizens of our territory, a new name has been presented for the position.

Hon. Wm. A. Newell was once a member of Congress from New Jersey, and has been Governor of that State. He is an eminent physician as well as a public man generally. When Dr. John M. Woodsworth, Supervising Surgeon General of Marine Hospitals, died, Gov. Newell was strongly recommended for the vacancy, and Secretary Sherman was strongly inclined to support him. Much opposition to his appointment was however manifested by the corps of Marine surgeons, on the ground that it would be violating precedent by going outside the service to elect a head for it. Finally, Gen. Logan, backed by the whole Illinois and other western delegations, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of an Illinois man, Dr. J. M. Hamilton, who was one of the ranking surgeons in the service. Gov. Newell attained deserved fame as the original main promoter of the scheme to establish U. S. Life Saving Stations. He is a man of fine education, large and varied ability, and is a consistent republican; so that while we are persuaded that any one of the eligible and worthy citizens of this territory would have been more acceptable to the people as their Governor, we are nevertheless glad of being able to congratulate our citizens upon the enviable record of their prospective ruler.

A CHANGE MUCH NEEDED.—Some two years since, Major Morris our resident special agent of the Treasury, recommended to the department that Alaska be attached to the district of Puget Sound for steamboat inspection purposes—on the ground of the great distance, danger and loss of time incurred in bringing small steamers from Sitka and Wrangell to Seattle to be inspected. He further recommended that the local inspectors of this district be charged with the additional duties created by this change, that they visit Alaska at stated periods and make the necessary inspections, and that their salaries be increased to \$1,200 per annum, to correspond with those now paid in the district of the Willamette. Hon. James D. Dumont, supervising inspector general of steam vessels, endorsed favorably this action of Major Morris, and, in his published report, made June 30, 1879, we find his recommendation to that effect. Our delegate, Mr. Brents has consulted Gen. Dumont upon this proposition, and the result has been the introduction by him, on March 18th last, of House Bill No. 5,254, entitled "A bill amending section forty-four hundred and fourteen of the United States." The measure is a just one, much needed by the increasing steam commerce of Alaska, and we trust it may become a law.

The lighthouse tender, Shubrick, came into our harbor on Monday, from Portland. Among her passengers was Col. Jno. R. Wheat, formerly auditor of Washington Territory. We acknowledge a call from him.

EASTERN newspapers are raising their subscription prices, on account of the immense rise in the cost of blank paper. The Chicago "Times" is said to lose \$100,000 a year by the advancement of prices.

Mr. Grouse displays a neat sign in front of his barber shop.

THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.

The "Democratic Press," of this place, has brought upon itself the merited contempt of all our right-minded, public spirited citizens, by its wilful misrepresentation of facts and its general course toward the immigrant aid society organized here last summer. The members of the society have been called "poor men anxious to get their names in print," "mere adventurers trying to entice people to our shores," etc., etc.—besides the whole thing being ridiculed in a way calculated (if the influence of that paper amounted to anything) to make the public distrust the motives of the society, and undervalue the work being done. In fact, if our contemporary is to be believed at all the members of the society mentioned, most of whom are leading and representative men of Port Townsend, are scheming tricksters, designing politicians and poor adventurers who "never availed themselves of the advantages they hold up to others."

In order that the public may fully understand the case, we will give the names of the members of the society. They are: T. T. Minor, W. H. H. Learned, W. H. Roberts, Allen Weir, D. W. Smith, Thos. Phillips, D. C. H. Rothschild, S. Hadlock, Wm. Dodd, F. A. Bartlett, O. H. Holcomb, G. M. Haller, N. D. Hill, Wm. Anderson, L. Smith, J. A. Kuhn, Jas. G. Swan. The above names are given just as they occur on the society's records. So far from being "poor adventurers," over half and nearly two thirds of these members estimate their property by thousands. The object of the society, as plainly avowed over and over again, is not to "entice poor people to come here," but to furnish instruction and assistance to those who have already decided to come. Thus the society was called into being by the necessities of the times to perform an unselfish, magnanimous public work. The manner in which that work has been performed indicates to all candid minds the utter absence of all mercenary motives. Great care has been exercised to have the information now being made public through the pamphlet being printed, as nearly accurate as possible—showing the disadvantages as well as the advantages of the country.

As an indication of the kind of people who want to come here, we quote from a few letters of inquiry sent to the society. One man writing from Upper Lake, Cal., says: "There are a number of families here who wish to move to W. T. in the Spring. . . . One man has a small capital of \$7,000, and wishes to engage in dry goods business," &c. Another, writing from Fort Brown, Texas, says: "I intend to make your Territory my home within a few months. I want reliable information about it. I have about FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS; am single, have been on the frontier nearly all my life," &c. One writing from San Francisco says: "Your country, owing to its latitude, climate and topographical condition, is especially adapted for immigrants from the northern parts of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the German Baltic provinces politically connected with Russia. From those countries the very best class of immigrants may be obtained; families brought up in the country, accustomed to work in the fields and trained in all those occupations pertaining to country life, and, finally, people who have a SMALL CAPITAL to start with—such as arrived some time ago in New York from the Baltic provinces, a party of 600 men and women, with 300 children and \$75,000 in money," (\$125 each for the adults).

The above extracts are from a few SAMPLE letters among dozens and dozens now on file with the secretary of the society. They are all anxiously SEEKING information about this country, and again we affirm that the society here never contemplated the "enticing" of any one to come—it is simply aiding those who purpose coming, by placing at their disposal such information as will enable them to intelligently elect a choice of locations. Do the letters indicate that the immigrants are those starvelings spoken of who are going to injure the country? We opine not. The society tells them plainly that only those who have money to start with ought to come. As to the point sought to be made by the "Press" about capital being needed, immigration being sure to follow, we may say that the society here is pointing out all openings for profitable investments in manufacturing or other industries. Is not this sufficient? We echo the sentiments of nine-tenths of the public spirited men in Jefferson county when we

say that the "Press" editor is attempting to injure the best interests of the lower Sound when he indulges in such a senseless tirade against the descriptive pamphlet now being published. His effusions are an insult to the best citizens in the community, and stamp his paper as a libel upon the representative and progressive journals of the day. No plea of ignorance or stupidity can excuse him here. It is a deliberate and traitorous attempt against the welfare of the community from whence he obtains his daily bread. We understand that he has already lost patronage by his shamefully unjust article of last week, and he ought to lose more unless he changes his course.

WHENEVER a cheap, superficial political sheet wants to take issue with a newspaper, it straightway calls the object of its attack an "organ" of somebody. The Seattle "Dispatch" is writing itself down in this category of newspaper shysters by its senseless slurs at the Argus in regard to delegate Brents. It is needless to reaffirm that this course betrays the shallowest tactics known to modern writers. Such a course is that adopted by the papers inimical to Gov. Ferry, pursuant of which they denounce all who will not join in their tirade as "belonging" to the the Governor. The "Dispatch" would not be slow in denouncing such treatment as unfair if it were assailed in a similar way. Because we do not join with our irritable cotemporary in belittling delegate Brents, the former thinks we must necessarily be in the position of a servile tool to the latter. Some minds never can rise above such a conception of journalism and its duties. Because a man has had years of experience as a writer, he is not necessarily the purest judge of his fellow men. Our position towards all and every public official is that of absolute independence; if we fail to abuse them as some of their enemies desire, no man has a right to charge us with mercenary or biased motives.

Through the kindness of Col. G. O. Haller, we have received a copy of the "Clarendon News," a small but neat looking monthly published at Sherman, Texas.

HONOR FROM EUROPE.—It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Ayer's Pills are above comparison with other medicines. Uniting the best elements known to the chemist they are particularly effective against the numerous stomacal disorders for which they are recommended as a cure. These pills are so mild, yet searching, that they are often prescribed by Dr. who otherwise do not favor patent medicines. Indeed, with the fruits of Dr. Ayer's genius in the shape of Pills, Sarsaparilla, Ague cure and Cherry Pectoral, one might with impunity travel through the swamps of tropical America or follow Stanley on his travels through the interior of Africa.—"Amstertam Nieuws van den dag."

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE after mentioned:

SAN FRANCISCO	PT. TOWNSEND	VICTORIA
1880 Apr 20 May 19 June 18	Apr 8 " 28 May 18 June 8	Apr 10 " 30 May 20 June 10

STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER

CAPT. LACKLAN, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO	PT. TOWNSEND	VICTORIA
1880 Apr 19 May 20 June 19	On arrival " 29 " 30	Apr 20 May 10 June 10

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

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

Reduction in Freight.—Hereafter the freights which, as per tariff, have been \$6 per ton will be charged at \$5 per ton.

From and after this date all BAGGAGE of Puget Sound passengers by P. M. S. Co's steamers via Victoria, will be under Custom House seal, and will NOT be subject to examination by Custom House authorities in San Francisco. For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. L. TIBBALS, General Agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

In Admiralty.

United States of America, Third Judicial District of Washington Territory. } S. S.

WHEREAS an amended libel has been filed in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, on the 14th day of April, 1880, by Henry Landes, against the brig "Sheet Anchor" and her freight, of which said brig Charles S. Fris now is, or late was master, alleging in substance: That the said brig arrived in the port of Port Townsend, Territory of Washington, on or about the 17th of March, 1880, from a foreign voyage. That the said libellant at the special instance and request of the said Master, and between the 17th and 23d days of March, 1880, advanced to him the sum of \$2268.69 for the purpose of paying the wages of the seamen of said brig, then due, and to pay for supplies necessary for the prosecution of her voyage, and for Custom House dues, and other necessary and legitimate expenses; that said Master on the 22d day of March, 1880, to provide for the payment of said sum, drew his bill of exchange or draft upon one Nicholas Sonnichsen, of San Francisco, State of California, owner of said vessel, for said sum, in favor of said libellant with 10 per cent. additional as damages, with costs and expenses of recovery, and interest, if said bill of exchange or draft should not be paid; that the said bill of exchange or draft was not accepted nor paid; that the expenses incurred by libellant by reason thereof, together with his damages on account of the non-payment of said draft amounts to the sum of \$569.51; that the said libellant on or about the 14th day of April, 1880, advanced and paid the sum of \$216.17 to pay the same, being the wages of the said seamen of the said vessel then due, and which libellant had been authorized to pay by an order of this court, and after such payment to discharge said seamen; that there is due to said libellant on account of and by reason of the said advances and payments so made by him and by the terms of said draft the sum of \$3,054.37

And praying process against said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and freight, and that the same may be condemned and sold to pay the said sum of \$3,054.37, and expenses and costs now, and to be incurred.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give

Public Notice

to all persons claiming the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and freight, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said court, to be held at Port Townsend, in said district, on the first Monday of May next, the same being the third day of said month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1880.

CHARLES HOPKINS, U. S. Marshal.
By J. G. CLINGER, Deputy U. S. Marshal.
G. M. HALLER, } Proctors for
McNAUGHT BROS., } Libellant.

W. E. DODD. J. E. PUGH

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Port Townsend W. T. This House is now and newly furnished, and possesses all the appointments of a **First-Class Hotel.** Its Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. There is a first-class Billiard Table and Reading Room in the Hotel. Nothing will be left undone to make this Hotel second to none in the Territory.
DODD & PUGH.



Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
Fever and Ague. The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful prophylactic specifics, and is a immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exist. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preservative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Fresh Oysters constantly on hand at O. H. Holcomb's.

\$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 every thing required for personal or family use with over 1,200 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., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

\$70 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit free. Ad. True & Co., Augusta, Me

PATENTS

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

HENRY LANDES,

General Commission Merchant, And Dealer in RAW MATERIALS,

WILL PURCHASE HIDES, FURS and SKINS.

If you have any, send or take them to Henry Landes. His business connections are such that he can pay you the Highest Price in GOLD COIN.

He never asks or bothers you to take anything out in trade. He has nothing to SELL you; whatever he purchases from you he will pay for in GOLD COIN, and then you can go and purchase your Store Goods wherever you can buy the most for the money.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL!

Will make the purchasing of Wool a specialty this season, and begs to announce to Wool raisers and dealers, that he is now perfecting arrangements with large, Eastern manufacturers, whereby he will be enabled to pay SAN FRANCISCO market rates, thereby saving the seller, Freight, Insurance, Storage, Wharfage, Drayage, Commission, Loss on weights, &c., &c.

STILL CONTINUES TO CASH MILL AND OTHER DRAFTS AT LOW RATES.

Will sell Sight Exchange on San Francisco, Portland and all parts of the United States and England, in sums to suit

As in the past, so in the future, satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY LANDES, Office under new Custom House Building, Port Townsend, W. T. San Francisco Office, 213, Battery St.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

CORPUS rains this week.

Eggs are selling at 25 cents per dozen.

REV. T. J. Weekes and wife will return to their home on San Juan Island this week.

It is said that a new wharf will soon be extended out from the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Miss L. Daley was given a very pleasant surprise party on Tuesday evening, by her many young friends.

We are gratified to learn that the new steam ferry boat for use between this place and the iron mines will soon arrive.

At Levy's store the rush for cheap goods continues, though a large lot remains on hand there yet. Call early or you may not get a chance to invest.

THE M. E. church building and parsonage, of this place, are being enclosed by a neat picket fence—thanks to the energy and industry of Rev. W. I. Coper, pastor.

TO MOVE.—Mr. Tibbals' fine corner building opposite the Cosmopolitan hotel, is being thoroughly renovated and fitted up. It will soon be occupied by Mr. O. H. Holcomb's restaurant and variety store.

A FALSE alarm of fire was sounded on Tuesday evening and the fire company was turned out all to no purpose, just because some one saw a flash lantern at the house of Mr. Seidel on the hill.

WE received a pleasant call this week from Mr. Jas. McCurdy, proprietor of the San Juan lime kiln. Mr. McCurdy is prospering finely in business, turning out about 2,000 barrels of the finest lime every month.

Mr. Stevens, the photographer, has decided to remain in Port Townsend during the present month. He is giving excellent satisfaction, and those who fail to embrace this opportunity to get pictures may regret it afterward.

A LADY in town has adopted a reputed efficacious method of preventing hens from sitting, by tying a strip of red flannel to each of their tails. Her neighbors think she is high-toned because her poultry have come out in flannel petticoats.

By reference to the revised advertisement of the P. M. S. S. Co., in another column, it will be seen that the steamship City of Chester will continue on her present route, and that Capt. Lachlan will succeed Capt. Peleuan in command.

THE immigrant aid society held a meeting in Fowler's Hall on Tuesday evening, at which all the steps taken so far in the matter of publishing descriptive pamphlets were approved. A few bills were audited, ordered paid, &c., and a definite policy regarding agencies and the sale of the pamphlets was adopted.

TRUTHFUL (?) Frank, of the "Press," is out with an attempted defense of his conduct about the pamphlet printing, mentioned heretofore in these columns; says he went to the old court house on the night of the appointed meeting, etc. This is a little the thinnest excuse yet. Notice of the meeting, designating Fowler's Hall, were posted on all the bulletin boards in town and in the post office for full 24 hours and more before hand; and besides, he was TOLD of it. And then, again, after the meeting, he said we would lose money on the job at \$100, and admitted that he didn't want it, even at that price. He now talks about getting it done for \$85, showing that he wants to stick to his first falsehood even though he has repeatedly contradicted himself.

PROF. Roberts' dance on Friday night of last week was a decided success.

WORK on the immigration pamphlet is progressing and it will soon be issued.

THE schooner Teazer is now engaged in the sealing business off Cape Flattery.

BORN.—In Dungeness, W. T., April 3, 1880, to the wife of M. Whittier, Esq., a daughter.

THE literary society will hold another meeting this evening. Each member is allowed to invite two visitors.

REV. M. Eells, of the Skokomish Indian reservation, called on us last week, on his way down to Dungeness.

MR. H. Tilman, of this place, displays some excellent paintings which can be purchased for a reasonable figure.

THE new light house at Point no Point is expected to be entirely completed this week. It is pronounced to be one of the pleasantest locations on the Sound.

CHANGE.—The office of Wells, Fargo & Co's express, for Port Townsend, has been transferred to the Argus building, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, telegraph operator, having been appointed agent vice Waterman & Katz. While the former agents conducted the business in an entirely satisfactory manner as far as we know, Mr. Llewellyn's services we are sure will be acceptable to everybody. No reason is assigned for the change.

THE \$280 robbery in this place that was recently committed, wherein one John Gray was the victim, and for which Jack Harkins and John Ryan were arrested, warns us that "hard cases" occasionally find a stopping place even in Port Townsend. In the language of our eminent ex Chief Justice, "Let the majesty of the law be vindicated."

MR. Korter has fitted up his barber shop in fine style, and added a bath department for the accommodation of the public. Mr. K. was in the barber business in Port Townsend twelve years ago, but sold out to take a lucrative position in a hardware store. He returns to his old time vocation determined to make it a success.

THE exercises of the literary society last Thursday evening were quite interesting. A number of visitors were in attendance, and were entertained so well that they propose going again. The first number of the "Alki Bulletin," under the editorial management of Mr. C. R. Phillips, was a notable feature of the evening.

MR. Chas. Jones, of this place, has improved the appearance of his carpenter shop by putting on a new front coat of weather-boards and decorating it liberally with paint. Let other buildings in the neighborhood be subjected to the same process and the appearance of the town will be materially improved.

MR. Halleck is building up a handsome business in the cigar line. Some of the fine brands of cigars kept by him are not sold by any one else on Puget Sound. Among these we may mention the "Stallion" and "Bouquet." His enterprise in providing such choice varieties is commendable.

MR. M. Huntoon, for many years a citizen of Port Angeles, started last week for Boise City, Idaho. Previous to starting he rented his farm (a fine one) to Messrs. Chas. and Saml. Morse, of Port Angeles. Mr. H. is tired of farm life, and proposes taking a tour for a pleasant change.

HON. H. A. Webster, Collector of Customs at this place, with his estimable wife, celebrated their wooden wedding on Tuesday of last week by giving a pleasant party. A number of their personal friends attended and spent a very pleasant evening.

ONE of the encouraging signs of opening spring trade is the fact that a small steamer is soon to be started running between this place and points at the head of the bay. It will perhaps run to Ebey's Landing also.

THE front of the store building of Messrs. C. C. Bartlett & Co. has undergone a pleasing change through the use of fresh paint and new lettering of signs. This firm is doing a large business.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—Prof. Roberts (by request) will give another Leap Year ball on Thursday, May 6, 1880, which will be the last Leap Year ball this year. Further particulars hereafter.

ON account of the high winds last Sunday, Rev. Atwood, M. E. presiding elder, did not arrive from Whidby Island. He came, however, on Monday and preached that evening.

A new flour and feed store has been opened in this town, under the management of the elder Mr. Jones, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. Morgan's butcher shop.

SHOULD there be a new saw mill erected at Chimacum, the way may be opened for the erection of more manufacturing on Port Townsend Bay soon.

CAPT. Wm. Black has started to run a ferry boat between this place and the iron mine landing at the head of the bay. The fare is only fifty cents.

By the "National Republican," of March 25th, we notice that Dr. Minor had arrived at Washington City and was registered at the Ebbitt House.

MESSRS. L. H. Cays and Jno. Nichols, of Dungeness, have gone to eastern Washington on a prospecting tour.

METHODISM hereabouts is exceedingly prosperous at this time. The Church has more or less accessions every week. In the northern part of town, in what is commonly called Bell-town, it claims forty members, for whom, on a lot secured last week from Mr. Bell, a church will be erected this summer. It is also in contemplation by this denomination to place, ere many years have gone past, a splendid brick church, the cost of which is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$40,000, on the beautiful corner lot where now stands their parsonage.—Seattle "Intelligencer."

AN international sheep and wool exhibition is to be held in the Centennial building at Philadelphia next September. A bill has been passed by Congress to admit free of duty all articles intended for exhibition. Correspondence will be had at once with sheep and wool growers in this country, Canada, South Wales, Japan, and other nations, through the agricultural department, and with the consuls through the state department. The originators of the show assert that its success is already assured.—"Oregonian."

"DISPATCHES announce the nomination of a New Jersey man as Governor of Washington Territory. The people of that Territory will doubtless feel that a Western man could have served them in this important capacity far better, and will long for the time when a Republican Congress convenes at Washington that will take into consideration their claims to enter the Union as a State, thus enabling them to select a Governor from among their own citizens."—Portland "Bee." Amen.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the municipal election held in Olympia, on Monday of last week, Geo. A. Barnes was unanimously chosen Mayor, and the following Councilmen were elected for the ensuing year: First Ward, A. B. Woodard and Hardaway Chambers; Second Ward, Jos. Lammon and John Forbes; Third Ward, Robert Frost and T. Tallentire. John V. Yantts was elected City Clerk.

THE Walla Walla "Union" is clawing after the back hair of Alex. Reed, Receiver in the U. S. land office at that place.

EDITOR Murphy, of the Olympia "Standard," has gone to San Francisco for a brief trip.

WE Can't Talk Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no cancer affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvellous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

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.

NEW CIGAR STORE. Water Street, Port Townsend ... W. T. (Next door to Cosmopolitan Hotel.) The undersigned will keep constantly on hand, the Choicest brands of domestic and imported CIGARS, including the "STALLION," "BOUQUET," "COMMERCIALS," "PURITY," "CAROLINA," "DULZURA," "OUR CHOICE," &c. TOBACCOES, As follows: "VENABLE'S RED TAG," "LORILLARD'S," "GOLDEN RULE," "CABLE COIL," "PACE'S DWARF TWIST," "OLD JUDGE," &c., and a Superior assortment of CIGARETTES, CIGAR HOLDERS, PIPES, MATCHES, PLAYING CARDS, Etc. Which we will sell at the Lowest prices. W. C. HALLECK.

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

C. C. BARTLETT & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN:—

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

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.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY cleaned and repaired and warranted for one year.

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r

New Goods RECEIVED!

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

PROVISIONS

Which are on sale at

The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES EISENBEIS, PROPRIETOR

Pioneer Bakery, PORT TOWNSEND, T. W.

FRUIT & 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

Br. ship Julia.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENT OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE CREW.

JOHN HENDERSON, Master, R. W. DELIOS, Agent, Port Townsend, Feb. 12 1880.

Br. ship Roxellana.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE CREW.

M. BAILLIE, Master, R. W. DELIOS, Agent, Port Townsend, March 5, 1880.

French Barque Maputo, 1er.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE CREW.

J. R. OCHET, Master, S. W. LEVY, Agent, Port Townsend, March 8, 1880.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the Choicest of Meats

AND Vegetables.

Also, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages, Head Cheese, Tripe, &c., &c.

L. SMITH & F. TERRY

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

Commission Agents

And Dealers in Farm Produce,

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

Gordon's Wharf, Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

J. F. SHEEHAN

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

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

23 WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND

Br. ship Roxellana.

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J. R. OCHET, Master, S. W. LEVY, Agent, Port Townsend, March 8, 1880.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

A STORY IN RHYME.

Kate was tall and handsome and stately, and then
She greatly affected the costume of men;
With a Derby-like hat of her brother Ben
Which she wore to a little one-sided, when
She walked in the streets, so admired by men;
And coat of a masculine pattern—Ben
Often said he could not tell girls from men,
And calling one day on her friend, Miss
Wren,
She stood with her hands in her pockets,
when
Behind her approached a youth—"Ha, Ben!"
He shouted, and O, such a thump! All then
Arose thrills that would never, he knew,
from Ben
Be heard, and down she fell in a heap. No
pen
Can describe the youth's consternation, when
He discovered the sister instead of Ben.
He begged her forgiveness again and again,
But she could not have granted forgiveness
then.
Unfortunate girl, even if she'd not been
As mad as she was and as weak as a hen—
For her voice was not east, and in truth she
did then
Make a vow to herself that she'd never again
Say one word to "that hateful and horrid
Joe Wren."

But if a young lady will dress like the men,
She should not get mad if a boisterous Wren
Mistakes, and then treats her as if she were
Ben.
Because it may happen again and again.

A Detective's Story.

"Can I sit with you?"
"Certainly, sir."
"Nice weather?"
"Splendid, indeed."
"Crops growing finely?"
"Yes—couldn't do better."

I was sitting in a car on a Wisconsin
railroad, one day, years ago, when a
good looking, pleasant spoken man came
along, stopped at my seat, and the
above conversation took place, the latter
part of it after I had given him part of
my seat.

Now, I am regarded as a social man,
I like a joke; more so than now.
On entering the car I always looked
about for a talkative man, and then I
got as close to him as possible, and
drained him dry, if the journey was
long enough.

And I want to state one thing more:
Left an orphan before I could realize the
sad event which made me one, I was
kicked here and cuffed there, and grew
up between folks as they say. I ought
to have had, at the time of which I
write, a pretty thorough knowledge of
human nature, and have been enabled to
read in a man's face if he intended me
evil. I did not pride myself at being
over keen or sharp, but the knocking
about among strangers ought to have
given any one a good experience.

Well, the stranger and I fell into an
easy strain of conversation as we rode
together, and in ten minutes I began to
enjoy his company. He was a well
made fellow, well dressed, and wore a
fine watch and a simple pure diamond
ring. I never saw a man who could talk
so easy and so pleasantly. It seemed
that he had but to open his mouth and
the words fell right out.

I had traveled in the South, so had
he. I had heard the roar of the Pacific,
he knew all about it. I had been up in
a balloon, down in a mine, been blown
up, smashed up and repaired again and
again; my new friend had experienced
all these things, and was wishing for
something of a more startling nature.
We agreed on politics, neither had any
religion, and I never met such a railroad
companion.

Did you ever meet a man, who,
though a stranger to you ten minutes
before, could wrest from you your
secrets which you had sworn to yourself
not to reveal? Well, he was such a
man. It was long before he commenced
asking me questions. He did not seem
trying to quiz or draw me out, but he
asked me questions in such a sly, round-
about way, that before I knew it I was
giving him my history.

I was at that time just on that point
of being admitted to the bar of Wiscon-
sin as a student of Law & Law, of
Briefville. The firm were old lawyers
with a lucrative business practice, and
it had been talked over that in about a
month I should be the "Co." of the
firm. A year before a farmer named
Preston, down about four miles from
Grafton, died, and his matters had been
put into the hands of Law & Law, for
settlement. Preston had died rich. He
had money in bank, railroad stock,
mortgages, etc., and everything was set-
tled up to the satisfaction of the relict
and fatherless.

About a year before his death, being
pinched for money, and not wishing to
sell anything at a sacrifice, Preston had
given me a mortgage on his own farm
for \$3,000. While the papers read "one
year from date," there was a verbal
agreement that it should be lifted any
day that Preston desired. A month
after, having the funds to clear off the
paper, the "old money bags" holding it
refused to discharge, wishing to secure
interest for a year.

I was on my way to learn the date of
expiration. A fire among our office pa-
pers had destroyed the memoranda, and

I must get down and get the date of old
Grip, who lived south of Grafton, about
five miles. The stranger pumped all
this out of me in about ten minutes, and
I never once suspected he was receiving
any information.

"I am not positive," I added, "but I
am pretty sure that the time is the 13th,
which would be Tuesday next."

"And then your folks will send down
the money and discharge the mortgage,
of course?" he queried.

"Oh, yes, I shall most likely bring it
down," I replied, and it never occurred
to me how imprudent I was.

He turned the conversation into other
channels and he did not once attempt to
pump me further. We got to Grafton
at 10:50, and to my great surprise he
announced that he was to stop in the
town on business for a few days. I had
not asked his name or vocation, while
he knew everything about me.

We went to the hotel, had dinner, and
then I secured a livery team and drove
out, getting through with business, so
that I was back to take the 3:20 express
east. My friend was on the porch of
the hotel as I drove up, with the same
honest, dignified face.

"Well, did you find out?" he inquired,
in his pleasant way.

"Yes, it was the 13th, as I expected,"
I replied.

We had lunch together, and when we
shook hands and parted, I had no more
idea of meeting him again than I had of
knowing you. In fact, he told me that
he should sail for England within a
week or ten days, and should not return
to America. At parting he gave me his
card. It was a modest piece of paste-
board, and bore the name of "George
Raleigh," in old English script.

Everything at the office went on as
usual and the 13th came at length.
Law & Law had arranged with me to go
down with the money, and I looked
upon it as a business of no special im-
portance.

"We know you're all right," remarked
the senior partner, as I was about to go;
"but I want to give you a word of warn-
ing, nevertheless. Don't take a stranger
into your confidence until you have
passed out the money, and look out who
sits next to you."

It was something new for him to cau-
tion me, and I could not but wonder at
it, but in the bustle of getting aboard
the train I forgot what he said. Ordinary
prudence had induced me to place
the money, which was all in bank bills
and divided in three packages, under
my shirt and next to my skin, where the
deft hand of a pickpocket could not
reach it.

Interested in a newspaper, time flew
by as the train flew West, and at length
the hoarse voice of the brakeman warned
me that I had reached Grafton. I had
leaped down and was making for the
livery stable when I heard a familiar
voice, and looked up to see Raleigh. He
was seated in a buggy and had seem-
ingly waited for me to come in.

"Don't express your surprise," he be-
gan as I stopped at the wheel. "I did
intend to go away but I changed my
mind, and like this section so well that
I am going out to-day to look at a farm
with a view of purchasing—come, ride
up to the hotel."

We rode up, ordered lunch, and
while we were discussing it, Mr. Raleigh
discovered that the farm he was going to
see was just a little beyond that of old
Grip's.

How fortunate! I could ride out
with him, see the farm, return in his
company, and he was very much
pleased.

I was also pleased. If any one had
told me as we got into the buggy, that
George Raleigh meant to return with my
money in his pocket and my blood upon
his hands, I should have believed him a
lunatic. And yet he had planned to do
that very thing.

It was a lovely day in June and the
cool breeze and the sight of green
meadows and groves made my heart
grow lighter. My companion was very
talkative, but he did not even hint at
my errand. He talked as far away as
he could.

"Oh! excuse me!" he exclaimed,
after we had passed a mile beyond the
village and were among the farm houses.
"I should have offered you this
before."

He drew from his pocket a small
flask of wine and handed it to me.
Now, I was temperate in regard to
drinks. In fact, I detested the sight
and smell of anything intoxicating.
But I had not the moral courage to tell
him so and hand back the flask undis-
turbed. I feared to offend him and so
I drank perhaps three good swallows.
He called my attention to the woods on
the left, as he received back the flask,
and when I looked around again he was
just removing it from his mouth as if he
had drunk hearty.

In about five minutes I began to feel
queer, and the fences along the road
seemed to grow higher and the trees to
grow larger; something came to my ears
and the rattle of the buggy sounded a
long way off.

"How strange! Why I believe that
I am going to be sick!" I exclaimed,
holding on to the buggy seat with all
my might.

"You do look strange," he replied, a
snaky smile stealing over his face; I
shouldn't wonder at all if it was ap-
oplexy."

I did not suspect the game he had
played. His words were like an echo,
and his face seemed twice as large as it
was. My head began to spin and my
brain began to snap and crack, and I
was greatly frightened.

"You are badly off," he continued,
looking into my face. I will drive as
fast as possible and try to get a
doctor."

My tongue was so heavy that I could
not reply. I clutched the seat, shut my
eyes, and he put his horse at his best
pace. We met a farmer's team, and I
remember that one of the occupants of
the wagon called out to know what ailed
the man. Raleigh did not reply but
urged his horse forward.

About three miles from Grafton was
a long stretch of forest, and this was
soon reached. The pain in my head was
not so violent and I was not so badly
affected when opening my eyes. I had
settled into a sort of dumb stupor, with
a brain so benumbed that I had to say
to myself, "this is a tree, that is a
stump," etc., before I could make sure
that I was not wrong. Half a mile and
then Raleigh turned his horse into a
blind road leading back into the woods.
I could not understand what he intended.
I tried to grapple with the question but
could not solve it.

"Well, here we are!" exclaimed
Raleigh, when we reached a point forty
rods from the main road.

He stopped the horse, got out, and
hitched him, and then came round to
the wheel.

"You don't feel just right, but I
guess you will be better soon," he re-
marked, "come, let me help you down."

He reached up his arms and I let go
of the seat and fell into them. It
seemed to me as if I weighed a ton, but
he carried me along without an effort
and laid me down within about a rod of
the fence, which ran along on one side
of an old pasture. Just now I began to
feel a little better. The effects of the
drug were wearing off, and I got a faint
suspicion that something unusual had
happened. But I was powerless to
move a limb; the sensation was like
that when your foot goes to sleep.

"Can you speak?" inquired Raleigh,
bending over me; "because if you can it
will save me much trouble. I want to
know just where you have stored that
money."

Now I began to realize my situation.
His face looked natural again and the
load was off my tongue. I also felt
that I could move my fingers.

"George Raleigh! are you going to
rob me?" I asked, finding my voice at
last.

"Well, some folks might call it rob-
bing, but we dress up the term a little
by calling it the only way of financially
equalizing the floating currency, so that
each one is provided for, and no one
left out."

"You shan't have the money: I will
die first!" I yelled, rising a little.

"Ah, I see—didn't take quite enough,"
he coolly remarked. "Well, I have
provided for this."

He went to the buggy, procured ropes
and a gag and knelt down beside me, I
had but little strength yet and he con-
quered me in a moment. Lying on my
right side, looking toward the fence, he
tied my hands behind me and then
forced the gag into my mouth.

"There now! You see see you are
nicely fixed up, and all because you
acted like a fool instead of like a sen-
sible young lawyer soon to be admitted
to the bar."

While he was speaking—indeed while
he was trying me—I had caught sight
of the white face of a little girl looking
at us from between the rails of the
fence. I could see her great blue eyes
and knew that she was frightened.
There were red stains around her mouth
and on the little hand resting on the
rail, and I knew that she was some farm-
er's child searching for strawberries.
I could warn her of her danger, and I
feared that she would be seen or heard.
While Raleigh was tying the last knot
I winked at the little girl as hard as I
could, hoping that she would move
away. But she did not go.

"Well, now for the money!" said
Rawley, and he began searching my
pockets. He went from one to the
other, removing all of the articles, felt
down my boot leg, and then finally
passed his hand over my bosom and
found the money.

"Ha! here it is!" he exclaimed,
drawing out the packages. "I don't
hardly believe that old Grip will see
any of this to-day."

He sat down near my head, undid
the packages, and was cool enough to
go at it to count the money. As he
commenced the little girl waved her
hand at me. My head went thumping,
for I expected that she would utter a

word or shout; but she sank down
from sight, and I caught a gleam of her
frock as she passed through the grass.

He drew on the other boot, and
placed some fifties and twenties in it,
and then continued:

"I have it all planned out how to
deal with you as soon as I get this
money disposed of around my person.
I shall lay you on your back and pour
the balance of the wine down your
throat. There's enough of it to make
you sleep until to-morrow night, and by
that time I shall be hundreds of miles
away. As soon as I see the drug take
effect I shall untie your hands and re-
move the gag. When you come out of
your sleep—if you ever do—you had
better crawl out to the road, where you
will most likely meet some traveler
soon. I want to use the horse and
buggy, otherwise I would leave them for
you."

How coolly he talked! He treated
the matter as if it were a regular trans-
action in which I fully acquiesced. He
had me a fast prisoner, and I felt that
he could do just as he pleased. While
I was thinking I saw the little white
face appear between the rails again, but
in a moment it faded away and its
place was taken by the sun-burned phiz
of a farmer. He looked from me to
Raleigh and back again, and I winked
at him in a way which he readily un-
derstood. His face disappeared and I felt
as if I should be saved.

"You see, my young friend," re-
marked Raleigh, as he drew off one of
his boots and deposited some of the bills
in it, "there's nothing like doing busi-
ness as it should be done. Some men
would have stabbed or shot you, but it's
only the apprentices who do such work.
All the real gentlemen of our profession
do the business as gentlemen should."

"No; old Grip won't get his tin to-
day," mused Raleigh, storing away the
bills in his pocket. "You will go back
to Law & Law feeling put out and cut
up, but they couldn't blame you; it is
not your fault at all. True, had you
minded your business on the car and not
been so free with a stranger, this
would not have happened. I was on
my way to Milwaukee, and had no
thought of such rich pickings here."

I saw nothing of the farmer. Ra-
leigh finished his counting, and I made
up my mind that the farmer was afraid
to interfere and had run away. My
heart went down as Raleigh got up, for
I saw he was about to carry out his
plan of further dragging me. He
turned me on my back, sat down astride
of me, and then pulled out the flask.

"Now, in just about a minute we'll
be through with the business," trying to
put the mouth of the flask between my
jaws.

I rolled my head on one side and he
did not succeed. He was jamming the
flask against my teeth, when I caught
the sound of a soft step, the crash of a
club, and Raleigh rolled off my body.
He tried to leap up, but three or four
farmers struck him down, and one of
the blows rendered him senseless. Be-
fore he came to I was free of ropes and
gag, and we had him securely bound.

Over beyond the pasture a farmer and
his hands were raking hay. "Little
Blue Eyes," only eight years old, had
wandered off after strawberries, and
had, fortunately for me, witnessed a
part of Raleigh's proceedings. She had
hurried back to her father and told him
that "a man was all tied up out there."
Understanding the situation, he and his
men had moved around so as to secure
an advantage, and Raleigh's capture was
the result.

When the rascal found his senses he
was terribly taken aback, and cursed
enough for a whole Flanders army. We
took him back to Grafton, and when I
saw him again he was on the way to the
penitentiary to serve a sentence of fif-
teen years.

The mortgage was duly lifted, and
the gift which Law & Law sent Katy
Gray kept her in dresses for many a
year.

For myself, I felt so humiliated at
having fallen into the rascal's trap, and
so wrathful at the treatment, that I de-
termined to devote myself to a thorough
warfare on rogues. I therefore joined
the detective force, and after due study,
took my place as a full fledged detective.

If we could see others as we see our-
selves there would be more good looking
people in the world.

A Pennsylvanian, more than 100
years old, uttered "Beef" as his last
dying word. And who can say that
any man does not come to it at last, de-
manding his beef?

An Irishman seeing a vessel heavily
laden and scarcely above the water's
edge, exclaimed: "Upon my soul, if
the river was but a little higher, the
ship would go to the bottom."

When Rev. Joseph Cook was a theo-
logical student he "always insisted on
rooming alone," and the Boston Herald
wonders how anybody could have had
any disposition to prevent him from do-
ing so.

Port Townsend Boot and Shoe Store

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

Boots and Shoes

Of the very latest qualities and of the
Latest Patterns.

GENTS AND LADIES'

Arctic Over-Shoes.

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

Rubber Over-Shoes.

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

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

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

A complete assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

CUSTOM WORK

And Repairing executed as usual, and
satisfaction guaranteed.

A Fair Share of patronage of the Public
is solicited.

I have a GREAT REVERENCE
for Cash Customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

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

Wharfingers
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

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

Forwarding and Commission Business
promptly attended to.

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

TEOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

—AGENTS FOR—
Stellacom Beer,
Seattle Beer, and Levy Bro's
Sola Water and Root Beer.

All business entrusted to our care will receive
prompt attention.

To the Merchants of Port Townsend we will
say that we receive a 1 year's advance
on the cost for your freight bills, for which we
certainly expect your patronage, as we have
attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering
your goods for many years past.

We are still prepared to do all your work at
fair and reasonable prices.

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

Port Townsend HOSPITAL!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

The above Institution having been placed on
a permanent footing, as the United States Hos-
pital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the
proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that
no painful expense will be spared in main-
taining the comfort and convenience of pri-
vate patients.

This is the largest General Hospital north of
San Francisco, and by far the most complete
in equipment. It has been thoroughly re-
furnished, its general wards have ac-
commodations for about one hundred patients
and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring
the most careful treatment and constant su-
pervision at limited expense. Those who de-
sire them will be furnished with private rooms,
entirely separate and distinct, at a slight addi-
tional cost.

The attention of Milit owners, and those
interested in ships, is called to the fact that
suffering from contagious diseases will be
treated outside the Hospital without ex-
pense to the vessel.

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

JOHN T. NORRIS,

—IMPORTER OF—
Stoves, Tinware,

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

—AND GENERAL—
House-Furnishing Hardware

PRIME QUALITY,
AND A FAIR MARKET PRICE

For every article made or sold.

A Grievous Want.

Will the genius ever arise who is to give us a reliable boot-jack—one that can be trusted—whose word is as good as its bond? For more than one hundred years this country of which we boast so much has been steadily progressing in literature, knowledge, science, art, wealth and power, and the boot-jack, in whose soul is the spark of honor, whose nature is such that it can be trusted with children even, has not yet been evolved. This terrible lack of a positive necessity is destroying fair homes all over this land of ours and peopling our lunatic asylums and jails with crippled humanity.

A Rockland merchant, whose home is a palace, and whose nature is almost angelic, went home the other evening, through the slush that covered the sidewalks. He was greeted at the door by his wife and two fair-haired darlings, who clung to their father's legs with merry shouts. It was a scene of happiness, a paradise on earth.

"Bring papa the boot-jack," said the merchant to one of the innocent little prattlers.

The weapon was brought forth in the arms of the child. The mother, with rare womanly instinct, stopped up her ears and left the room. The merchant applied the heel of his left boot to the jaws of the jack, and it was drawn easily off. The right boot was wet, and stuck somewhat. The merchant planted his stockinged foot upon the machine, took his tongue firmly between his teeth, and pulled. No. He waved his children to one side, took a brace, and gave a mighty heave, that stood his eyeballs out of his head like knobs on a bureau. Something gave way. It was the jaws of the jack. The suddenly released boot-heel flew through the air like a mad avenger, and swept over the unprotected foot of the merchant with a fiendish velocity that took away his breath and the whole top of his toes. He promptly caught up the infernal machine and flung it through the window with such awful force that it did something never before accomplished by a boot-jack—killed a cat out-doors, and then he laid down on the floor and screamed out some awful words like aqua-fortis and those things, and hugged his poor maimed foot and sobbed his leg in the air, and called on the shades of Fox's martyrs to testify that there was never anything to equal it. And the joy and happiness of that house was all ruined to smash.

Talk about the misery of hasty marriages. A good, healthy patent boot-jack can give hasty marriages both white balls, and double discount it every time.—Rockland Courier.

Sleeping Car Company.

A traveler on the New York Central Railroad relates the following incident: A middle-aged married couple turned in next to me, having boarded the train at a way station. They had evidently been much hurried and were out of humor, for his wife was fretful and excited, and the husband growled above his breath in this style:

"Now, I'll just bet you didn't put my night shirt in!"

"Shush! It's in the basket in the corner," replied the woman.

"I've looked in the basket and 'tain't there. I suppose you put it at the bottom, under the victuals."

"In the victuals, indeed! Why, John, what on e-a-r-t-h are you a-doin'?"

"I'm looking for my shirt."

"Don't! that's the wrong basket. You've gone and spilt them pickles all over the bed. I never seen such a man."

"Never mind, Mary; you needn't tell the whole car." This in a whisper peculiar to the stage.

"Looking for your shirt in the dinner basket! I don't see what anybody wants a night shirt for on a railroad, anyhow," retorted the indignant female; and there was a whirling sound which indicated that she had pitched the missing article in his face just in time to choke off a wicked rejoinder.

"Sposin' the cars were to run off the track!" added she. "You'd be a nice picture wadin' out of a swamp or rolling down a bank in that, wouldn't you?"

"I'd be just as comfortable and purty as you in that—"

"Shush! You'll disgrace both of us with your tongue." Whispering.

"My tongue. Well, d—n me—Mary if—"

"There, now, you are cursing me—you—you—" Breaks off to sob.

There's where she had him. I fancied shortly after hearing the resonant and agreeable sound of a kiss, but perhaps it was only the angels, and I dropped off to sleep again. On the following day I saw the middle-aged couple seated opposite munching pickles and fried chicken at intervals—as docile and happy a couple as anybody might wish to see.

The way to get over a culinary difficulty is to go to Bridget.

The Metrical System.

The five cent nickel forms the key to the whole metrical system. Its diameter is two centimeters and its weight five grammes. Hence five nickels placed beside one another measure exactly a decimeter, and two nickels weighed together will give exactly a dekagramme. As everybody almost understands the decimal system, liquid measures may be obtained from these by calculation, for the kilolitre is a cubic measure, which may be calculated in the same manner as a measure of length. Thus, if a man have five five cent nickels in his pocket, he carries with him the entire metric system of weights and measures.—Scientific American.

Rustling—Old gentleman (watching crowd round omnibus): "What a bustle!" Stout old lady: "Old your tongue, impudence!"

I Shall Never Travel Without Them.

BROCKVILLE, Canada, 25th Sept., '79.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—GENTS:—While traveling through the State of Texas during the past season, I contracted malarial difficulties that I had almost despaired of ever recovering from, and during the five months of my stay there was frequently prostrated and utterly unable to attend to any business, but through the recommendation of a friend living in your city I tried, as an experiment, your Safe Pills and Bitters, and am only too happy to testify to the beneficial success derived therefrom. I experienced a marked improvement soon, and in a very short time complete recovery. An occasional dose of the pills with a regular use of the bitters kept me in splendid condition during the remainder of my stay. I shall never travel in Texas or the West without your Safe Pills and Bitters as a part of my outfit. If the remedies are not on sale here, please send me three bottles of bitters and a half dozen boxes of the pills, or tell me where they can be obtained in Texas, or the West, as I am about to return there. Yours very truly,
G. A. J. GADROIS.

A well known German minister, Rev. A. Opitz, of Schleisingerville, Wisconsin, writes:

I was a sufferer with rheumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of St. Jacob's Oil. I tried it, and must confess that the result was astonishing. Having hardly used up the first bottle, I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations, and shall recommend this effective remedy whenever I have a chance.

If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the wonderful Imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best, for it is warranted by their agents in your own town not to chalk, crack, peel or blister; to cover better and work easier than any other paint. The Imperishable Paint was awarded the first premium, over all other paints, at the California State Fair, 1878, and the gold medal at the Oregon State Fair, 1878. Get a circular from their Agent, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the mix and you certainly would have no other.

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

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

A vegetable preparation and the only safe remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Agents,
Portland, Oregon.

ESTABLISHED 1852.
WILLIAM BECK & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS
Of Every Description,
Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Bird Cages, Bows, Venetian Peepers, Croquet Games, Bass Balls, etc.
Corner Front and Alder Sts., Portland, Oreg.

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Direct Importer and Dealer in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
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GERMANS. GERMANS.
GERMANS. GERMANS.

SWEDEN.
SWEDEN.
HOLLANDERS. HOLLANDERS.
HOLLANDERS. HOLLANDERS.
BOHEMIANS. BOHEMIANS.
BOHEMIANS. BOHEMIANS.
DANES.
DANES.
PORTUGUESE. PORTUGUESE.
ITALIANS. ITALIANS.

And the people of every nationality UNDER THE SUN

Are relieved and cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, sprains and all similar bodily pains and a great deal.

ST. JACOBS OIL.
Directions in eleven languages with every bottle.
Druggists sell this Great German Remedy at 50 Cents.

The New Silent No. 8, Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE
Is the Cheapest to Buy

... BECAUSE IT IS ...

The Easiest to Learn,
The Easiest to Manage,
The Most Durable,
The Lightest Running,
...AND DOES...
The Most Perfect Work.

NO SHUTTLE to THREAD

Uses a Straight Self Setting Needle and Does the Greatest Variety and Widest Range of Work.

Those who have tried it are delighted with it, as it is the ONLY SILENT SEWING MACHINE that makes the LOCK STITCH.

It is the Best Machine for all Family Use, not liable to get out of Order.

We place it on trial with all other Machines in the world.

It was Winner over Eighty Competitors in Paris in 1878.

Try it and you will be sure to like and buy it

Agents Wanted.

WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO.
131 Third St., Portland, Ogn.

HOTEL DE FRANCE, LEWISTON, IDAHO.
Mme. M. LeFranc, Proprietress

This well known establishment, entirely rebuilt, open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegant. Expert French Cooks in the culinary department. The House will be kept open all night and a free coach to and from the steamboats.

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

JUST OUT:
Portland City Directory for 1880,
Sent Postpaid for \$2 50.
McCormick's Almanac for 1880,
\$1 a dozen; 3 dozen for \$2.
F. L. McCormick,
94 1/2 Bond Street, Portland, Ogn.

The Oregon Kidney Tea!

The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery!
OF MODERN TIMES.

Challenges the World as a Remedy for

Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Non-Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit in Urine, Leucorrhoea, Nervousness, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation.

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

Leaf of the Plant in its Natural State

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

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

Full Directions accompany Each Package.

Read the Following Testimonials:

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29, 1879.
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. Sellings').

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.

INDEPENDENCE, 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 23, 1879.
I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. For the past three years I have been suffering from Kidney troubles, and during the time have tried nearly every kind of Kidney medicine in the market, almost without any relief. Having heard that the OREGON KIDNEY TEA possessed wonderful properties, I purchased a package, and from the first dose obtained relief, and by the use of the one package feel completely cured.
SAMUEL GRAY.

ROGERS CITY, Oregon, October 20, 1879.
I hereby certify that I was suffering from an attack of backache so severe that I went about doubled up and could not straighten up. I used one package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and I am fully persuaded that I was restored by its use.
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 cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy.
B. J. GRIGSBY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, February 3, 1880.
Having suffered for years with pains in my back, I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and found immediate relief and a permanent cure. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted in like manner.
MRS. L. COHN.

UMATILLA, Oregon, January 20, 1880.
Having received great benefit by the use of OREGON KIDNEY TEA, I take great pleasure in recommending it to those suffering from kidney trouble or backache as a speedy and sure cure.
J. A. PERKINS.

PENDLETON, Oregon, January 12, 1880.
Having used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for one of my sons, whose urinary organs were injured by taking turpentine, I cheerfully certify to its beneficial effects, and recommend the same to the public.
LOU LIVERMORE, Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 22, 1880.
I hereby certify that I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and been greatly benefited by it. I heartily recommend it to the public.
CRAIGIE SHARP, J. A.,
Traveling Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
20 Geary street, San Francisco.

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 12, 1880.
Having a severe backache last Summer, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I used one can of the Tea, which has effected a radical cure. I would recommend it to all who are effected as an unfailing remedy.
JULIUS ACHIL.

PENDLETON, Oregon, January 12, 1880.
Having suffered with my kidneys, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which relieved me in a short time. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a safe remedy for kidney difficulties.
G. W. BAILEY, County Judge of Umatilla county.

SALEM, Oregon, January 10, 1880.
Some time ago I bought a package of OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and after using it, felt better than I had for years and bought two boxes more, being unwilling to be without so valuable a medicine. My wife pronounced it the best kidney preparation in use.
ALFRED STANTON.

SALEM, Oregon, January 18, 1880.
I bought a can of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and have used only a part of it, but my backache is entirely cured. It has a splendid effect upon the urinary organs.
J. F. HODSON.

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

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

PORTLAND WEEKLY BEE

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

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PORTLAND, OREGON.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

(Continued from first page.)

ments. The soil is clay, sandy loam, black loam and peat marsh. All kinds of small grain do well. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables grow here to perfection. Corn, tomatoes and melons do well only in favored localities. Peaches and grapes have not yet been tried. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits of the finest varieties as to size and flavor grow here. The writer picked a strawberry in his garden last season that measured 9 inches in circumference.

We have various kinds of timber, fir and cedar being the most valuable. All the land is more or less timbered, and costs from \$10 to \$50 per acre to clear and put under cultivation.

Living water is found in nearly every part of the island by digging from 8 to 12 feet. In most cases the water is soft as that of the mountain stream and very pure—no better in the world. There are roads running to all parts of the island; no one need haul produce over 1 1/2 miles to ship or sell the same. Boats will take produce from any point around the island. But few running streams are here found, and but one lake (40 acres in extent) although stock ranging at large find plenty of fresh water the driest season. The outside range for stock is good, but will soon be cut off by the fencing in of the different claims, which last work is progressing rapidly. We have two day schools and two Sabbath schools on the island, with good attendance. Preaching once a month by Rev. T. J. Weekes, of San Juan Island. The various branches of the Christian churches are here represented, and they unite under the leadership of Mr. Weekes. The bachelors of this island, in common with the remainder of us are interested in several temperance, moral and religious reform movements, and, be it said to their credit, contribute liberally to the support of our schools and Christian institutions. There has been no liquor sold on this island during the past two years, and nineteen out of every twenty are advocates of temperance. Our society is indeed good, and morally and religiously considered, will compare favorably with any place on the Pacific coast. There are no good mill sites, although we hear of parties claiming several good ones during the winter months.

There are no wild beasts to molest our stock. Deer are numerous; otter, mink, and coons constitute the entire list of our wild animals. No skunks, weasels or squirrels of any kind, and no snakes except the harmless striped kind are found. We have no Indians or Chinamen, and no place for any. A more healthy locality can hardly be found in the world; everybody is contented, and there are but few or no improved places for sale.

There is a good opening for a blacksmith here, but of other mechanics we have a supply. Wages of farm hands are from \$20 to \$30 per month, although the supply of laborers is greater than the demand. Those seeking homes here will find the inhabitants hospitable and ready to render all the assistance in their power.

Although the above extract is taken from a descriptive article written by an actual resident of Lopez Island, we feel constrained to remark that we think it slightly overdrawn in some respects. In the main and most important points it is undoubtedly correct, yet there ARE a few dissatisfied settlers on the island. What wonder that there should be? Many came without being fully advised as to the few disadvantages of the island, and they were consequently disappointed to some extent. Some came without means to support them until their claims became productive, hence they became involved in debt to a greater or less extent and are correspondingly discouraged. Yet even this is no particularly unfavorable comment on the country, as the richest and most desirable localities in the United States or in any other country would be subject to just such conditions. Those who have money enough to give them a start the first year or two generally get comfortably situated without much difficulty.

Being unable to present a minute description of each of the islands comprising the San Juan group, we have devoted a liberal amount of space to Lopez, regarding it as a fair sample of the others. Improved land can be purchased on perhaps any of the islands at reasonable prices. Many of the settlers are anxious to have families occupy the lands at present owned by bachelors, and especially would the county be benefited by the exchange of its poorer settlers for new ones with more money for developing the country.

We may mention the smaller islands as follows: Shaw's Island has eight families living upon it; Waldron has five; Decatur has three, and Blakely and Stewart have two each. These islands are necessarily more backward in their development than are the larger ones. Good vacant land is still to be found on some of them, though in small quantities and a covered with timber.

As a field for the investment of capital,

San Juan county presents many inducements. Its many harbors afford facilities for water communication with all parts of the world. Its grain must be sent away and flour imported from a distance, simply for want of a grist mill. A few thousand dollars could be profitably invested in milling machinery of various kinds to serve the necessities of the residents of the county. Its fisheries, though extensive and inexhaustible, are operated only by a few straggling sloops and canoes. There is natural wealth enough in this line to furnish employment for a large amount of capital, and to add materially to the commerce of Puget Sound. As the location of woolen mills, almost any point in San Juan county would be desirable. We have deemed the wool growing industry of that section of sufficient importance to give it prominence in this connection. Mr. J. M. Izett, U. S. Inspector of Customs, stationed on San Juan Island, has kindly placed his official reports upon the wool product at our disposal. We compile from them the following accurate statistical estimate of the production of wool in San Juan county during the year 1879:

San Juan Is'd.	7,801 sheep	25,680 lbs wool
Orcas	4,092 "	14,039 "
Lopez	1,329 "	5,317 "
Waldron	705 "	2,490 "
Blakely	850 "	2,503 "
Decatur	345 "	788 "
Shaw's	238 "	750 "
Stewart's	40 "	120 "
Total	15,600 "	51,885 "

All this wool is bought up by the local traders and shipped to Port Townsend from whence it is reshipped to other parts of world. The general average of the wool clip, on sheep subsisting on wild grasses of the mountains and outside ranges, is not far from 3 1/2 lbs. each to the sheep. The majority of the sheep are black-faced South Downs, mixed with the old white-faced breed. All in excess of 3 lbs. to the sheep comes from small flocks pastured in meadows, and where there is a judicious mixture of Leavelster and Cotswold blood. In some instances these have brought an average of 5 lbs. each. Including sheep running out, not counted or cared for, the number in the county is considerably over 16,000. This amount could, and undoubtedly would, be largely increased were the local market enlarged by a manufactory that would consume all the wool that could be produced in the county.

There are at present five post offices in San Juan county all supplied with steam service and weekly mail connecting with Port Townsend on the south and the various post offices in the northern portion of Whatcom county on the other side. New post offices will be created from time to time, as the growth of the country demands it, and an increase of the service may be expected in due course of time.

(Continued next week.)

Seabeck Items.

The "Dublin" arrived at Seabeck on the sixth.

The new schooner is well under way, with the prospect of others to follow, when this one is finished.

Mrs. Lawz died at Seabeck on the 4th, leaving a husband and two small children. She was highly esteemed.

The snow is still about two feet deep on the west side of Hood's Canal, within a mile or two of the water, where the loggers are at work, and from four to nine of the men have been employed in shoveling it at some of the camps during the past few weeks.

THE Palouse "Gazette" says the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has, at the suggestion of Judge Lewis, of Colfax, decided to issue thousands of descriptive pamphlets for general circulation. These pamphlets will specifically set forth the advantages of the Territory, especially of Eastern Washington, and will wield a potent influence in the rapid settlement of the country.

If they had the enterprising(?) niny of the "Democratic Press" over there they would find that every measure of this kind, calculated to develop the resources of the country would meet with his powerful(?) opposition.

NEW POSTMASTERS.—Daniel Pearson has been appointed postmaster of Coupeville and Jeremiah Ely of Oak Harbor, on Whidby Island, in Island county; R. M. Bacon of Crab Creek, in Stevens county, and David M. Spencer of Pioneer, in Clarke county.

By direction of the Emperor a complete telegraph system is to be established throughout China. This will be one of the most important steps ever taken to elevate that country to the standard of scientific civilization.

THE Nihilists should make just one more trial. They should send the Czar the Fifteen puzzles. That may settle him.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 26 1880.

The reported movement in favor of President Hayes' re-nomination, is probably a joke. So far as is known here, no important faction of the party would favor him, and a large part of the Republicans of his own state are bitterly opposed to him. Besides he is helping Secretary Sherman, and is himself committed against a third term.

While speaking of Presidential probabilities I wish to notice another rumor that General Grant will withdraw from the Presidential contest. Like all others it may be without foundation, but from the fact that the Texas Convention refused to instruct for him; that the Rhode Island Convention instructed for Blaine, and further that Cameron & Co. are deciding upon whom to throw their support in the event of Grant's withdrawal, gives to the rumor a character beyond what the former ones have had. Texas was claimed for Grant, and Rhode Island was not suspected of supporting Blaine. The political machine seems to be turned upside down, and it would be no surprise that ere long it will succumb to popular pressure and give its support to that Republican, who to-day stands foremost in the hearts of the voters—James G. Blaine. Sherman's managers are making up their mouths for a large piece of the Grant pie. But the efforts of these men in opposition to the third term idea has dug a chasm so deep and wide between that no unit is to be hoped for. The Grant support will be divided, but Sherman must give up any cherished hopes of coming in for a lion's share.

The contest in Pennsylvania between the Tilden and anti-Tilden men in Pennsylvania, is one of the leading political topics here, and every new phase of it is promptly reported to Democratic congressmen and talked over by them. The anti-Tildenites threaten to contest the recently elected Tilden delegation from Alleghany county, charging that Republicans were allowed to vote at the primaries. This threat raises a great howl in the Tilden camp, and there is the prospect of a regular "tare" in the State convention.

The Senate committee yesterday decided to report adversely on the proposed extension of the Cook Patent for Sugar Evaporation. It appears to be the general policy of both committees in Congress to refuse extension on all patents of this character.

LEO.

It is sometimes alleged that millionaires are seldom patriotic. This is not the case with Vanderbilt. He takes a deep interest in the General Government. Every night it owes him \$3450 for that day's interest on registered bonds, and on the following noon owes him \$1725 more, which along towards sunset grows to \$3450 again. While he is playing a game of billiards his Government bonds earn him about \$250. They are remarkably industrious, and work night and day. Everybody should have them.

A late issue of the San Francisco "Post" deplors the fact that vast numbers of Californians are leaving that state for Oregon and Washington Territory, and urges the State Board of Immigration to take measures not only to retain the industrial population of the state, but to offer inducements for its increase.

THE latest rumor among politicians is that in consequence of exposures in connection with the Washburne Donnelly case, Tilden will withdraw from the Presidential race.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. A. Plummer, Jr. is my duly authorized agent, and is empowered to collect any accounts due me, and receipt for the same. And he is the only person authorized to contract any bills on my account during my absence.

J. A. KURN.

Port Townsend W. T., March 29, 1880.

Its name strikes like a trumpet and calls to the fray! That powerful new Temperance book,

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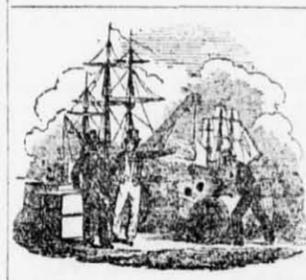
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well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed in proportions, elegance, design and appearance. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabrics WITHOUT PATCHING, furnished FREE with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers, Binder, etc. Prices furnished with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

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