

"Courier" x 100

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

Vol. XII Port Townsend, W. T., Friday, April 21, 1882. No. 10

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
 Port Townsend, Washington Territory,
ALLEN WEIR
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
 Terms of subscription—\$3.00 per annum.
 In advance; Six months, \$1.50.
 RATES OF ADVERTISING:
 One inch, first insertion \$1.50
 Each subsequent insertion 50
 Transient advertisements, to INSURE
 insertion, must be accompanied by cash.
 All Accounts settled monthly.

As To That Chinese Question.

Agreeable to promise made last week, we now proceed to a full hearing of those irate laborers at Port Discovery, who seem to think we have done American laborers injustice. Under date of April 12th, Mr. Edward P. Johnstone writes as follows:

"A large meeting was held here last night by the working men of this place to express their indignation at the false, malevolent charges you brought against the American laborers of the United States and published in the ARGUS of the 7th inst. You accuse us of being drunkards and gamblers, vicious and worthless," while you write of the virtues of the 'Heathen Chinese' in a manner to exalt that favorite subscriber of yours above the 'common American laborer' who of course never subscribes for a newspaper."

We pause here to remark that if our correspondent will kindly point out the exact language wherein we accused American laborers as a whole, of being "drunkards and gamblers, vicious, worthless," &c., we will retract such statement; but until he does, there is no use in discussing the matter. We never made such a charge, and the gentleman is accusing us wrongfully, to begin with. Secondly, we have not been exalting the Chinese above American laborers in general, except in a few particulars, of which more hereafter. As to the argument implied that we ought to abuse Chinese and exalt Americans simply because our subscribers are from among the latter, we will say that such ideas run upon a very narrow track, to say the least. We have not been championing the Chinese, except to see that they do not get in the prejudiced discussions among the bulk of American laborers on the Pacific coast. Our friends should remember that the Chinese are not necessarily entitled to no credit marks simply because the indignant laborers at Port Discovery accord them none. Because a particular course or line of argument is popular, it is not necessarily just. Many politicians and editors on this coast are afraid to say what their knowledge and judgment dictate on the Chinese question, simply because popular prejudice to which they desire to pander is so strong against the heathens. This is true of both political parties, hence the discussion is almost entirely one-sided. We are not blind to the fact that Chinese immigration to the Pacific coast has reached a point where it ought to be stopped. In places it is interfering seriously with many kinds of skilled labor, and impoverishing the country by sending a great deal of coin to China. The Chinese government has recognized this fact, and has agreed by treaty that we may prohibit the further importation of Chinamen for a reasonable length of time. Congress passed a bill prohibiting such importation for the period of twenty years. President Arthur feels that such a prohibition would be unreasonable according to the language of the treaty, and consequently a violation of that treaty by us—hence his veto. He says, and with good grounds, that we could stop this immigration by a ten years' restriction clause, and get the treaty still further modified or take such other steps as seemed necessary between now and ten years hence. His first duty, however, was to keep the pledged faith of the nation inviolate. The literary society at Port Discovery discussed the question and proved to the satisfaction of its members that the recent bill should have been signed. It is easy to set up a man of straw and knock him

down. Where prejudice is so strong against Chinese the formality of argument could easily have been dispensed with. But to the letter. Mr. Johnstone says:

"You remark the American laborer smokes cigars, which he has a perfect right to do if he pleases, but you say nothing of the far more pernicious habit of opium smoking indulged in by your friend from China, or of his gambling propensities which he carries so far that he sometimes gambles himself into slavery. You, as an editor, ought to know of the Chinese gambling dens which are to be found everywhere where Chinamen most do congregate; but it suited your purpose of those whose ax you were grinding, to suppress the above facts when you sent your false, slanderous article to the press."

Who said the American laborer had no right to smoke cigars? On the other hand, who dares tell us we have no right to call the American laborer's attention to the fact that he would be better off, healthier, more independent and less liable to injury from the competition of cheap labor if he would learn to spend less for cigars, whiskey, billiards, &c? We have not tried to make Chinese appear to be saints or faultless, and we are not ignorant of the fact that many of them smoke opium, or that they gamble, &c. They would be a curious kind of people if they had no dissolute, dissipated ones among them. Our friend must not conclude that an omission to call attention to these matters betrays either an ignorance about them, a desire to suppress them, or that we are grinding anybody's ax. Such insinuations on his part betray the littleness of his mind rather than injure us—and he is welcome to make them if they ease him any. They are beneath contempt. Does it necessarily follow that we know nothing about any given question because we may not fully agree with Mr. Johnstone or his fellow laborers about it? His logic would seem to imply as much. But while we are on the point of gambling, opium smoking, &c., would it not be well to compare Chinese with Americans, since it is insisted upon? During the Congressional agitation of the Chinese question in 1873-9, a vast amount of reliable information was collected from authentic sources by the Senate committee to whom the noted "fifteen-passenger bill" was referred. Among other things they found that "from official figures, there are more Europeans engaged in selling liquor on the Pacific coast than there are Chinese selling opium," and that "more money is lost and won by white gamblers in San Francisco every single day in the year than by all the Chinese in America." Again, does our friend wish to be understood that all the opium used in the dens to which he refers is used by Chinese? Is he ignorant of the fact that Americans patronize those dens largely in San Francisco? Does he want us to accuse him of "suppressing" facts and grinding somebody's ax? As to whether our article was "false" and "slanderous" or not, let sensible readers judge. No, since the issue is forced, we will venture a guess that the very laborers at Port Discovery, who are so indignant, gamble on an average twice as much as the same number of Chinamen would. This is an unfortunate point to raise in attempting to demonstrate the inferiority of Chinese. We quote further:

"In enumerating the virtues of the Chinese, why did you not mention the fact that they bring that delectable disease, the leprosy, with them, and fill our towns and cities with abandoned females who are held in a state of slavery, and sometimes murdered, by those 'sober, thrifty, docile' friends of yours." Our government has a perfect right to quarantine against the criminal classes of China, or of any other nation, and to keep their lepers away, just as they would refuse to allow diseased beef or pork to be brought here. They do keep them out as far as possible. If it were not for the support of Chinese houses of prostitution by white persons in our towns and cities, those "abandoned females" would not be brought here in such numbers; so here again our correspondent has picked up a weapon that cuts both ways. But we will not argue this point. There is no difference of opinion upon it. We do not defend the Chinese in this matter and never

did. Further on we find this:

If you will read the Chinese bill which has just passed both houses of Congress, but has been vetoed by the President, you will find that it was intended to prevent the immigration of the Chinese RACE of all nationalities, therefore your statement that the 'Chinese can easily go to some other country and then come here' is all nonsense. Really, Mr. Weir, I am surprised that the erudite editor of the ARGUS knows so little of one of the leading questions of the day (a case of the 'coal passer who wants to be foreman')."

Why couldn't Chinamen become British subjects, under British laws? If they did, would we dare refuse to allow such subjects to come to our shores? The blind egotism of Mr. Johnstone and his fellow laborers in assuming such superior knowledge upon this question amounts to sublime impudence. Their logic is hardly worth answering. Their spokesman further relieves himself in this style:

"You say that 'one of the most senseless arguments is that they will supplant our government with one of their own.' Are you so ignorant of the history of Chinese that you don't know that the aggressive Tartar (or Chinese) overran Europe until they were checked under the walls of Vienna and then driven back to their own flowery land? Their present invasion of this country is a peaceful one, and therefore more to be dreaded and more likely to be successful, especially when they have such sympathisers and friends as you to help them to make good their footing in this country."

Again we stamp the above as silly, senseless talk. It is used by many smart men merely as high sounding bombast to tickle the ears of less knowing followers. It is used by others because they don't know any better. Europe is a country small in area and densely populated in comparison with ours. There was not room for the hordes of Chinese and for the Europeans too, hence the Tartars were driven back by the more skilled and warlike people. They have no idea of "invasion" in the United States. They come here to make money, and because the great monopolies of this country want their cheap labor. Our domain is large enough to accommodate half the Chinese nation, and then we could crush them out by force if we chose. One energetic Yankee would whip five Chinamen on an average every time. The idea that they can supplant our government on our own soil is just so much balderdash that men who pretend to be intelligent ought to be ashamed to entertain. In closing, Mr. Johnstone says:

"I was instructed by my fellow laborers at the meeting last night to write to you and to DEMAND a retraction of the contemptible, false assertions you published in your editorial. They also demand an apology for those assertions, the retraction and apology to be published in your next issue of the ARGUS."

The above reasonable (?) demand comes to us pregnant with the monumental cheek of a brass mounted government mule. Permit us to ask if the penalty for non-conformity will subject us to be skinned, flayed alive, or simply hanged? Because the storming party may as well begin operations. This happens to be a free country, and the blood bought privilege of freedom of the Press was never dearer than it is today. That privilege we enjoy in common with other newspaper men—not for the purpose of unlimited license and abuse, but that we may have our say without duress from a few laborers who have a right to their say, who may have misunderstood us, but who need not waste their time in making "DEMANDS." We have offered no affront to the white laborers of this goodly land—though our well meant plain talk may have been misunderstood by some. We have said nothing but what we will stand by. Until we do, retractions and apologies will not appear in the ARGUS. We are informed upon good authority that those who instigated the indignation meeting referred to were foreigners themselves and not American citizens at all. We might have dismissed them by saying that many such as they come here, through the generosity of our laws, and imagine in a short time that they can "run the machine" themselves; that such persons often arrogate to themselves a bigger say in our national affairs than Americans bred and born—

even to denying the right of honest newspaper criticism. But we have not chosen to treat them so.

It has been snappishly charged that we know nothing about this question. In view of this, let us see if we could not have said much more to the credit of the Chinese had we chosen to do so. In the course of political agitation during the past three years some interesting statistics have been collected about Chinese on the Pacific coast. Of these we may refer to a few points, without desiring it understood that we are pleading their cause. We have no sympathy, unless it be with the laborers of our own race whose condition we fain would improve by a good natured growl occasionally on account of their short-comings. We find as a fact, from authority we dare not question, that the 65,000 or 70,000 Chinese now in California pay annually over \$15,000,000 into the revenue of that state. Among the items in an official document are the following: \$1,800,000 paid by Chinese as duties in California during 1878; freight and passage money paid by them during same period to and from China in San Francisco vessels, \$600,000; rents, &c., \$1,000,000; licenses and taxes, \$2,250,000; paid for American products, \$5,000,000; paid for water for Chinese miners, \$2,200,000; mining claims bought by Chinese, \$1,350,000. In the opinion of an ex-Surveyor General of California the Chinese have increased the value of property in that state to the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and this property is to-day owned by white men. Without their aid the Union Pacific Railroad would not have been built till ten or fifteen years after it was completed, as it was. They reclaimed 1,000,000 acres of California marsh lands, raising its value from \$3 per acre to about \$100. By these great works they furnished employment to 500,000 or more white men. Shouldn't this compensate for some of the employment taken away from white men through cheap coolie labor? They are reliable in business. The late Senator Morton, of Indiana, while Chairman of the Senate special committee on Chinese immigration, in 1878, prepared a report from which we will quote a few items. On page 797 is the statement of the cashier of the Anglo-California bank to the effect that the average business done with Chinese per year in that institution amounts to about \$1,500,000, and that "they are always straight-forward." On page 853, Mr. McCondray, of San Francisco, testified that his firm had dealings with Chinese merchants to the extent of \$600,000 a year, and that in 26 years they had not lost a dollar by them. We quote the exact language of the gentleman. As to criminals and paupers; we find from reliable sources that in 1876 there were in San Quentin prison 1,158 convicts, as follows: 615 native Americans, 344 Europeans and 199 Chinese. In the hospital, the same year, there were 2431 patients, of whom 1309 were born in Ireland, 1112 native Americans, and 11 were Chinese. In the almshouse at the same time were 340 inmates, as follows: American born, 143; born in Ireland, 197; Chinese, none! We might go on enumerating statistics, but it is unnecessary. Perhaps we don't know anything about this labor question. Perhaps our friends in Port Discovery can send us a little information to dispel our ignorance. Perhaps the learned debaters in their literary society have a monopoly of all the knowledge lying around loose. Perhaps they may have ventured beyond their depth (?) How is it? Come again, Mr. Johnstone. Spit on your hands, pin back your ears and—wade in. We'll meet you half way, and give you the benefit of all the space you want. There are lots of strong points against Chinese immigration that you haven't touched upon yet. We pause for you to "trot 'em out." Give us a specimen of your superior knowledge upon "one of the leading questions of the day."

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 Jan. 27, 1882. 1f.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

ALLEN WEIR, : : Editor and Proprietor

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The crop prospects in Illinois are above average.

The new secretary expects to assume his duties this week.

The crop reports from northwestern Dakota are very encouraging.

The river is falling at New Orleans and the situation generally improved.

Senator Logan is unable, owing to bad health, to go to the Hot Springs.

It is understood that the secretary of war has modified Sergeant Mason's sentence.

Over 10,000 emigrants arrived within the forty-eight hours ending April 9th, at New York.

The officers of the burned steamer Golden City have been indicted for involuntary manslaughter.

Arthur Mueller, ascending cashier of the Central bank, Indianapolis, is short \$30,000 in his accounts.

The Chinese legation at Washington is in receipt of congratulatory messages on the veto of the Chinese bill.

Another dynamite mine has been discovered beneath the Nicholi railway at the fourth station from Moscow and many persons arrested on suspicion.

On the 9th a passenger train on the Colorado & Santa Fe railway was boarded near Plum station by five men, who robbed the passengers and affected their escape.

In Surrey county, Pa., Mrs. Gray and Mr. Jones died shortly after drinking coffee in which it is supposed arsenic was placed by a servant girl.

Jacob Bales, under arrest at St. Louis, charged with being old man Bender, the Kansas fiend, is well known in that country. He has lived about Uniontown for many years.

The First Assistant Postmaster General has gone back on Hayes' civil service order, and says that postmasters now have as good a right as any one to run the politics of the country.

From the dispatches it appears that Chas. Francis Adams has been a victim to the tane of \$17,000, by the sharp practice of some bunco chaps in Boston. A man 75 years old ought to know better.

Two men, named James Irving and Joseph Fisk, have been arrested in New York under suspicion that they had stolen \$100,000 worth of St. Joseph, Mo., bonds, which they were trying to sell.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs a friend that he rejoices over the passage of the bill for the compulsory retirement of army officers at 62, and on no account does he desire an exception made in his interest.

The commission to investigate corners and dealings met in New York last week. The witnesses so far all testify that cornering is both bad for the consumer and railroads, and it is regarded as a very demoralizing species of gambling.

A mob of fifty men captured the steamer Sally Breeze at Raymond City, S. C., went to Winfield, took Jos. Smith, a negro, out of jail and hanged him to a tree. Smith had committed an outrage on a woman, who is reported dying on account of the shock.

A cyclone struck the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, on the 10th, doing considerable damage. Prof. Hessey and wife and Wm. McCarthy and wife were injured, and a student named Cornell badly hurt. It is feared more damage has been done north of Ames.

Senator Teller called upon Secretary Kirkwood and engaged in a long conversation regarding the business department. The new secretary will not assume the duties before the 12th. Kirkwood leaves for home immediately after the introduction of his successor into office.

Rev. Isaac Fuller, residing in Homer township, Midland county, Mich., was killed by the tornado on the 6th. His house was demolished, and several other persons injured in the neighborhood. The storm swept through several townships in Bay county, doing great damage to property.

There is not much faller intelligence from the tornado near Highland, Mich. The storm appears to have first struck on the farm of Joseph Bird, then passed east, blowing down fences, trees and everything in its path, and next striking the barn of Geo. Lewis, making a complete ruin. The house of Orson Kellogg was badly damaged, and then the house of L. Crandall, where the loss of life heretofore reported occurred. It then passed east, struck the residence of Mrs. Degarnig, damaging it considerably; then struck the house of Mr. Beaumont, damaging it and blowing the barn into the lake. The track of the storm was about forty rods wide.

Amalgamated trades unions in New York have adopted resolutions declaring that as the president had vetoed the bill to restrict importation of coolies, the trades unions regard it as another evidence of the governing classes that the interests of the working population were not considered, and that the president had ignored the interests of the people by protecting the interests of the six Chinese companies, and extending a greeting to their brothers on the Pacific coast; bidding them to continue their work and assuring them that victory will crown their efforts. A platform of principles calls for eight hours for a day's work, compensation to be just and fair for labor performed.

Frank James threatens vengeance on the Ford boys for the murder of Jesse, his brother.

An incendiary fire destroyed J. H. Tanis' paper mill, at Chicago. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$30,000.

During last week 50 deaths have occurred from smallpox in Chicago, 135 new cases are reported and 200 are under treatment.

The St. Joseph bond thieves, Jas. Fisk and George W. Irwin, were arraigned, but remanded to await arrival of St. Joseph officials and a requisition.

Commodore Luce is unable to understand the non-arrival of the U. S. training ship Portsmouth. He has heard nothing from her since her departure from Hampton roads.

If the statements of those who ought to know are correct, the appropriations which are to be reported in the river and harbor bill will be most extraordinary. They will reach \$15,000,000.

An immense mass meeting was held at Buffalo on the 10th for the purpose of protesting against the action of the British government in imprisoning American citizens. The mayor presided.

The bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case is 39 pages long. There are 32 exceptions, but all were noticed during the report of the trial, and refer to insanity rulings, to the admission of certain evidence, expert testimony, etc.

The Mormon conference now being held at Independence, Mo., is making a vigorous war upon polygamy, and has unanimously adopted a resolution thanking President Arthur and congress for passing the anti-polygamy bill.

The Republican's Leadville special: The Bennett House, on Elm street, was destroyed by fire on the 10th. Mike Madegan, whose parents reside at Terre Haute, Ind., was smothered to death. The rest of the boarders escaped.

From inquiries made of senators, there is every reason to think Chandler will be confirmed with little opposition. Bourbon democrats have not been able to form a combination to defeat him and it is now certain no republican will vote against him.

It is reported that Tucker Basham, who was convicted of participating in the Glendale train robbery and who was pardoned out to testify against Bill Ryan, was assassinated some ten days ago in Kansas. The James gang had sworn to take his life and it is supposed they have accomplished the threat.

Nicoli Dhut, N. Barra, Frank Adesmi, Kate Hill and Mary Alexander were carousing in New York on the 10th, when one of them picked up a bundle of rags which had been brought in from the street and threw it into the stove to start a fire. Immediately there was an explosion and three of the inmates of the room were badly hurt; none fatally. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

About 400 Italians have been at work at Fort Plain on the West Shore railroad. Not getting pay as expected, they congregated around the Zoller house, where the contractor is stopping, and commenced stoning and firing into the house. The Grand Army post was called out and dispersed the rioters, but not before they had done considerable damage. A few of the inmates of the hotel were seriously injured, though none of the Italians were wounded by pistol shots fired by the inmates. Trouble is feared. The Italians have threatened to burn the town. Help from neighboring towns has been asked for and when it arrives will be enough to protect the village.

A Republican's Jefferson City special says: Gov. Crittenden left for Washington on the 10th to attend to some business connected with landed interests of the state. The recent trial of Robt. L. Lindsay and others for fraudulent land entries and forgeries "connected therewith, has developed the fact that these frauds have attained some five or six million acres of land in southeast Missouri. The United States government is about to commence proceedings for possession of these lands, a large amount of which have passed into the hands of innocent parties who have spent much time and money in improving them, and to now disposes them, would work great hardship.

A Washington dispatch of the 10th says: There was a rumor here to-night which seems to be worthy of consideration, that Minister Lowell will be recalled in a few days and Judge Taft of Ohio will be appointed minister to the court of St. James. It has leaked out very much as other intentions of Arthur have become known, that he has been contemplating Lowell's removal for some time, but gossip has said that it was his purpose to appoint Gov. Cornell to that place, thus to smooth over the New York political situation. Those who are best informed, however, did not think that Gov. Cornell would at this early period consent to political exile. It appears that a day or two ago several Ohio statesmen with remarkable confidence called upon the president for the purpose of urging the appointment of a man named Smith as consul at Cork. The president, as is his custom, referred the office-seekers to the secretary of state. Mr. Frelinghuysen declined to entertain any proposition respecting the Cork consulate. Thereupon, as is usual, the Ohio man claimed that Ohio was not getting fair consideration. Said Mr. Frelinghuysen: "Wait a few days, and you will find that Ohio will get recognition worth twelve consulships." With this utterance Frelinghuysen became a sphynx; whereupon the Ohio gentleman sought Chief Clerk Brown, and from that person obtained a hint which justified them in believing that Arthur was again going to recognize the stalwarts by appointing Judge Taft minister to England.

A special election to fill the vacancy in the congressional delegation of St. Louis, occasioned by the death of Thomas Allen, will be ordered in a few days.

A special of the 10th from Red Wing to the Pioneer Press says: Half of the block bounded by May, Bush, Third and Broadway streets is on fire. The fire originated at 8 P. M. in a livery stable occupied by Webster & Perkins, on Third street; cause unknown. A brisk wind was blowing westward, and the opera house soon caught fire, as did a house of Mr. Coggles and Dr. Allen's residence. It then spread northerly and caught in a wooden building on Main street occupied as a second hand store, omnibus stable and city express. This was all done in the course of 20 or 25 minutes. Comparatively nothing could be saved of the articles in these buildings except livery horses and some carriages. The fire is still spreading toward other buildings. Tony Bragg's meat market and store adjoining, together with Coggle's brick, in the second story of which the Odd Fellow's hall is situated, corner of Main and Broadway, is in great danger. Stores east of Webster & Perkins' livery stable are also going. The fire company is doing valuable service in keeping the fire from Continental block, containing the Goodhue county bank and other stores and offices. Later. The fire is under control.

The statement heretofore published with reference to an agreement recently ratified by the Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroad companies, in relation to the extension of the Atlantic & Pacific road, have failed to impart any satisfactory information as to the nature and scope of the arrangements. The amount of subscription asked for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific to San Francisco was sixteen millions. The purchase by Gould and Huntington of an interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco road interfered somewhat with the plan of extension agreed upon. The compromise agreement reduces the total subscription to \$6,500,000, \$600,000 for the western division from Albuquerque westward, and \$600,000 for the central division, from Vinita to Albuquerque. It is understood this amount is fixed on under the original plan and the official circulars regarding the Atlantic and Pacific. One-third of the total is apportioned to the St. Louis and San Francisco company, one-third to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the other third to the financial agents, Seligman & Co. The agreement provides that this money is to be applied to building the road to the Colorado river. The agreement, singularly enough, does not fix the location in Arizona and California, but merely stipulates they shall be upon the most direct line between the present end of the Atlantic and Pacific and Mohave, on the Southern Pacific. Nor is the matter of future extensions definitely fixed, but the decision on the question is left until the Atlantic & Pacific from the east and Mojave branches of the Southern Pacific from the west shall be completed to Colorado river.

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

San Francisco, April 12.
Receipts—Wheat, 24,000 cts; flour, 2500 qr; potatoes, 1200 sk; eggs, 28,000 doz.
Sugars advanced 1/4c yesterday.
Wheat—The demand is good but the market is not so active as yesterday. Sales recorded were 2000 tons, 1400 tons and 500 tons No. 1 white shipping at \$1.90 April; 200 ditto at \$1.85 September; 160 ditto \$1.83, seller the year; \$1.60 bid, buyer the year.
Barley—No. 1 feed sold at \$1.21; \$1.20 1/2 30 July; \$1.55 asked April, \$1.51 bid; No. 2 sold at 95¢ per cwt. September.
Cattle—The market is firm with prices against buyers; choice \$1.81 1/2 bid spot; \$2 asked May; sold at \$1.42 1/2 September; \$1.45 October; 10 tons No. 1, \$1.80 spot.
Horn—Sold at \$12.75 June.
Grain bags—Calcutta, \$9.75 asked June; \$10 July, \$9.60 bid, buyer the year.
Potatoes—The market is steady with prices in sellers' favor; Garnet Chile, \$1.40 1/2 bid.
Butter—There is a demand for all offering at 28¢.
Eggs—Fresh Cal., 19¢ 20c; Oregon, 17¢ 18¢ 1/2c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

San Francisco, April 12.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, \$4 55 1/2 @ 55 1/2; do, documentary, \$4 54.
Transfers—5 discount.
Bank of England rate of interest, 2 1/2 per cent.
New York, April 12.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers', long, \$4 57 1/2 short, \$4 90 1/2. Good commercial, from 1 1/2c lower; documentary, 95 1/2c lower.
Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 114 1/2.
U. S. Bonds—3 1/2s, 101; 4 1/2s, 112 1/2; 4s, 119 1/2.
Closed—3 1/2s, 101; 4 1/2s, 112 1/2; 4s, 125.
London, April 11.—Consols, 101 1/2-15 money; 101 13-16 account.
Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine per fine ounce, 92 1/2.
U. S. Bonds—3 1/2s, 105 1/2; 4 1/2s, 117 1/2; 4s, 121 1/2.
Closed—3 1/2s, 105.

Portland Produce Prices.

Flour—Standard brands \$5 25; country, \$4 25 @ 4 50; superfine, \$5 50 @ 5 75.
CATS—\$5.67 1/2 per bushel.
BARLEY—\$1.50 1/2 per cental.
HAY—Baled timothy, \$12.14 1/2 ton.
MILL FEED—Quotations: Middlings \$22 50 @ 25; shorts, \$20 25; chop feed \$20 25; bran \$18.
CURED MEATS—Hams, Oregon sugar cured 14¢ 15c; western 17¢ 18c; bacon, 15¢ 16c; shoulders 10¢ 11c.
LARD—Quotations are 14¢ 1/4c in kegs; 14¢ 1/2 in tins, and 15¢ 1/2c in cases.
DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, 6¢ 7c; Plummer dried 9¢ 10c.
DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitless 11¢ 12c for sun dried; 12¢ 13c for machine plums.
HOPS—15¢ 16c.
HIDES—Quotations are 15c for first-class dry; 1 1/2¢ 3/4c for green; culls, 1/2c. Sheep pelts 50¢ @ \$1.25.
BUTTER—Fancy 27 1/2¢ 30c; good to choice, 22 1/2¢ 25c; fair, 16¢ 18c. In bulk, 20¢ 25c; in brine, 25¢ 27 1/2¢.
CONDENS—Quotation \$1.00 @ 1.25 per ct.
EGGS—15c.
CHEESE—Best family, 17¢ 18c.
APPLES—Per box, \$1.25 @ 1.50.
TIMOTHY SEED—Per lb. 6¢ 8c.
CHICKENS—Doe, \$5.50 50; small and medium, \$3.50 40c.
SALMON—Columbia river, 7¢ bbl, \$10 @ 11; hf bbl, \$5 50 @ 6; bellies, hf bbl, \$12.
POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 50c, per bushel; Peerless or choice white varieties, 60c per bushel.
CEMENT—Rowendale, 7¢ bbl, \$3.00, Portland, 7¢ bbl, \$4 50 @ 4 75.
SHINGLES—Shaved, \$2 50 @ 2 75 per M.
MEATS.
BEEF—\$3.25 1/2c @ 3 1/2c gross.
PORK—6¢ 7c, net 7 1/2¢ 8c.
MUTTON—3 1/2c gross.
VEAL—5¢ 7c.

General Garfield's son Harry is reported to be matrimonially engaged to Colonel Rockwell's daughter Lulu.

"Hatcher's Run."

While we were yet before Petersburg, two divisions of our corps (the Fifth) with two divisions of the Ninth, leaving the line of works at the Weldon Railroad, were pushed out still farther to the left, with the intention of turning the enemy's right flank.

Starting out, therefore, early on the morning of Thursday, October 27, 1864, with four days' rations in our haversacks, we moved off rapidly by the left, striking the enemy's picket line about ten o'clock.

"Pop! pop! pop! Boom! boom! boom! We're in for it again, boys; so, steady on the left there, and close up."

Away into the woods we plunge in line of battle, through briars and tangled undergrowth, beneath the great trees dripping with rain. We lose the points of the compass, and halt every now and then to close up a gap in the line by bearing off to the right or left. Then forward we go through the brush again, steady on the left and guide right, until I feel certain that officers, as well as men, are getting pretty well "into the woods" as to the direction of our advance. It is raining, and we have no sun to guide us, and the moss is growing on the wrong side of the trees. I see one of our generals sitting on his horse, with his pocket compass on the pommel of his saddle, peering around into the interminable tangle of brier and brush, with an expression of no little perplexity.

Yet still on, boys, while the pickets are popping away and the rain is pouring down. The evening falls early and cold as we come to a stand in line of battle, and put up breastworks for the night.

We have halted on the slope of a ravine. Minnie-balls are singing over our heads as we cook our coffee, while sounds of axes and falling trees are heard on all sides; and still that merry "zip! zip!" goes on among the tree tops and sings us to sleep, at length as we lie down shivering under our India rubber blankets, to get what rest we may. How long we had slept I did not know, when some one shook me, and in a whisper the word passed around.

"Wake up, boys! Wake up, boys! Don't make any noise, and take care that your tin cups and canteens don't rattle. We've got to get out of this on a double jump!"

We were in a pretty fix, indeed! In placing the regiments in position, by some blunder, quite excusable no doubt in the darkness and the tangled forest, we had been unwittingly pushed beyond the main line—were in fact, quite outside the picket line! It needed only daylight to let the enemy see his game and sweep us off the boards. And daylight was fast coming in the east.

Long after, a Company A Boy, who was on picket that night, told me that, upon going to the rear somewhere about three o'clock, to cook a cup of coffee at a half extinguished fire, a cavalry picket ordered him back within the lines.

"The lines are not back there; my regiment is out yonder in front, on skirmish!"

"No," said the cavalryman; "our cavalry is the extreme picket-line, and our orders are to send in all men beyond us."
"Then take me at once to General Bragg's headquarters," said the Company A Boy.

When General Bragg learned the true state of affairs, he at once ordered out an escort of five hundred men to bring in our regiment. Meanwhile, we were trying to get back of our own accord.

"This way, men!" said a voice in a whisper ahead.

"This way, men!" said another voice in the rear.
That we were wandering about vainly in the darkness, and under no certain leadership, was evident, for I noticed in the dim light that, in our tramping about in the tangle, we had twice crossed the same fallen tree, and so must have been moving in a circle.

And now, as the day is dawning in the east, and the enemy's pickets see us trying to steal away, a large force is ordered against us, and comes sweeping down with yells and whistling bullets—just as the escort of five hundred, with re-assuring cheers, comes up from the rear to our support!

Instantly we are in the cloud and smoke of battle. A battery of artillery, hastily dragged up into position, opens on the charging line of gray with grape and canister, while from bush and tree pours back and forth the dreadful blaze of musketry. For half an hour the conflict rages fierce, and high in the dawning light and under the dripping trees—the officers shouting, and the men cheering and yelling and charging, often fighting hand to hand and with bayonets locked in deadly encounter, while the air is cut by the whistling lead, and the deep bass of the cannon wakens the echoes of the forest. But at last the musketry-fire gradually slackens, and we find ourselves out of danger.

The enemy's prey has escaped him, and, to the wonder of all, we are brought within the lines again, begrimed with smoke and leaving many of our poor fellows dead or wounded on the field.

Anxiously every man looked about for his chum and messmate, lost sight of during the whirling storm of battle in the twilight woods. And I, too, looked, but where was Andy?—From Harry M. Kieffer's "Recollections of a Drummer-boy," in St. Nicholas for April.

Cows on the prairies get accustomed to the noise of locomotive bells and whistles, and do not always clear the track until thrown off by the cowcatcher. A patented device is described by the Scientific American for squirting water for twenty rods ahead. It is calculated that this would stimulate the laziest into action.

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Market Classification of Live Stock.

Though the subject was discussed once before, the many months that have intervened have added thousands of new readers to our lists, to whom the subject will be new, and it is impossible for even the oldest hands to have a too thorough knowledge of this important subject, a technical definition of the terms employed at the greatest market in the world, cannot fail to be of interest, even to those who are tolerably conversant with them.

First in importance come hogs, as their valuation as well as number far exceed any other class of live stock. The principal grade is common to good mixed packing grades, usually designated as "common to good mixed." This grade is principal, because, notwithstanding the progressing improvement, the mass of hogs are below what would properly be called good quality. It includes, ordinarily, all that are left out of an average car load of hogs after the strictly prime heavy barrows, smooth 180 and 200 lb hogs, and the poorest skips and unmerchantable heavy hogs have been sorted out. Assuming that we have an average load of sixty hogs just as they would run from the farmer's feed lot, we will show how each grade is disposed of by "sorting," though the extent of this sorting or selecting depends entirely upon the general state of the market; for instance, when the supply is light and the demand usually active, the salesman who is supposed to be a good judge, can sell his hogs "straight," or just as they arrive, to the packers for more money than could be got by cutting the load up. But to return to the subject; out of a lot of sixty hogs taking about eight of the choicest, the Philadelphia and hard hogs would be disposed of; the "light hog" man would get about fifteen choice hogs, averaging 180 to 260 pounds; then after taking out seven skips and coarse culls there would be left thirty hogs, which properly come under the head of "common to good mixed." If the salesman thought he would not be justified in selling out his Philadelphia "top," he might sort out all of his rough packers, light hogs and skips, and sell the bulk of the lot under the head of "heavy packing and shipping."

It is impossible to observe any general rule for selling hogs, for the reason that no two lots will have just the same proportion of the different grades. One man might have such a large proportion of good heavy hogs that a buyer would be willing to take skips and all at a good round price, for the sake of getting the choice stock, while another man might have half a dozen or so prime hogs, the balance of very low quality. Herein lies the value of a competent salesman who is a good judge. Oftentimes a very high price can be got for a few hogs, which leaves the majority of such poor quality as to be obliged to sell at extremely low rates; and as a rule, it does not pay to sort out the top hogs, unless the majority are of good quality. The term good mixed naturally implies smooth, fat hogs without pregnant sows, and reasonably free from "skips" or light, tail-end pigs and stags, though frequently including good light hogs.

The safest rule for country shippers to follow, is to see that their shipments include as many heavy packing and shipping and choice light hogs, and a few skips and common mixed as possible.

Cattle in our market reports are classified as follows: "Extra," being the highly bred and thoroughly fine animals. Ordinarily "export" steers include well-fatted 1400 to 1600 lb cattle, and of a rule the choicest selections of the offering except at times when Christmas heaves are coming forward. It is a common belief that export cattle are only the most highly finished animals, but this is erroneous as plain from the fact that cattle are constantly being bought for export alive in greater or lesser numbers; but a drove of cattle of the quality referred to as "extra" is not, by any means, a common sight as this, the greatest market on the globe. Shipping cattle usually include steers from 1100 lbs upwards; "good to choice" steers are those fat and averaging 1250 to 1350 lbs, while medium, fair and common designate the next lower qualities, and too frequently represent the bulk of the offerings.

"Mixed butcher stock" includes cows, bulls, thin steers, stags and oxen.

"Stockers and feeders" are young cattle suitable for stocking the pastures or feed lots, while "milkers and springers" are fresh cows and cows in calf.

"Range cattle" include "through" Texas, Northern Texas, or those that have been driven up North when young, and grazed in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming or Dakota. These latter are usually in better condition and sell for about 50c to 100 lbs. more than the former. "Americans" are the original cattle of the northern States and Territories, while the offspring of improved bulls and Texas, or northern native cows, are known as "half-breeds."

Sheep are largely sold to shippers and exporters, if good, but to local butchers if of poor quality, while well bred but lean lots are usually taken to the country for stockers and feeders. [Drovers' Journal.]

A wealthy gentleman at Forest City, in Iowa, being somewhat skeptical as to the amount of labor which a minister would be willing to do, offered to pay such clergyman as would saw his wood for him \$1 per hour for their services. He was considerably astonished when nearly all the ministers in town came marching forward with a saw and buck prepared to accept his terms. Some of them have been working right along, four to six hours per day, Sunday excepted, ever since, and their grit will probably last as long as the skeptic's wood. They have been paid promptly for their work.

"The Thank-You Game."

"What in the world is that?" asked the young folk of Don and Dorry, and their host and hostess candidly admitted that they hadn't the slightest idea what it was. They never had heard of it before.

"Well, then, how can we play it?" insisted the little spokespeople.

"I don't know," answered Dorry, looking in a puzzled way at the door.

"All join hands and form a circle!" cried a voice.

Every one arose, and soon the circle stood expectant.

"Your dear great-great fairy godmother is coming to see you," continued the voice. "She is slightly deaf, but you must not mind that."

"Oh, no, no!" cried the laughing circle, "not in the least."

"She brings her white gnome with her," said the invisible speaker, "and don't let him know your names or he will get you into trouble."

"No, no, no!" cried the circle, wildly.

A slight stirring was heard in the hall, the doors opened and in walked the fairy godmother and her white gnome.

She was a tall, much-bent old woman, in a ruffled cap, a peaked hat and a long red cloak. He, the gnome, wore red trousers and red sleeves. The rest of his body was dressed in a white pillow-case with arm-holes cut in it. It was gathered at his belt; gathered also by a red ribbon tied around the throat; the corners of the pillow case tied with narrow ribbon formed his ears, and there was a white bandage over the eyes, and a round opening for his mouth. The godmother dragged in a large sack, and the gnome bore a stick with bells at the end.

"Let me into the ring, dears," squeaked the fairy godmother.

"Let me into the ring, dears," growled the white gnome.

The circle obeyed.

"Now, my dear," squeaked the fairy godmother, "I've brought you a bag full of lovely things, but you must know, I am under an enchantment. All I can do is to let you each take out a gift when your turn comes, but when you send me a 'Thank you,' don't let my white gnome know what it is, for if he guesses your name you must put back the gift without opening the paper. But if he guesses the wrong name, then you may keep the gift. So now begin, one at a time. Keep the magic circle moving until my gnome knocks three times."

Around went the circle, eager with fun and expectation. Suddenly the blinded gnome pounced three times with his stick, and then pointed it straight in front of him, jingling the little bells. Tommy Budd was the happy youth pointed at.

"Help yourself, my dear," squeaked the fairy godmother as she held the sack toward him. He plunged his arm into the opening and brought out a neat paper parcel.

"Hey! What did you say, dear?" she squeaked. "Take hold of the stick."

Tommy seized the end of the stick, and said, in a horse tone:

"Thank you, ma'am."

"That's John Stevens," growled the gnome. "Put it back! put it back!"

But it wasn't John Stevens, and so Tommy kept the parcel.

The circle moved again. The gnome knocked three times, and this time the stick pointed to Dorry. She tried to be polite, and direct her neighbor's hand to it, but the godmother would not hear of that.

"Help yourself, child," she squeaked, and Dorry did. The paper parcel which she drew from the sack was so tempting and pretty, all tied with ribbon, that she really tried very hard to disguise her "Thank you," but the gnome was too sharp for her.

"No, no!" he growled. "That's Dorothy Reed. Put it back! put it back!"

And poor Dorry dropped the pretty parcel into the bag again.

So the merry game went on; some escaped detection and saved their gifts; some were detected and lost them; but the godmother would not suffer those who had parcels to try again, and therefore, in the course of the game, those who failed at first succeeded after a while. When all had parcels, and the bag was nearly empty, what did that old fairy do but straighten up, throw off her hat, cap, false face, and if it wasn't Uncle George himself, very red in the face, and very glad to be out of his prison. Instantly one and all discovered that they had known all along that it was Mr. Reed.

"Ha! ha!" they laughed; "and now, let's see who the white gnome is!"

They caught him at the foot of the stairs, and were not very much astonished when Ed. Tyler came to light.

"That is a splendid game!" declared some. "Grand!" cried others. "Fine," "first-rate," "glorious," "capital," "as good as Christmas," said the rest. Then they opened their parcels, and there was great rejoicing.—St. Nicholas.

At a meeting of patriotic artisans in London the other day, to protest against the Channel tunnel, the Chairman, in his opening said: "Gentlemen, we are here to protest against this Tunnel Channel—I mean this Channel Tunnel; I mean we are met to oppose this Tunnel Channel." Here this disabled orator sat down. His confusion seems fairly to represent British ideas on the subject.

More success in converting the Chinese to Christianity has been achieved in Salt Lake than anywhere else in this country. The cause lies, according to the conductor of the work, in the use of stirring Methodist hymns. Little is done in the meetings except to sing. The music, so unlike his own, enraptures the Chinaman, and after that the conversion is easy.

A Woman's Heart.

"Lemue see," said the old man, musing with his chin on the top of his cane, and speaking in the shrill falsetto voice of age, "it must be forty-seven years since Anna Maria died, yet I can remember the very gown she wore, and the color of the long curls that hung down over her shoulders, and the red on her cheeks that was like a winter apple! Dear me! she's never faded a mite in all these years, but just sits there a-lookin' at me as she did when I brought her home. You see, there was a kink of romance tew it; and I often and often thought that if I had the power and could rite it out it would read beautifuler than a novel. The fact was Ann Maria had another beau, but that ain't no wonder, for she was the smallest and prettiest and best girl in the hull country side; but what I mean she had favored him ever so little afore I come around and began keepin' her company. Folks kind of coupled their names together, and some of 'em, to bother me, hinted that she cared a heap for him. Why, you'd orter tew hev seen him. He was slim and fine as a lady, and wore gaiter shoes, and had holler eyes; he'd never had quite enough to eat. Ann Maria care for him? Why, the girl had sense, and knew the difference between a fellow as straight as a sapling with a color like new mahogany, and such a melancholy looking specimen as that. Besides, I had a mortgage on the old homestead, and Ann Maria's father owed me money, and I did right by them. I told her of the married me I'd deed the whole thing back to her, and I did. Well, we was married, and we made as purty a couple as you ever saw in your life. Ann Maria had a setlin' out of china and linen, and I provided the house, and folks said I had the best wife in the world, and I'd got everything just as I wanted it, and s'posed it would always be so; but from the day we were married my wife failed in health and spirits, and in six months I buried her—folks said it was consumption, but it didn't run in the family. I was blind and full of pride then—but I've thought since—here the old man lowered his voice—"that mebbe all the time she loved that white-faced chap as I despised; a woman's heart, I've found out, is a queer thing, and love goes where it is sent; but if she did and married me from a sense of duty, why, all I've got to say is I've been punished too, for I loved her! Perhaps I never felt it as much as I did when I saw her lying white and peaceful in her chintz gown, with the violet on it and something round her neck that I never see before—a little cheap locket with some hair in it that wasn't mine."

"Then I mistrusted that her heart had broke, and I said solemnly as I kissed her good-bye, 'My dear, I'll never have a wife but you if I live the four-score year and ten!' And I never have, and I think mebbe she will see that I loved her truly, and forgive me at last."

The Question of Gloves.

Society insists that long, loose gloves shall be "de rigueur." The fat woman gets into them and has the satisfaction of affording infinite amusement to those who are not entirely lost to a sense of humor. Her arms look like twin bologna sausages. The women with beautiful arms spoils one of the rarest of charms. Women with thin, ugly arms alone covers her self with more or less glory. As a matter of fact no two beings are fashioned alike; many are fearfully and wonderfully made, and hands and arms are as distinctive as eyes and mouths. There are women whose arms cannot well bear more than six-buttoned gloves even in ball dress. Why should they injure their appearance by imitating an actress who would be the first to rail at such folly? Have they not taste enough to judge of effect? Admitting taste, do they not possess sufficient strength of mind to have the courage of conviction? The wearing of gloves, be they four, or six, or twenty-buttoned, is scarcely a subject upon which to wax eloquent, yet this same apparently trivial detail involves a principle, the principle of individuality, or independence of thought, or propriety in adornment. There is no such thing as senseless beauty. There is always a reason why beauty is beauty, however ignorant the many-headed may be of the course of objective pleasure.

Prestdigitateurs in Court.

His Honor Judge Wm. Kelly, the genial justice of the 6th district court, and who divides with another justice Fred G. Gedney of the 6th district the bulk of theatrical cases, had before him last week a very interesting case. The plaintiff was Hartz, the prestidigitateur and the defendant Mr. Fearing the Wall street banker. It appeared from the evidence that Fearing had engaged Hartz to give a sleight-of-hand performance at his house but had made no formal arrangement as to pay. Mr. Hartz had given his entertainment and sent Mr. Fearing a bill for \$150. This, the Wall street man regarded as excessive, so he sent him \$100. Hartz brought suit for the balance claimed \$50.

It was shown by his evidence that he had often received as high as \$150 for a single evening's performance, but he had frequently appeared for very much less. On cross examination he was asked if he had not been employed at Bunnell's Museum?

"Yes," he responded.

"What salary did you receive?"

"I decline to answer."

Judge Kelley admitted the question. "\$200 a month," responded Hartz.

For defence John Goldberg and Edgar S. Allen, prestidigitateur, were called as experts.

"Who do you consider the best sleight-of-hand performer in the United States," was asked Goldberg.

"John Goldberg," he promptly answered.

"How about Hartz and Herrmann and Allen?"

"I consider them fair."

He thought \$150 an excessive charge. Mr. Allen was asked who he considered the ablest sleight-of-hand performer in the country.

He answered: "Edgar S. Allen."

"How about Hartz, and Goldberg and Herrmann?"

"Fair."

This was the case. Judge Kelly found for the defendant Fearing, Hartz to pay the cost of the action.

Seeking Information.

The first passengers of the western-bound train to finish breakfast were coming out of the dining-room at Colfax on the Central Pacific Railroad. One, a young man from beyond Omaha, with innocent blue eyes, and looking cheerful, and as if he was full of questions, approached a man who was looking, in an indifferent sort of a way, at the train and passengers, and who was roughly dressed and wore a shaggy beard. The young man opened:

"Live 'bout here?"

"Not fur."

"Mining?"

"No."

"Got ranch?"

"No."

"Born in this country?"

"Mizoorer."

"Must follow something?"

"Bar huntin'."

"O! many bears in these mountains?"

"Good deal of 'ar in the Sary Nevada's."

"Grizzlies?"

"Grizzlies."

"Like it?"

"Yep."

"Resting?"

"Come in to get my lightin'-rods, fixed."

"Lightning-rods!"

"Lightnin'-rods."

"Have to protect your cabin!"

"Myself."

"How?"

"Lightnin' mity bad in the tops of the Sarys. Bar hunters have to wear lightnin'-rods."

"Wear them?"

"Yet. Been struck so often lately, my rods got p'int all wore off. Come in to git 'em rep'nted. One I wuz wearin' yesterday got too blunt, an' didn't take lightnin' good. Got my pipe broke by the lightnin', and boot-heels busted off."

"Thunder! How do you stoop with one?"

"Got two hinges in 'em. One at the bend in the knees, an' one above."

The bell rang. The young man rolled on toward where the sun makes his couch.—Exchange.

HEN'S EGGS TWELVE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—At St. Eloi, in the Faubourg St. Antoine in France, a nestful of eggs was found under the ruins of the old palace where King Dagobert lived. So they knew that 1200 years before some hen had stolen her nest, just as our hens do nowadays, and had been disturbed, and left the nest before the eggs had been set upon. The workmen who, in clearing the ruins to build the old church that still stands there, had found the nest, were going to throw away the eggs, but the Abbe Denis, who was then curate of the parish, remembering that wheat had grown from grains that were found with the mummies in Egyptian tombs, which must have been 3000 years old, thought there might be life in these old eggs. He set them under one of his good, motherly old hens, and sure enough, in twenty-one days she came off the nest with a fine brood of "King Dagobert" chickens, as they have ever since been called. The breed has been carefully kept ever since, and the Dagobert fowls have so increased that the abbe of the parish has organized a sale of "King Dagobert" eggs for the benefit of the poor of his parish.

\$60 a week in your own town. 50 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. H. LOTT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Port Townsend, W. T.

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

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

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

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

BEST

business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.



Le. Richman's Golden Balsam No. 1 Cures Chancres, it is a second degree; sores on the legs and body; syphilis (catarrh, disease) Scaly, and all primary forms of the disease. Price, \$3 00 per Bottle.

Le. Richman's Golden Balsam No. 2 Cures Tertiary, Mercurial, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Pains in the Joints, Ulcers, Throat, Syphilitic Rash, Lumps, etc., and eradicates all diseases from the system, whether caused by bad treatment or abuse of mercury, leaving the blood pure and healthy. Price, \$5 00 per Bottle.

Le. Richman's Golden Spanish Antidote for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, etc. Price, \$3 50 per Bottle.

Le. Richman's Golden Spanish Injection, a wash for cure of Gleet, Stricture, disease of the Urethra and Bladder, etc. Price, \$1 50 per Bottle.

Le. Richman's Golden Ointment for the effective healing of Syphilitic Sores and Eruptions. Price, \$1 60 per Bottle.

Also Agents for Le. Richman's Golden Pills, for weakness, loss of physical powers and all diseases arising from abuse and excess or overwork. Price, \$3 00 per Box.

Sent everywhere C.O.D., securely packed per Express. C. F. RICHARDS & Co., Agents, 47 & 49 Sansome street, corner Clay, San Francisco, Cal.

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Etc.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds at Lowest Price
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1882.

A BOOM FOR PORT TOWNSEND.

The following is the full text of a Bill to appropriate \$27,000 for the erection of a government building at Port Townsend, together with the favorable report thereon by the Congressional committee on Public Buildings.

A BILL

FOR THE ERECTION OF A PUBLIC BUILDING AT PORT TOWNSEND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the custom-house, bonded warehouse, post-office, and other government offices, at the city of Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

REPORT;

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDING AND GROUNDS HAVING CONSIDERED BILL H. R. 1932, BEG LEAVE TO REPORT THEREON AS FOLLOWS:

In its relations to commerce, Port Townsend, the port of entry of the Puget Sound customs district, occupies a place of considerable prominence.

The shipping of this district already exceeds that of more than one-half of the entire States, and of nearly four-fifths of such districts in the United States.

During the same time the tonnage of American vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at this port was exceeded by that of only 4 of the 125 ports of entry of the United States; the tonnage of foreign vessels in this trade was exceeded by such tonnage at less than one-fifth of these ports; the tonnage of American ocean steamers in this trade was exceeded at only 2 of these 125 ports, and the tonnage of foreign ocean steamers in the same trade is exceeded at only 10 of these.

Over 300,000,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 tons of coal, 10,000,000 cans of salmon, large quantities of farm and orchard produce, and various other domestic commodities are annually exported from this district.

Within the last five years the collections made at this port have been: Customs, \$68,835.45; Marine hospital tax, \$19,221.93; steamboat tax, \$10,659.55; fines, penalties and forfeitures, \$4,479.03; emolument fees, \$6,385.02; making a total of \$109,581.01.

These statistics, derived from official sources, mark this as a port of no small importance to the commerce and revenues of the country. Constituting the entrepot of the "Mediterranean of the Pacific," with its numerous bays, estuaries, and islands, with its 1594 miles of shore line, its extensive fisheries and other fast expanding industries, with rapid development of the mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing industries and resources of its adjacent

country, and with the immeasurable advantages soon to flow into its lap from the completion of that great transcontinental railway which terminates upon its shore, it must soon stand among the first ports of the nation.

In view of these facts, your committee recommend the passage of the substitute for said bill herewith presented.

The reasons sets forth in the above report for having the building constructed by our national government would seem to be amply sufficient to convince all of the merit of the bill. The only reason why the much-needed work has not been done long ago is because we have had no votes or other power in Congress, and have been able to get only such appropriations as our entreaties could secure.

THE editor of the "Post-Intelligencer," in answer to our strictures upon his course in urging that the president should have signed the Chinese bill simply to make votes for the republican party, retorts by calling us a "crank" on that question. He however carefully avoids any allusion to the point raised by us.

La Conner is taking unto herself metropolitan habits. Among her latest acquisitions is a banking house conducted by Messrs. Jas. A. Gilliland & Co. Mr. G. is a stirring, enterprising and thoroughly reliable man, having occupied various positions of trust to the satisfaction of the public.

THE liberal amount of advertising patronage enjoyed by this paper since the opening of the present year does something more than compel us to issue an enlarged edition every week. It demonstrates that Port Townsend is making substantial growth, and that business of all kinds is in a healthy condition.

JUDGE Greene holds that the Sunday law is binding, and that immunities allowed under it to hotels, drug stores, livery stables, &c., do not allow liberty for any one to sell under mere cover of such establishments.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there was found on the beach below Point Wilson and in Jefferson county, a ship's jolly boat, clinker built, of English make, of white color. Said boat is now in my possession, at this place, and in good condition.

Dated at Port Townsend, this 17th day of April, A. D., 1882. T. TORJUSEN, Wreckmaster, Jefferson county, W. T. 10:4w.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Examination of Jefferson county, W. T., on Wednesday, May 3, 1882, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the public school house, in Port Townsend, for the purpose of examining applicants for teachers' certificates. V. M. HANCOCK, County Superintendent Schools Jefferson county, W. T.

A Paying Business.

AGENTS WANTED. We want an active, intelligent agent in every county, to take orders for The People's Cyclopaedia. It is a whole library condensed into two super royal octavo volumes. Illustrated with numerous colored maps and over 5,000 engravings, and brought down to 1881. This Treasury of Universal Knowledge is adapted to all people in all places.

Gems of Department.

This book gives the minutiae of every day behavior in good society so thoroughly that all can understand and learn. It is a teacher of etiquette, a guide to learning, a book of beauty and a work of art. It is emphatically a book for every household, and the best of the kind published. Size 5 1/2 by 8 inches; over 600 pages. Illustrated fully and artistically. Price, only \$2.50. Sold by subscription. Agents: L. L. Bancroft & Co., Publishers, 721 Market street, San Francisco, California.

Notice to Creditors!

Estate of Gregory Baier, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Gregory Baier, deceased, of said estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his residence, on San Juan Island, San Juan County, Washington Territory, or the same will be forever barred.

E. P. BAIER, Executor of Gregory Baier, dec'd. Dated this 10th day of April, 1882. 9 4w

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

Notice is hereby given that THOMAS J. WEEKES has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of the Probate Court, at his office, in Friday Harbor, W. T., on Saturday the 27th day of May, A. D. 1882, in and to the will of the late J. S. Carter, of the 1st of sw qr of sec. 1, tp. 35 N, R 3 west. He names as witnesses: Robert Firth, Joseph Sandwith, Sr., Peter Nelson and Israel Katz all of San Juan, San Juan County, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES M. FLEMING has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge or in his absence, the Clerk of the Probate Court, at his office, in Friday Harbor, W. T., on Saturday the 27th day of May, A. D. 1882, on Pre-emption D S No 3681, for the nw qr of sw qr of section 28, township 35 north, range 3 west. He names as witnesses: Alexander Ross, Thomas Sutcliffe and E. P. Baier all of San Juan, and John Kelly of Friday Harbor, San Juan county, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber

UNITED STATES District Land Office, Olympia, Washington Territory. NOTICE is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," JAMES S. WOODMAN, of Jefferson County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the lots 2, 3, sw qr of ne qr and se qr of sw qr of section No. 12, in township No. 25 North, Range No. 2 west of the Willamette Meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described Land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 6th day of April, A. D., 1882. J. T. BROWN, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," BENJAMIN WRIGHT, of King County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the sw qr of se qr of section No. 13, in Township No. 25 north, range 2 west of the Willamette Meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described Land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 6th day of April, A. D., 1882. J. T. BROWN, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," WILLIAM DALY, of King County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the lot 6 of section No. 13, in township No. 25 north, range 2 west, of the Willamette Meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described Land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 25th day of March, A. D., 1882. J. T. BROWN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," WILLIAM DALY, of King County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the lot 6 of section No. 13, in township No. 25 north, range 2 west, of the Willamette Meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described Land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof. Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 25th day of March, A. D., 1882. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Francis W. James, WATER STREET, - - - PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Exchange on San Francisco Bought and Sold Money to Loan at low rates, on Approved Security County Orders or Scrip, and Foreign Exchange, Purchased Cash advances made and Vessels disbursed. Consignments solicited Money remitted to all parts of England, and Collections Made HONORABLE DEALING GUARANTEED Reference, by permission, The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, V. I and San Francisco, Cal.

AT GROSS BROS. RELIABLE GOODS At the Lowest Prices, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, BOOTS and SHOES, Clothing, Hats and Caps, TRUNKS AND VALISES, ETC. SAN FRANCISCO STORE, Port Townsend, W. T. Incorporated in 1864.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. of California. Fire Only. CAPITAL paid up in gold \$300,000 00. Premiums since organization \$3,851,412 07. Losses since organization 1,757,278 00. Assets Jan. 1, 1882 584,332 83. Surplus for Policy-Holders 674,577 83. Income, 1881 330,940 90. Re-Insurance Reserve 171,413 65. Net Surplus over everything 203,164 08. DIRECTORS: J. L. L. Baker, W. T. Garrett, John Currey, J. F. Houghton, L. N. Shepard, J. S. Carter, Chas. Belding, C. C. Burr, H. L. Dodge, Chauncey Taylor, John Sinclair. OFFICERS: J. F. HOUGHTON, President. J. L. N. SHEPARD, Vice President. CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, General Agent. Agents at all prominent places on the Coast. SUPERVISORS FOR OREGON BRANCH: J. McCracken, J. McCracken & Co. C. H. LEWIS, Allen & Lewis. P. WASSERMAN, P. Wasserman & Co. LADD & TILTON, Bankers. The "Home Mutual" by an unflinching adherence to legitimate land marks with a ripe experience and successful career, a strict devotion to one special department of the business, with an ample capital and increasing resources, together with a straightforward, honorable course of conduct in the current transactions of business, AND THE JUST AND SPEEDY ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES, has well earned the enviable position as the Leading Fire Insurance Company on the Pacific Coast AND FROM YEAR TO YEAR LEADS ALL COMPETITORS, LOCAL, EASTERN AND FOREIGN, IN THE AMOUNT OF PREMIUM RECEIPTS FROM THE ENTIRE COAST. GEORGE L. STORY, Portland, Manager for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. D. B. BUSH, Jr., Special Agent and Adjuster. Thos. Phillips, Agent, Port Townsend. Capt. Thomas Phillips is the only commissioned MARINE Agent for Hulls north of Portland, Oregon.

JOHN LAW, Watch-maker and Jeweler Central Hotel Building Port Townsend, W. T Dealer in Waltham, Elgin and Springfield Watches. All kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing, -Done in the- Best Manner, - AT - Reasonable prices Work sent from Any part of the SOUND, Will receive PROMPT ATTENTION SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DRUGS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Stationery Wholesale and Retail, by N. D. HILL & SON Port Townsend, W. T. DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, TRUSSES, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Patent Medicines of all kinds, A Large Assortment. SOAPS, POMADES, PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, WALL PAPER, BRUSHES, Etc. And all articles for the Toilet. Quick sales and small profits. PRESCRIPT'NS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

PUGET SOUND ARGUS. SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1882.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Thos. Philips is quite ill. Hon. J. C. Horr arrived from Olympia last Saturday. Mr. G. W. O'Brien has removed from Port Discovery to Seattle. DELEGATE BRENTS has our thanks for valuable Congressional documents. THE ROAD leading to Port Discovery is being greatly improved by county labor. WE have heard a rumor, that J. A. J. Shaw, formerly of Dungeness, is dead. A CONFERENCE of Congregational ministers took place at La Conner last week. THE La Conner public school was to open this week, with Miss Josie Bradley as teacher. THE first mutterings of a journalistic storm at and near La Conner have been distinctly heard. IT is said that the insurance companies are about \$30,000 out of pocket in the recent Dayton fire. MR. THOS. PAYNE, a customs employee under inspector Izett, of San Juan Co., was in town last week and called on us. AT last accounts the steamer Dispatch was ashore on Shaw's Island, in the lower Sound. IT is thought she can be got off with a little damage to her. IT is stated that Thomas Nest, the noted caricaturist, is about to retire from business with the Harpers, having made enough to support himself in comfort. REV. J. R. THOMPSON, of Olympia, arrived here on Saturday last, and filled the Presbyterian pulpit on Sunday, morning and evening. MR. LANDES is making extensive improvements on the Dennison property and is moving part of the large building to a vacant lot in the block just north of there. H. P. ISAACS, of Walla Walla, is about to build a flour mill at Prescott, W. T., with a capacity of 300 barrels daily, the machinery for which will cost him \$37,000. THE arrivals in Portland now aggregate about 4,000 per month by the steamer. Most of these people are seeking homes in Oregon and Washington Territory. THE anti-polygamy Mormons held a conference at Independence, Mo., thanking Congress for passing and the President for signing the bill restricting this abomination. THERE are now seventy-seven Lodges of United Workmen in the jurisdiction of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, with an average membership of fifty persons, and an aggregate membership of nearly 4000. LABS BROWN, the slayer of Jeffries on Orcas Island, is to be taken to Seattle to have a hearing before Judge Greene, of habeas corpus sued out in his behalf by C. M. Bradshaw, Esq. THE first issue of the "Cheney Sentinel," F. C. Montgomery Editor and publisher, has reached us. It makes a very creditable showing and reveals the fact that the "man at the wheel" is an old hand. Success to it. MEETING of the Board of examination for school teachers, on Wednesday, May 31, at the public school house in Port Townsend. So says Miss Hancock, the county school superintendent, in today's ARGUS. APPOINTED.—Mr. Wm. Hancock, of Chimacum, has been appointed assistant keeper in the Tatoosh light house. He will enter upon the duties of his new position at once. Willie is a good boy, and we wish him success. THE soldiers of Fort Townsend have been down to this place a few times with government mules which they are training for Col. Chambers' expedition through the Quilente valley. The animals are being taught to follow loose, in regular pack train fashion. THERE will be no services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church either next Sabbath or the Sabbath after. The church building is being removed, under contract, by Mr. O. H. Holcombe, to a lot near Mrs. Fowler's residence. Next Sabbath Rev. J. B. Alexander, the pastor, expects to preach in Chimacum. THE ALASKA STEAMER.—The City of Chester will make the round trip between San Francisco, Portland, British Columbia and Juneau every month. Should any delay occur, Portland passengers and freight will be taken to Astoria, and save the steamship the time of going up the river to Portland. No freight will be brought from San Francisco to British Columbia ports by this steamer.

COAL CHARTERS.—Ship Belvidere has been chartered another year to carry coal from Departure Bay to Wilmington. The ship Alaska also under engagement for another year for the same business, as well as the Enoch Talbot, for three trips and the bark Germania for one trip.—"Post-Intelligencer." THE "Independent," published at Washington D. C., has reached our table. This is a monthly journal, filled with excellent reading matter, but it is difficult to judge of the particular field aimed to be occupied by the new publication. THE mammoth mercantile business of A. T. Stewart Co. in New York is to be closed out. Since the death of the head of the firm there has been no one with ambition and ability to continue the business. WE have received a copy of "Copp's Land Owner," published at Washington, D. C. It is a valuable journal, well calculated to command the support of those who want information about our land laws. THE Brooklyn "Times" is, and always has been a Republican, but it hits somebody in this mean way: "It is to be seen whether the American people do not finally conclude that Guiteau is the most respectable of this crowd of assassins. He did not skulk behind an anonymous signature, nor fire his pistol into a dead man's coffin." ONE-FIFTH of all the oysters brought to New York go to England. With American beef, pork, fruit, canned goods, flour, corn and oysters, the raw material from this side of the water seems to be largely represented. And yet there are Britons who believe that all these things are grown better in England and sold cheaper than in any other part of the world. IT is now rumored that CONKLING is to write the life of SALMON P. CHASE, at which two men have already tried their hands and failed to please his exacting daughter. The lordly Roscoe as a literary man would be as great a sensation as the pugnacious BLAINE in a conservative Congregational pulpit. WE learn from the Detroit "Free Press" that "the Grand Jury of Bucks County, Pa., have declared the jail unfit for gentlemen to live in." This must be very annoying to the high toned swells of that region. WHEN Vermont was first admitted into the Union it was given two Representatives in Congress. This number was afterwards increased to six. Now, after a period of ninety years, the State returns to the original number. FOR a good Cigar, Imported or Domestic, go to O. H. HOLCOMBE'S. COMMUNICATED. PORT TOWNSEND, April 17, 1882. ED. ARGUS; DEAR SIR: My attention having been called to an article which you published in your paper of April 14th, in reference to the need of pilots in Juan de Fuca straits, and mentioned therein my name as stating it being an absurdity that no pilots were required, I wish to state to you that I never made such an assertion nor expressed myself in anyway regarding the pilot business. I have been in these waters three different times and never employed a pilot before—and should not have done so on this occasion, but I been well, the reason of which is plain when I state that Mr. McAlmond was the second pilot that spoke me at Cape Flattery, the first one being Capt. Oliver who asked me \$100 for piloting to Royal Roads, which I thought was too high; when Capt. McAlmond spoke me and asked \$75 for his services I accepted them. Voluntary pilotage I think is all that is required for the waters of Juan de Fuca straits, and if their charges are moderate, as the one that I paid to Capt. McAlmond, no doubt many ship owners would employ them; but as a shipmaster of 29 years' experience, I must state that I am strongly opposed to any compulsory pilot law, and hope the people of Washington Territory will always uphold the present system and not lay a burdensome tax on ships in the way of a compulsory pilot law. Hoping you will insert this in your valuable paper, in order to refute the false statement made therein, on the afore-mentioned date. I am, respectfully, NICHOLAS KIRBY, Master Jeremiah Thompson. All we need to say is that the information embodied in the article referred to came to us directly from the pilot himself, and either we misunderstood him or he must have misunderstood Capt. Kirby. We do not believe there was any intentional misrepresentation done—certainly not the part of this journal—hence we are glad to give place to Capt. Kirby's statement in order to correct an error.

Carlyle's Advice to a Friend. Extract from a letter.) Diligence, unweakened steadfast Endurance; like the stars unobscuring, unretiring; This is the scepter with which man rules his Destiny; and though fragile as a reed, removes mountains, spiritual as well as physical. You speak about books and the want of an aim in your studies. Herein I believe your own best judgment must be your best guide. Whenever you feel a call—a genuine wish for knowledge, it is the safest for you to follow it. Only be sure you avoid dilettantism in all things; be sure you do not take up a subject merely because it is singular and will get you credit but because you really love it, and feel pursuing it. For the first all sorts of knowledge are available in our day, and the true following of almost any path will lead you into the Temple of Philosophy, which is the best end of them all. As to writing—for the present I will neither advise nor dissuade you. If you have any heartfelt interest in any literary matter, any idea that gives you no rest till it be uttered commit it to paper and if circumstances favor, to the press, the sooner the better. Only if you have no such interest, no such idea, do not in any wise regard it a misfortune, most probably it is a blessing, for the sweetest of fruit is the longest in ripening, but simply as a sign that your vocation as yet is not to impart but to acquire. Meanwhile tell me always what you project and accomplish in the way of study and reading, and for your own private use keep plentiful note books on which let your pen be often occupied. BLAINE'S POLICY.—Mr. Blaine's position upon our foreign policy, stated as briefly as words can convey it, is this: He is opposed to an intervention of British influence upon this continent; is in favor of a complete restoration of American trade and commerce with the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, the South American republics, Brazil, and the entire Western Hemisphere. He protests against England being permitted to assist Chili in obliterating the government or the people of Peru, in order that Chili may obtain the mere sovereignty, while England seizes millions upon millions of value of guano and nitrates, now of inestimable value to the whole world as fertilizers. He insists that Great Britain shall not be allowed in any such a way to break this continent up and convert it by piecemeal to its own use and behoof.—"Bulletin." "PUCK" has an excellent cartoon on the Rosecrans letter. It represents the tomb of GARFIELD, marked Fame, around which several hyenas, labeled with the names of the newspapers which have assailed the dead President, are prowling and trying to tear open the new made grave. At one side a number of other hyenas, each bearing "306" medal have been trying to pull down the monument, but a thunder bolt from heaven has snapped in two, and the whole gang is falling into the gulf of oblivion. The contempt for this attract on GARFIELD'S memory could not be put in more forcible style. GENERAL ROSECRANS has undertaken a nasty job. He will not make many friends by assailing the memory of dead men. It would have been the wiser course for him to have entirely ignored the Garfield-Chase letter. Had he done so he would not have been forced to denounce ex-Secretary STANTON as a liar and forger, as he represented to have done yesterday. Quarreling with dead men is not likely to establish his reputation for courage.—S. F. "Chronicle." \$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barkley street New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars. JUST received at Jas. Jones', a large lot of Seaside, double, elephant drawing paper, Drawing pencils, tracing cloth, etc. STANDARD screw fastened boots and shoes. We make a speciality of standard screw fastened Boots and shoes. Only screwed shoes made. U. S. Government have used nothing else for eight years. Millions of pairs worn. Best goods for Parents, farmers, Mechanics and children. Sold by GROSS BROS., Port Townsend, W. T. Mr. Korter has made a nice improvement in his barber-shop. We venture to say that he has a shop as neatly fitted up as any on the Sound. He has also fitted up a bathroom for salt and fresh water baths. He has done his best to have one of the finest shops, and is master of his profession. REMOVED! The Jee Wah Wash House has been moved from Water Street, between Waterman & Katz' and Dalgard's, to a large house near Water St., on Madison, at edge of salt water. Patrons will please bear in mind. Nothing Else Could Do It. PETALUMA, Cal., Dec. 14, 1880. H. H. WARNER & CO.: Sirs—For five years I was afflicted with Kidney and Liver troubles. I used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and it did for me what no other medicine has ever done—relieved and cured me. Any one doubting the truth of the foregoing statement, can receive further information by addressing me. TRUMEN BELDEN. The Complete Home. By Mrs. McNAIR WRIGHT. This work is a complete Domestic Educator and Practical Household Lawgiver, containing The Foundation of a Home, Household Economy, Sickness and Health, Domestic Industry, Hospitality, Our Children, Beauty in the Home, Good Manners, Attention to Dress, How to Make Home Happy, The Model Home, Methods of Working, etc. An ornament to Parlor or Library. This complete work, of nearly 600 pages, is sold by subscription. Agents Wanted. Address A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market Street, San Francisco.

The Popovins Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Bile, Humors, Female Complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. A ROYAL GENTLEMAN, By JUDAH TOLSTOY, author of "A Fool's Errand," "Beasts Without Straw," "Figs and Thistles," "The Invisible Empire," etc., showing the typical young Southerner before, during and since the war, together with his relations, personal, political and legal, with the typical Slave girl of beauty, intelligence and subsequent refinement. A thrilling story, as interesting as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but more intensely real. Large 12mo of 334 pages, and 16 full-page illustrations. Price \$2.50; sold by subscription. Agents Wanted. Address A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market Street, San Francisco. The Staunch New Steamer HELEN Leaves Port Discovery for Port Townsend EVERY DAY at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Port Townsend for Port Discovery at 4 P. M. 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Specimens of Stone intended to illustrate quarries of building material, should be in rough cubes not over 5 inches, so as to admit of being finished at Washington of a uniform size of 4-inch cubes. Specimens of Indian stone work of all kinds, such as were formerly used by the natives: Spear heads, arrow points, and other archaeological collections usually found in old shell heaps and deserted sites of former dwellings. Indian carved work of all kinds. Minerals, Metals, Fossils, varieties of wood, to show the products of our forests, finished so as to show the grain and texture; Skins of birds and beasts, taken off so as to allow of being mounted; specimens of fish, shells and molluscs, as fresh as possible so as to be fit for preserving in alcohol; In short, everything which will illustrate the products of the country. All specimens sent to me should give the donor's name and address in full, with particulars as to locality where procured, &c. On arrival here, they will be properly labeled with the name of the person presenting them, and forwarded at once to Washington, where due credit for the gift will be awarded. Address: JAMES G. SWAN, Agent U. S. National Museum, Port Townsend, W. T. THE LARGEST AND ONLY COMPLETE TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST. PALMER & REY, SUCCESSORS TO MILLER & RICHARD SCOTCH TYPE FOUNDERS, 205 & 207 Leidesdorff, and 529 Commercial Streets, CHICAGO OFFICE, 173 MONROE STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. We keep on hand the largest stock of American Fancy Type ever kept on this Coast, together with a complete stock of Miller & Richard's Scotch Type, and can furnish at a moment's notice anything in the Printers' line from a bodkin to a Cylinder Press. We have a very large stock of New and Second-hand Printing Presses of all makes and sizes. We are sole agents for, and keep in stock, Campbell Cylinder Presses, Gottrell & Mansook ditto, also Peerless, Clippel, Jowet, Gordon and Washington Jobbers, Washington Hand Presses, new Excelsior Steam Engines (part the thing for printers), Tack Water Motors, Gum Paper Cutters and a full line of Sanborn's Bookbinders' Machinery. Our Fidelity Roller Competition and Peerless Printing Inks are considered the best in use. Have you used our Perfection plates? They save editorial work and composition, and therefore save money. Send for our Catalogue. REMEMBER—No House on this Coast can compete with us in Quality of Goods. Sole proprietor WILDWOOD brands Old Bourbon Sole Agent W. J. LEMP'S St. Louis BEER. D. A. JENNINGS. IMPORTER AND JOBBER Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fine Wines and Brandies. SEATTLE, W. T. Old Wildwood. This favorite brand of Old Bourbon whisky of which D. A. Jennings is Sole Proprietor, comes from one of the largest and best distilleries in Kentucky. The goods are pure, full proof, GUARANTEED, and will more than compete with any of the numerous brands of so called Old Bourbon now on the market. For sale from store, and in jobbing lots direct from Distillery. Cigars and Tobacco. Eastern Cigars of all brands; also California; full stock of both on hand and for sale at San Francisco prices. Groceries. A complete stock of Fancy as well as staple goods in this line, all of which would ask your inspection of. Wool, Hides, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes—Anything, in fact, taken in exchange for Goods, or, Cash paid for same. D. A. JENNINGS, Importer and wholesale Dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. SEATTLE, W. T. P. O. Box 258. Send for Jennings' Price List. James Jones, Agent for "Wildwood," at Port Townsend.

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We cheerfully present in our columns the open letter of C. M. Bradshaw, Esq., to Alonzo Leland, of Idaho. Mr. Bradshaw has represented these counties in the Legislature many times, and his conduct as a representative has been unselfish, able, fearless and conscientious. If Mr. Leland's article was read only by the Western Washington people, no answer would be necessary; but as it reaches other communities he has (we think wisely) concluded to answer by a published letter.

A NOTE from Rev. Jno. Reid, written in Portland, informs us that he will be home tomorrow and resume his routine church duties. His subjects on Sunday will be: morning—"Pilgrims;" evening—"Church Bells and their lessons." On Sunday, the 30th inst., he will preach the funeral sermon of the late Mrs. Eisenbeis.

Hanson & Co's Improvements at Tacoma

"Pierce County News."

Among the many indications that the Puget Sound country is entering upon an era of remarkable prosperity and development but few are more suggestive than the movements to enlarge the cutting capacity of Hanson & Co's mill at Tacoma. Year in and year out this well conducted establishment has pursued the even tenor of its way, furnished always a prime article of lumber, and shipping annually its millions of feet to distant markets, its products being well known in California, South America, Australia, China, the Sandwich Islands and localities even more remote than either of those just named. With all their facilities for work, however, the company find themselves unable to supply the constantly increasing demand for the product of the mills and are now busily engaged in enlarging the capacity of their fine establishment. A "News" reporter called upon Mr. Geo. Atkinson the courteous mill superintendent with a request for information in the premises resulted in his being referred to Mr. George W. Bullene, the master mechanic, to whom the "News" is indebted for the following facts.

The proposed improvements embrace a new planing mill, a machine and blacksmith shop, and an entirely new main structure, to be built over the present one.

The planing mill which is practically completed and ready for occupancy is 145 feet in length by 45 in width and will be capable of turning out from 36 M to 40 M of dressed lumber per day.

The machine and blacksmith shop is 80 feet long by 30 in width, three stories high with a store room occupying the entire superficial area of the ground floor. The machine shop will be fully equipped for making and repairing all kinds of machinery and its completeness may be inferred from the fact that all the new machinery required in the new mill will be built in the new shops. The blacksmith shop will, of course, be equally complete in its appointments.

The new mill structure will be 212 feet long by 76 in width with an annex 14x56, and as before stated will be built over the present structure which latter will be removed when the new building is completed. The additions to the present machinery will consist of one 52 inch steam gang saw, one double circular, one resaw, one gang edger, 5 trimmers and one resaw fitted with a Trescott steam feed.

In addition to these, instead of the present unsafe arrangements of slab fires adjoining the mill, a slab chain with cross chains will run the whole length of the mill carrying refuse matter far to the rear where it will be consumed without endangering the vast structure by fire. It is expected that it will require at least one year to complete the proposed improvements which when completed will certainly place the Tacoma mills in the front rank of such establishments. The mills under the new arrangements will cut from 150 M to 175 M per day, or say, from 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 feet per year, allowing the mill to be run on full time.

Mr. Geo. W. Bullene, under whose supervision these great and important changes are to take place, is well fitted for the work, having held responsible positions in the Port Madison and Port Gamble mills for many years.

In addition to their immense lumber business Hanson & Co. carry a very large stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware and ship stores. They do an extensive wholesale and retail business and are prepared to job a bill on favorable terms. It would be hard to ask for an article which they are not prepared to furnish from their well selected stock.

Delinquent Tax Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE }
Jefferson Co. W. T. }
All taxes for the year 1881 remaining unpaid are now delinquent and unless paid on or before the first day of May next, will be advertised and sold according to law. Taxes received at C. C. Bartlett & Co's store.
B. S. MILLER,
10-1w Sheriff of Jefferson Co., W. T.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 18, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that MART NELSON, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the Probate Court, at his office in New Dungeness, W. T., on Friday the 26th day of May A. D. 1882 on Pre-emption D. S. No. 5229, for the NW 1/4 of sec 23, T. 31 N., R. 11 West. He names as witnesses: John Fleming, Owen McCallan, Lyman Stephen and W. T. Crosby all of Pysht, Clallam county, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 18, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that JOHN FLEMING has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the Probate Court, at his office in New Dungeness, W. T., on Friday the 26th day of May, A. D. 1882, on homestead application, No. 497, for the NW 1/4 of sec 23, T. 31 N., R. 11 West. He names as witnesses: Mart Nelson, Owen McCallan, Lyman Stephen and W. T. Crosby all of Pysht, Clallam county, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register.

AN OPEN LETTER.

MR. A. LELAND, EDITOR "LEWISTON TELLER": SIR—
In your paper of the 6th of April, in answering an article of the "Clarke County Register," upon the Walla Walla convention of 1878, you use the following language:

It is true that Larrabee and Bradshaw did oppose these northern counties in the convention, pretending that they were not opposed to including them if they could be included. But the general object of the convention was that the real motive of their opposition was that it would give the balance of power in the state to the people east of the Cascades and defeat the ambition of these gentlemen for positions under the new state government.

The motives here imputed to Judge Larrabee and myself in our opposition to including North Idaho within the new state are of such a mean, selfish and unworthy character that to remain silent would imply confession of guilt, and I therefore, in my own behalf, as also in vindication of Larrabee who is not now a resident here, and probably may never know that such an uncharitable thought as this language presents were ever entertained by any one, claim the right to present the facts as they occurred, and permit a reasoning public to judge.

The Washington Territory Legislature had at the session of 1877 passed an act to provide for calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people of the Territory, to frame a constitution for the state of Washington, and to provide for submitting the same to the electors of the territory for adoption or rejection. The only reference to North Idaho is contained in the eleventh section, and is in the following words:

That the counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Percés, in the Territory of Idaho, are requested to elect a delegate to said convention, who shall be a member of said convention with the privilege of the floor, but shall not be entitled to a vote, and the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated as the compensation of said delegate.

That it was the intention and design of the Legislature that the convention would devise some means whereby the three northern counties of Idaho should be acquired is manifest and undoubted. But how was that to be done? This was the most difficult question presented to the convention. The convention had no power to legislate, and the constitution had no force until ratified by Congress. Two plans were presented; one that of framing a constitution for Washington in accordance with its present boundaries, and presenting along with our petition for admission a petition setting forth the isolated position of North Idaho unless incorporated with us; the other, the plan that was adopted that of ignoring the boundaries of the territories of Idaho and Washington, established by Congress, and undertaking to carve out a state with such boundaries as we might conclude were satisfactory to us. For the former at the outset, were: A. S. Abernethy, President, of Cowlitz, O. P. Lacy, of Walla Walla, G. H. Steward, of Clarke, H. B. Emery, of Kitsap, L. B. Andrews, of King, C. H. Larrabee, of Island, B. F. Dennison, of Thurston, Edward Eldridge of Whatcom, and myself. For the latter plan were: J. V. O'Dell, of Whitman, W. A. George, of Walla Walla, S. M. Gilmore, of Klickitat, S. A. Wait, of Columbia, F. Henry, of Linn, and D. B. Hannah, of Pierce. Subsequently Judge Dennison changed to the latter plan, leaving the convention as eight in favor of restricting our boundaries, unless Congress would first consent, to seven for including the counties mentioned in Idaho. Thus the vote stood until on the morning of the last working day of the sitting, Mr. Lacy changed his mind, moved a reconsideration, voted for including North Idaho within the boundaries, and it was so included by a vote of eight to seven. Was it corrupt and vicious motives that actuated all these men to oppose your plan? And how could the convention have a general belief that corrupt motives actuated us, when nine out of the fifteen members had a large part of the time acted with us, and on a final vote you had a majority of only one? The thought never occurred to me that any member of the convention was looking through the vista of years that must elapse before we could be admitted, and planning for his selection to an office. It seemed to me that it was with other and different motives that we were seeking to form a state. We of Puget Sound felt and still feel that for the want of political power in Congress, railroads were and are being diverted from terminating on our shores, and the general development of this part of the territory was being postponed for a generation. We were and are in leading strings, and desired the rights of self-government and the privileges of citizens. There were then, and are now, innumerable reasons pressing upon the people of this section of the territory causing them earnestly to desire to throw off the territorial condition. We were desirous of obtaining admission with North Idaho if we could, but to be admitted without her if she could not be obtained. Western Washington moved first in the matter of nominating delegates at large, and Messrs. George and Gilmore, of Eastern, and Eldridge, of Western Washington, were nominated by the republicans of Western Washington—and were all elected. Col. Larrabee was nominated by the democratic party, of this judicial district, and it being conceded by all that he was a fit man for the place and imbued with a desire for immediate admission, he had no opposition and received almost the united vote of the district. A convention of delegates from this council district, representing the republican party, convened at this place at a time when I was confined with a serious illness, and no one was permitted to visit my room except those caring for me and the members of my family, and the convention nominated me not only without my solicitation but some days elapsed after the adjournment before I knew that I was thus honored, and I was elected by a large majority of the voters of the district, and was nominated

and elected (as I believe) for the reason that I was earnest in my desire for state government at the earliest period possible.

When the proposition to include North Idaho within our boundaries was mooted, I saw in it the defeat of the whole scheme of the Walla Walla convention, and saw that it would be impossible for Washington to get in under our constitution unless North Idaho was admitted also, and that seemed to me under the scheme of ignoring the boundaries established by Congress and attempting to set up a government in contempt of existing law, was a delusive hope. I urged upon the floor of the convention that we must stay out unless Idaho was admitted with us, and the answer given by you was "that you did not want us to get in unless you could come also." The answer of the delegates from Eastern Washington was that "they did not want a state government unless North Idaho was a part;" and George and Gilmore who were representing the whole territory and elected by the votes of Western Washington, were of the same opinion. If that had been known before their election they could not have received a title of the votes cast for them. It was in vain that I appealed to you to permit us to obtain admission and acquire political power, when we would help you to join us; but your vanity, your desire to return to North Idaho and show to your people that you had placed Washington where she would appeal to Congress in vain unless she shouldered the burden of disrupting Idaho, overcame every argument, and the last reasonable prospect of getting admitted under proceedings of the convention was at an end, and the many thousands of dollars wrung from the tax payers of Washington were thrown away. Your plan was that of the r. b. her who takes and then asks that the act be legalized and ratified; ours, that of the respectful petitioner who asks from superior power before he appropriates. The only precedent you could show in the past history of the country was the act of Oregon in including that portion of Washington now organized in the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia and Garfield—and that attempted encroachment was indignantly rejected by Congress; your precedent, then, was based on a failure and not on a success. And how could you reasonably have expected Congress to ratify and accept our constitution when by so doing they would say to each frontier community to "cut, carve and organize governments ignoring the political divisions we have established and we will set these governments in motion for you?" Thus Idaho would take part of Nevada, Nevada retaliating upon Utah, Utah upon Wyoming, and so on ad infinitum. Your plan, begged by you through the convention, was so absurd that the Legislature of this territory abandoned it; our delegate refused to urge it, and has now before Congress an enabling act which includes North Idaho. This action of Mr. Bronts is regular, and free from the mistake made at Walla Walla. He has prepared no government for North Idaho, or Washington, but only asks consent to do so, which if granted by Congress will relieve the scheme from the objection that it is revolutionary and in contempt of law—and no man will be better pleased than myself that they are included. We of Washington need North Idaho to assist us in carrying on a state government. We want them because they are a people homegrown with ourselves and will in time be closely connected with us in business relations, and because from the physical formation of the country they can be united with no other state where the union will be to them anything but a curse. The objection that their population may enable eastern Washington to out-vote the west has seemed to us so silly that no newspaper or public man has ever broached such an argument, and I believe never felt such an impulse. Are the east and west to be involved in a continuous conflict until one section is overpowered by the other and held in vassalage watching for an opportunity to turn the tables and the vessel become the master? I know that Western Washington does not feel so, and I cannot believe that Eastern Washington does. If that is to be the result, better far that the summit of the Cascades should be the dividing line of states, but in the absence of all reason for such a conflict it cannot exist. The plan insisted upon by most of the members from Western Washington would have been respectful, while at the same time it would have been equally as effective, as at best we must go before Congress as petitioners to be admitted at all.

Your statement that the Legislature of this territory invited North Idaho to take part in the convention with a view to including it in the boundaries of the new state cannot be true, because if they had you would have been invited to send delegates according to your population, with the right to vote, and perhaps you might also have been invited to share with us the expense. You say that the people adopted the constitution by a large majority and therefore approved the action of the convention. The vote that adopted the Walla Walla constitution was cast in Western Washington, and was cast as an expression of desire to become a state. You had forced us to apply, if at all, handicapped and in a manner in which our cause was prejudiced. Was that a reason for saying at the election that we would not apply at all? The delegates from Western Washington returned and each and all labored assiduously for the adoption of the constitution; if those who had forced the boundaries beyond our jurisdiction did so, their labors were very unfruitful and ineffectual, as in the constituencies represented by them the majorities were against the constitution, and in some instances overwhelmingly so.

That my action in the convention was in accordance with the views and feelings of my constituents, you cannot gainsay, and in the future when you

impute evil motives to those who differ with you, be careful that yours are without the taint you would charge upon others.

C. M. BRADSHAW.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

THE REAL RELATION BETWEEN THE HUMAN BODY AND THE WEATHER SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED.

"Scientific American."

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, atmospheric changes were meagre indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twinging joints or painful corns. These "indications" though crude, were usually correct, and hence naturally suggest the inquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer. It foretells changes in the atmosphere long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, till now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say, ridiculous manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailing was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease. And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, and another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rheumatism are increased by its great danger for it is liable to attack the brain or heart at any moment thereby causing instant death. Indeed nearly every case of heart disease with a little dreads suddenness which has ever occurred, can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men and women who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woe.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached. In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities sent letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion hold to one belief as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid that rheumatic or neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises: "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes. This is a reason; it is a science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and rheumatic sufferer, however slight in pain may be, has imperfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result, the pain has departed but the disease has remained, lying subtly concealed and ready to break out at some unexpected moment. Checking the pain in any single locality only scatters the disease through the system, when, if the seat of disorder, which are the kidneys, were reached, a complete cure would be the result. The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has, until within the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs. At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result, the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of persons in America to-day who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from

rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States who have certified over their signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Chicago and St. Louis physicians, among them being Dr. Adolph Uhlmeier, Dr. Wm. Webb, Dr. John M. Frank, Dr. Edwin T. Webster, Dr. Benjamin F. Whitmore, Dr. William T. Richardson, Dr. Robert T. Atkinson, Dr. Thos. F. Humbold, Dr. William M. McPheters, Dr. William Johnson, Dr. Isaac N. Love, Dr. Clark Whitier, Dr. J. T. Hadgen, Dr. Thomas F. Duniagan, Dr. Guhman, Dr. Antonio Priets, Dr. Charles H. Goodman, Dr. Daniel Kuhn, Dr. Henry Newland, Dr. William S. Wortman, Dr. George T. Pitzer, Dr. Henry F. Aldbrandt, Dr. Elijah T. Frazier, Dr. Carl Spinzig, Dr. David B. Martin, Benjamin R. Taylor, Dr. James L. Logan, Dr. A. Hancock, Dr. Henry Kirchner, Dr. John J. Kane, Dr. Henry F. W. Kurse, Dr. William C. Glasgow, Dr. Jeremiah S. Comstock, Dr. Charles H. Hughes, Dr. Frederick Kolbenheyer, Dr. Joseph Heitzig, Dr. Edward A. DeCaihol, Dr. Bernard Roemer, Dr. James M. Crompton, Dr. Charles V. Ware, Dr. Alphonso Jamieson, Dr. James L. Kent, Dr. William S. Barker, Dr. Solomon C. Martin, Dr. Rudolph Studbatter, Dr. Louis P. Ehrmann, Dr. John A. King, Dr. Sineon E. Garlock, Dr. Theodore Foy, Dr. John E. Faber, Dr. Ernest F. Hoffman, Dr. Dr. Herman Nagle, Dr. Adolph Wislizenus, Dr. James L. Pirtle, Dr. Edward Rose, Dr. William H. Grayson, Dr. Hugo M. Starkoff, Dr. Robert M. Swander, Dr. William N. Brennan, Dr. Temple S. Hoyme, Dr. Lyman Ware, Dr. Charles W. Hemstead, Dr. William J. Hawkes, Dr. T. C. Duncain, Dr. William R. Griswold, Dr. Lyman Bedford, Dr. A. B. Westcott, Dr. J. B. Bell Dr. Charles M. Clark, Dr. W. H. Woodbury, Dr. Alfred H. Hart, Dr. Herman Hahn, Dr. Galvin M. Fitch and Dr. John D. M. Carr.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for to a disease so subtle, the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present Winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved. Acting upon the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts regarding rheumatism, attested by the highest authority and they are beyond question, the only correct ones ever brought forth. We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death on Sunday last of Jacob J. Rogers, an old and respected citizen of Dungeness, who ended his mortal career by cutting his throat with a razor. Deceased was nearly 52 years of age at the time of his death, having been born in Chester Co., Penn., in June 1830. From his native state he emigrated to Puget Sound, arriving at Seattle in the fall of 1853. In the spring of 1854 he went to Sequim Bay with another settler named Jones and there the two started a little store. Shortly afterwards Mr. Rogers settled upon a tract of land a few miles below Dungeness where he made a splendid farm and where he lived the greater part of the time during the twenty-eight years following. About the year 1864 he returned to the eastern states where he was shortly afterwards united in matrimony to Miss Esther Enriken with whom he lived happily till the day of his death. He was known as a quiet, peaceable citizen, and served in many important positions of public trust in his county—besides serving in the territorial Legislature, in 1867-8, and being for a long time in the government employ as Inspector of Customs in this district and keeper of the Dungeness light house. No cause is known for his last rash act, except that he had been greatly depressed in spirit for a few months over the serious illness of his wife, declaring frequently that he "could not stand it to see her suffer," &c. The family and friends were greatly shocked on Sunday to find him in the barn, cold in death. He leaves considerable property, which he had thoughtfully caused to be made over to his wife in fee simple. The remains were brought to this place and buried in the masonic cemetery, he having been a member of that fraternity. The remains of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, who all died young, will be brought here for interment with their father. The grief stricken widow has the sincere sympathy of very many friends. She will soon return east.

MAJ. J. R. Hayden, U. S. Internal Revenue Collector, of Olympia, is in town.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Phantom went to Neah Bay in place of the Dispatch this week.

MR. A. J. Littlejohn, of Olympia, has taken a contract to erect several houses at Port Discovery.

CALL at Bartlett's and examine those goods—the finest display you've seen "for a coon's age."

FRESH butter from Brook Farm Dairy (Hall Davis, Proprietor), FOR SALE at James Jones' Grocery Store

MISSSES Eva and Emma Cosper are about starting to the Chehalis valley to visit a married sister living there.

MR. Torjusen, wreckmaster, advertises a boat for its owners to reclaim if they choose. See notice elsewhere.

MISS Jessie Rex, of Port Angeles, who has been attending school here during the past winter, went home this week.

FOR the best quality of all kinds of groceries, and cheap, go to James Jones, opposite Central Hotel.

ON Tuesday it blew so hard that the Helen had to put back while on her way from here to Dungeness. It is reported that she is to abandon that portion of her route.

REV. W. I. Cosper will preach in Dungeness next Sunday. Rev. A. Laubach, of Port Discovery, is expected to fill the M. E. pulpit here on that occasion, at the usual hours morning and evening.

MR. S. Hadlock, contracting builder of the telegraph line from Port Discovery to Port Angeles, was in town last Sunday, and reports work progressing nicely. He had at that time about two miles of line already constructed in Port Discovery Bay.

MEN'S heavy working boots, \$3.00 per pair at Gross Bros'.

DURING the severe blow on the night of Monday last and the morning of Tuesday the little schooner Hunter dragged ashore just above town. Her injuries are reported to be slight, but Capt. Stevens says he will beach her and repair her before starting for Cape Flattery.

MESSRS. Hastings and Morgan, the mail contractors on the Neah Bay route, have purchased the steamer Dispatch and will repair and refit her for service on the route. The Dispatch has a staunch, sea-worthy hull, and is said to have a good engine, but her boilers are about worn out, and her upper works need renovating.

FOR good cigars, go to James Jones' head of Union Wharf opposite Central Hotel.

Do not forget that you can get legal blanks of almost any description, such as deeds (warranty and quit claim), chattel and real estate mortgages, powers of attorney, leases, bills of sale, district, probate and justice court blanks, marine protests, etc., etc., can be had at reasonable prices at the ARGUS office.

THE new Oregon steamer Yaquina, 400 tons burden, Capt. J. E. Denny, arrived in this port Saturday morning, having come around from Portland for a load of San Juan lime. She is owned by Z. J. Hatch, of Portland, was built last summer for general coasting trade, and seems to be a staunch vessel.

MR. Clarence Morgan, an ex-Port Townsend citizen, took a "run" over here from Portland this week to visit friends and relatives. He is working in the office of Himes the Printer at the Oregon metropolis, and is a most estimable young man. The ARGUS acknowledges a flying call from him.

OYSTERS, stewed or fried, 25 cts.; ham and eggs, 25 cts.; Boarders taken upon reasonable terms. For rates per week or month apply at the Holly Tree Inn, Water St., nearly opposite Custom House.

OPPOSITION in the sealing business off Cape Flattery is being carried to such an extent that the Indians now demand a bonus of twenty dollars each from those employing them before they will stir a peg. It is an effort on the part of the more wealthy traders to run the smaller fry out of the business. This effort with the general unfavorable character of the season, will have the effect of losing money for several of those engaged in sealing. Meanwhile the Indians are being rendered so independent that it is doubtful if they will condescend to speak to "poor white trash" by the time another season rolls around. There will be a reaction, and finally the business will be carried on systematically by a few with capital and experience.

GO and see those nice Chest Protectors at LATIMER & CO'S., and don't fail to secure a bottle of Cough Syrup.

Mrs. Frank Tucker begs to inform her friends and the public generally that she will be prepared to receive Boarders the 1st of May. Board \$4.50 per week. 9:1m.

Franklin Hotel,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE NEW WHARF.) Water Street, - Port Townsend, W. T. New Furnishing—Everything New. This House has just been refitted and renovated throughout, and we are now prepared to furnish First-Class Board and Lodging. The Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. DAVIS PROPRIETOR.

Capt. R. W. de Lion. Capt. Chas. A. Enell.

R. W. de Lion & Co., STEVEDORES,

In all Ports in Puget Sound, From our long experience in the business, we guarantee satisfaction. OFFICE, New Wharf, Quincy Street, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

N. B.—Capt. Chas. A. Enell, Agent San Francisco and Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters for Strait Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. AGENT for the Tacoma and Biz, W. T. February 3, 1882—no 51

Capt. Chas. A. Enell, ... Capt. R. W. de Lion,

CHAS. A. ENELL & CO.

Shipping & Commission Merchants

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS, Forwarding Agents & Storage Facilities OFFICE, New Wharf, Quincy St. Port Townsend, W. T.

CHAS. A. ENELL, Agent San Francisco and Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters for Strait Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound, W. T.

Vessels Consigned to R. W. de Lion & Co.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel. NICHOLAS KIRBY, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, April 15, 1882.

SHIP INDIA,

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel. J. S. RICH, Master. R. W. de Lion, Agents. Port Townsend, April 13, 1882

Chilian Ship Julia,

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. T. G. WILSON, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Mar. 25, 1882.

SHIP CORA,

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel. J. S. THOMAS, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, March 28, 1882. no 7

Chilian Bark Oregon.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. THOMAS HARDY, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, March 24, 1882.

British Ship Nineveh

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agent will be responsible to debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. JOHN L. CLUTOW, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, March 27, 1882.

Ship Paetolus,

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. W. N. BURNHAM, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Jan. 25, 1882.

Chilian Bk. Norfolk

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by officers or crew of the above named vessel. CH. STEPHAN, Master. R. W. de Lion, & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Feb. 15, 1882.

Chilian Ship Inspector.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers and crew of the vessel above named. J. A. DAM, Master. R. W. de Lion, & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Feb. 15, 1882.

SHIP ANNIE H. SMITH.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew thereof. J. F. Bartlett, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, April 2, 1882.

Honduros Bark Chiclayo.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. THOMAS ORDANO, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Jan. 27, 1882.

SHIP GREAT ADMIRAL.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named ship. BENJ. THOMPSON, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents.

German Barque Anita Delfina.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the said Bark. CALDEMAR FISCHER, Master. R. W. de Lion & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Jan. 6, 1882.

A. A. THOMAS, st. Clair Building, Corner 9th and F Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C. Practices before the U. S. General Land Office. Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption and Homestead Cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior and Supreme Court, and all classes of Claims before the Executive Departments. Special attention given to Town Site cases, Land Warrants, Homestead Floats and all kinds of Land Scrip purchased and sold.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.

(Water St., nearly opp. Custom House) Port Townsend, W. T. EVERYTHING NEW and FIRST CLASS. Meals served in the latest style at all hours.

ORDERS For Large or Small Parties will be Promptly Attended to.

GIVE US A TRIAL. Our celebrated Turkish Mocha Coffee or Chocolate with Cake or Bread, 15 cts. With 1/4 pie 25 cts. Try a cup.

Don't fail to remember the place— Nearly Opposite Custom House. ASHER M. FREEMAN, Proprietor.

The Cutavaco Cures

PITYRIASIS, or Dandruff, with which many are afflicted. ALOPECIA, or Baldness, also depends upon a fungus destroying the roots of the hair. A spot may first arise where first inoculated, spreading in a circular form, and so enlarging by degrees that the whole hair is swept away, leaving a glistening scalp; or, the disease may first appear in various places. The hair is dull and lustreless and easily extracted, or it begins to fall, and progressing by degrees is soon lost unless remedied.

The Cutavaco will cause the hair to grow, because it at once destroys the offending cause which prevents; the hair is at once preserved, and the scalp and bulbs made healthy and vigorous. Parties from a distance must send the price of bottle with the order. Price 75 cents. Prepared and sold by

W. M. KORTER. P. O. Box 53, Port Townsend, W. T.

Vessels Consigned to ROTHSCHILD & CO.

French Bark Prospere,

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. F. DEBREUILH, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, March 28, 1882.

BRITISH BARK KREYD.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. JOHN STOREY, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend March 25, 1882.

Bark Lizzie Marshall.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. ADOLPH BERGMAN, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Sep. 17, 1881.

British Bk Earl of Elgin.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. JAMES MORRISON, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June. 16, 1881.

British Bark Martha

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew. ALEX. McPHERSON, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, July 31, 1881.

Am. Bktne, Emma Augusta.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. J. HOLDSON, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO, Agents. Port Townsend, June 16, 1881.

Holland Bark Hollander.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. J. G. VAN BEEST, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. Port Townsend, July 7, 1881.

German Bk Martha Brothelman,

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by crew. JACOB KLUTH, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents.

Bark J. W. Seaver.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. J. V. MELANDER, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Oct. 19, 1881.

Bktn. Catharine Sudden.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents, of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by officers or crew. J. C. ESCHEN, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Oct. 9, 1881.

Am. Schooner Compeer,

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by officers or crew. H. H. BURKHOLM, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Sep. 19, 1881.



LATIMER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines & Fancy Articles. Paints, Oils and Glass-ware; Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use. Orders Filled with Dispatch. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

Under New Custom House Building. Water St., Port Townsend, W. T.

JAMES JONES' CASH GROCERY STORE.

I have just added a full Line of Groceries to my Stock of Stationery, &c., and intend to SELL CHEAP FOR READY PAY In Either Produce or Cash!

Consisting in part of

Fine wines and liquors;

Choice Butter, Cheese, Honey, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Provisions and Supplies, Flour, Oat and Corn Meals, Bran, Oregon Apples, Dried Fruits, all Kinds. STATIONERY, a complete Stock & Cheap. The BEST Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

Agent for the Celebrated "WILDWOOD" WHISKY, Covington, Kentucky, For Port Townsend and Vicinity.

JUST RECEIVED—A large lot of Imported and Domestic Cigars of the best brands.

ROTHSCHILD & CO., Port Townsend,

SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANT

Custom House Broker Ships Disbursed. AGENT FOR STEAM TUGS,

Goliah, Blakeley and Politkofsky.

Letters and Telegrams addressed to our care will be promptly delivered on Board.

D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD,

CONSULAR AGENT OF FRANCE, VICE-CONSUL OF NICARAGUA. CONSUL OF COSTA RICA, CONSULAR AGENT OF PERU, VICE-CONSUL OF URUGUAY.

Port Townsend, W. T. JUNE 1, 1881

Am. bktne Wresler.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. CHARLES SCHNAUER, Master. ROT SCHILD & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, Sep. 8, 1881.

Bark Forest Queen

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. J. C. M. WINDING, Master. D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, Agent.

British Bk. Star of Peace.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. J. WEBSTER, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

Schr. Sumatra,

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew belonging to the above named vessel. CHARLES ROCK, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

British Bark Birchgrove,

NEITHER the Captain nor the Undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. J. B. FRANCIS, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

Schr. Reporter.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by officers or crew of the above named vessel. C. D. COOK, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

Am. Brig Sea Waif,

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. S. SIMMONSEN, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June 28, 1881.

Fr'ch Barque Notre Dame Auxiliatrice.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. F. JAGONET, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June 12, 1881.

Schr. Ladie of Caller.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. L. P. LARSON, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents.

Bark Forest Queen

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. J. C. M. WINDING, Master. D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, Agent.

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Fr'ch Barque Notre Dame Auxiliatrice.

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THE GRAVE IN THE SNOW.

A drear and desolate shore,
Where no tree unfolds its leaves,
And never the spring wind weaves
Green grass for the hunter's tread;
A land forsaken and dead,
Where the ghostly icebergs go
And come with the ebb and flow
Of the waters of Brador.

A wanderer from a land
By summer breezes fanned,
Looked around him awed, subdued
By the dreadful solitude,
Hearing alone the cry
Of seabirds clanging by,
The crash and grind of the floe,
Wail of wind, and wash of tide,
'O, wretched land,' he cried,
Land of lands the worst,
Go I forsaken and cursed,
Thy gates of rock shall show
The words of the Tuscan seer
Read the realms of woe,
'Hope entereth not here.'

Lo! At his feet there stood
A block of smoth larchwood,
Beside a rock-closed cave,
By nature fashioned for a grave,
Safe from the ravening bear
And the fierce fowl of the air,
Wherein to rest was laid
A twenty summer's maid
Whose blood had equal share
Of the lands of vine and snow,
Half French, half Eskimo.

In letters unfiled
Upon the blocks were tracked
The grief and hope of man,
And thus the legend ran:
'We loved her,
Words cannot tell how well
We loved her,
God loved her
And called her home to peace and rest.
We loved her'

The stranger paused and read,
'O, Winter Land,' he said,
'Thy right to be I owe,
God leaves thee not alone.
And if the fierce wind blow
Over the wastes of rock and snow,
And at thy iron gates
Thy ghostly icebergs wait,
Thy homes and hearts are dear,
God's love and man's are here.'

Thy sorrow o'er the sacred dust
Is sanctified by hope and trust,
Still, where'er it goes,
Love makes its atmosphere;
Its flowers of paradise
Take root in the eternal ice,
And bloom through Polar snows.

AUNT WEALTHY'S DELF.

BY ESTHER SERLE KENNETH.

"Accepted," cried pretty Letty Coles, in a voice of delight.

"Accepted?" repeated her beautiful sister Portia, in a tone of dismay.

"Certainly," calmly responded Mrs. Coles, folding and inclosing a letter.

"When your Aunt Wealthy Dale wrote me, a month ago, giving us an invitation to spend the summer with her, 'as she had probably not many more to live,' I saw at once the full significance of the invitation, and congratulated myself upon the opportunity of gratifying one of the richest women in the country, which is no small matter, I assure you, my dear Portia," addressing the letter and ringing for a servant to mail it.

"But, mother, I was going to the Lakes with Uncle Dick's family!" reproachfully from Portia.

"I cannot permit it, my dear little daughter—under the circumstances," calmly replied Madam, leaning back in her easy chair and folding her hands upon her black satin cap.

"Oh, Portia!" cried Letty, "it's the most delightful old place—a great farmhouse, with bowery elms hanging over it—orchards, fields of clover, cattle in the meadows—"

"A horrid old farmhouse, deep in the country," she murmured, "when I was going to have such a brilliant summer, with all my new dresses shirred seven deep, and trimmed with such brilliant lace! It's just a shame! Ned Dudley is going to be at the Lakes, too—Lou Stanhope will be sure to get him," and Portia pouted becomingly; but then Portia never did anything unbecomingly.

Her mother surveyed her, comprehensively.

"When you have been at Aunt Wealthy's a month you may invite any friend you please to visit you, I will will be answerable for their welcome," she said.

"My affair with Ned Dudley isn't far enough along to warrant my doing that!" her eldest daughter answered, quickly, with a flash of her dark eyes.

Portia's mamma forthwith dismissed the subject.

"We start for Cherryville the first of the week, girls. I can think of nothing that I should permit to prevent our going. Lovers are very well, but money is absolutely essential; and I explain to you plainly now that Aunt Wealthy has a great deal of it, and no relative nearer than ourselves. All the others have an abundance. We, only, are obliged to strain every nerve to keep up appearances. Aunt Wealthy must know this, and is likely to make us her heirs. I hope you will have wisdom enough to make yourselves as interesting as possible. She is peculiar but not disagreeable. Very independent, but not aggressively so; and strongly attached to her home," and Mrs. Coles rose and left the room.

"A delightful prospect to dance attendance on that tiresome old woman all summer!" cried Portia, knocking the toilet bottles about on her dressing case.

"Oh, I shan't!" caroled Letty, waltzing about the chamber. "I never could make anybody like me by trying, and I should feel mean to be trying to get into her good graces in hopes of getting her money when she died. But I do like the country—the real country—and old houses are so much more homelike than new ones—"

But Portia had gone out of the room.

"Frank, in this quiet evening hour we

have before my door gives entrance to comparative strangers, listen to what I have to say. The future is uncertain, and I may never have another moment in which I can open my old heart to you so fully. You, the bound boy whom, out of charity, I persuaded my deceased husband to take nineteen years ago, are dear to me to-day as my own son would have been had he lived. Your trustworthiness, your frankness, your uprightness, your kind, chivalrous nature have endeared you to me beyond expression, —I would ask nothing more satisfactory to myself than to die leaving all my belongings in your hands. But the will of my old parents through whom the Slopes came into my possession, will not permit me to do this while there is one of my kith and kin alive. In view of this, I have made a plan, which I will not mention now,—but God give it success,—and in any event I always be certain that I loved you as my son!"

Aunt Wealthy broke off abruptly.

The rare tears sprang into Frank Imbert's handsome blue eyes as he looked down at the frail and failing figure which embodied all he had known since his friendless infancy of love.

"No boy ever had half so good a mother as you have been to me," he answered, softly stroking his one friend's soft grey hair. "Don't talk of property. While I have my health and two hands I can earn an honorable living, and am satisfied!"

He was a stalwart, handsome fellow, some twenty-six years of age, whom any woman might be proud to call her son, while he was known in the community as head man at the Slopes, he calling the mistress Mrs. Dale, and she calling him Frank Imbert.

The mutual confidence and affection between the two lay more deep and abiding than if it had found fuller expression. Perhaps this was the only time the lonely woman had distinctly referred to a feeling in which both had long taken much comfort—the waters of her heart were deep and silent, but it touched them both deeply, and they said good night at last, with an eloquent look into each other's faces.

The next afternoon the city guests arrived. They were a little shocked to find Aunt Wealthy a pale, feeble little woman, with a smile sweet as peace itself.

"Well, she isn't a bit disagreeable, that's one comfort," Portia remarked in a more mollified tone than she had used since the commencement of the journey.

"She's as sweet as can be, and it just breaks my heart to think of her being so old and lonely," said Letty. "But isn't it just lovely here, Portia?"

"It's poky, to me," responded Portia, everly.

She had no taste for the quaint house; she did not love nature. Portia would not, perhaps could not, be genial. But Letty was as a bird let loose. She was not by nature artificial or conventional, and she delighted in the home comforts, the freshness and freedom of life at the Slopes. She was everywhere, as busy as a bee. She hunted eggs, shelled peas, picked currants, and made jelly. In the sultry afternoons she coaxed Frank Imbert (and it did not take much coaxing from such rosy lips) to wheel Aunt Wealthy's lounge out upon the broad porch where she spent long afternoons reading to her, and shared her five o'clock tea and toast, since Portia spent her afternoons on the bed reading novels.

Mrs. Coles was very glad of this, for she was not herself as well as usual that summer, and it seemed as if the object of their visit would fall through if it were not for Letty. For once her youngest daughter was in high favor.

She is the most perfectly beautiful young creature I ever saw," she said to Frank Imbert. But Frank did not seem to share in her admiration. He looked at Portia with indifference, critical eyes, which softened with approval when they rested upon Letty. Aunt Wealthy could not believe any young man could see Portia Coles and not fall in love with her.

One day, after Mrs. Coles, in her eldest daughter's absence, had been telling of that young lady's conquest the previous season, Aunt Wealthy said to Frank:

"If you admire Portia as much as those others, perhaps—it might be."

He only shook his head, and, rising, went to help Letty with the tea tray filled with the pretty dishes she particularly fancied—small, shallow cups, of a pale tea color, with wild pink roses on them, and little plates similarly tinted, and with scalloped edges.

"You are looking tired—have a cup of tea with me, Frank," said Aunt Wealthy; and so the three gathered around the little three-legged table and ate toast and quince marmalade, while the tame robins hopped around, waiting for the crumbs. It was a happy scene; but Mrs. Coles, coming up the garden with Portia, surveyed it with disapproving eyes.

"If Letty prefers an early tea with Aunt Wealthy to her regular supper, of course I am perfectly willing; but I think your aunt makes altogether too much of that young man. Who is he?"

And Mrs. Coles held her head very high.

"He's Aunt Wealthy's right-hand man; and he is good looking and sensible, you must allow, mamma," replied Portia, serenely.

"Aunt Wealthy is bound to leave her money in her own family," remarked Mrs. Coles, after a moment's rather anxious thought.

I don't know what else happened that evening, after Letty had gone down into the garden to get some caraway seeds for Aunt Wealthy, and Frank Imbert had gone to show her where they were, but the next day Frank had something to tell Aunt Wealthy which made her pale cheek flush with delighted surprise.

"I am very much pleased. But keep your secret, both of you, for the present," she said.

A few nights later, without warning, Aunt Wealthy died so peacefully, and lay so tranquilly at rest, that those who loved her best could not wish her to return to the pain she had suffered patiently so long.

"Of course it's a great affliction," remarked Mrs. Coles; "but don't cry so much, Letty; it makes your eyes red."

Then came the search for the will; but no will could be found—nothing but a little note among the tea-colored cups and saucers:

"This service of delf I bequeath to my dear niece, Letty. WEALTHY DALE."

"Incredible!" cried Mrs. Coles; but Letty said:

"I've had the happiest hours of my life over these little cups. I am so glad she gave them to me."

She packed them away with the greatest care, while others ransacked the house from garret to cellar. But no will could be found and nobody could take possession of the Slopes without a great deal of litigation; so Frank Imbert continued to carry on the farming, and the Coles went back to their city home, Portia in high dudgeon at the failure of the whole thing, and Mrs. Coles dejected to tears.

"You must make sure of Ned Dudley this winter, if you can, Portia; but how I'm to get you respectably married, I don't know. I've had all my wedding things made over for you already. While Letty—"

"Oh, I'll do very well, mamma; don't worry about me," said Letty, with a blush.

By and by Mrs. Coles suspected the truth, and said:

"Letty, if there is anything between you and Frank Imbert I am willing you should marry him, for he's a very respectable young man, and we are as poor as church mice."

Then Letty bravely confessed the truth, and there was a quiet wedding in Cherryville church in less than a month, and Letty went to the Slopes to live with Frank Imbert. And then she must have her first tea from Aunt Wealthy's pretty delf, which was now hers.

"Why, what is this in the sugar bowl, Frank?" and what was it but Aunt Wealthy's will:

"I give and bequeath the Slopes, and all other of my possessions, without limit or reserve, to my niece, Letty Coles; and with these my blessing on her marriage to Frank Imbert."

Portia married Ned Dudley, and Mrs. Coles went abroad with them, and was presented at Court; but nobody was as happy as Letty and Frank, who all their lives drank their tea from Aunt Wealthy's delf, and finally bequeathed it to their children.

Gambling Farmers.

The following extract from an Illinois paper may help our farmers to form some fair idea of the working of the "put and call system" now adopted in San Francisco:

"The extent to which farmers have staked money on wheat margins is working harm to many communities. The fact that such men as Armour, McGeoch, Handy and Gould have made their tens and hundreds of thousands on corners in wheat, has tempted many of the farmers of speculative turn of mind to try their hand. They usually find their hand empty before the deal closes. Where one farmer makes by operating in wheat, a thousand lose. It is not complimentary to the shrewdness or intelligence of the small fish to rush in, making themselves the victims of the mighty. It is the old story of the big fish eating up the little ones. If it is not an established fact that gambling in grain or stocks is the chief business transacted in Chicago wheat puts and calls, or we may say of boards of trade and exchanges in the great trade centers, it is something near akin to what is understood by the term:

The present manner of dealing in grain is not only damaging to those operating, but to the whole country.

The Banker's Magazine gives a table which shows the extent to which gambling in some of the staple articles is carried:

	GAMBLING	TRADE.
Cotton.....	\$1 729,000,000	\$18,000,000
Wheat.....	690,000,000	46,000,000
Corn.....	183,000,000	21,000,000
Oats.....	17,000,000	5,000,000

This table shows that only about ten per cent. of the corn and wheat that was bought and sold really exchanged hands. In other words, there were \$60,000,000 worth of wheat on hands for consumption, or shipment, and there was speculation or chances taken on it to the extent of \$600,000,000, that is to say, \$540,000,000 of the trading done was on imaginary wealth. Now in the face of such facts there are men who mortgage farms to get money to put up on margins. They have faith in wheat or cotton or pork, and they back up their faith with their farm. When men become smart enough to make something out of nothing, these gambling farmers may get back as much money as they put up."

A leading merchant of Louisville refused to buy a sealskin sacque for his daughter. The next day she left the house, and when night came she did not return. For two weeks all efforts to discover her were unavailing, but the detectives employed in the case at length learned that she was employed as a domestic servant, under an assumed name. She refused to return home until her parent promised to get her the sacque.

Our swells, thank goodness, have not yet adopted the English fashion of standing up in the stalls between the acts and staring all over the house. When they want to see a party they go out outside as usual.

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Pat. Nov. 11, 73 & Nov. 9, '80

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Pruning Trees.

To trim a tree just right, requires good judgment, a good eye and some experience, as well as good tools. The saw should be not only sharp but perfectly straight, and set wide enough to run easy; the knife and the axe should also be sharp. To trim trees with poor tools is not only very disagreeable work, but it is impossible to do the work well.

Some make a mistake in trimming trees by trimming too much in the middle, cutting out not only large limbs but also all of the fruit bearing spurs, leaving but a small amount of bearing wood at the end of each limb. While it is desirable to cut out all limbs that cross the other limbs and to keep the inside of the tree limbs so that the fruit can be easily gathered, there is a point beyond which it is not judicious to go, as some of the best fruit frequently grows in the center of the tree; this is especially true in some varieties of apples.

There are some pear trees that grow too high, and need to have their tops cut off to make them grow more stocky. The peach tree not only needs to be cut off at the top but to be headed in on all sides.

In trimming small trees one thing should never be lost sight of; that is the trunk should never be exposed to the hot sun; if the top does not spread enough to shade it, a few inches of the lateral branches should be left to furnish leaves for shade. Where large limbs are cut off the wound should be covered with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, or white lead mixed with a very little oil.

With reference to pruning fruit trees Mr. Downing long since wrote, that the peach bears pruning especially well; and even late in the spring, when it is unsafe to prune many trees because the fresh wounds continue to bleed. A laborer can be shown in five minutes how to prune a whole orchard, for the best course is simply to shorten back all the strongest shoots, over the top of the tree, one-half. The philosophy of this is that the later formed buds seldom set fruit but drop off, while the best peaches are obtained from the stout tripple buds that have been first formed low down on the shoot (early in the season's growth). The side-shoots that grow out of strong leaders as a second growth are not so apt to hold their fruit as the slender shoots, often covered with fruit buds alone, which have issued lower down and earlier, and which dry up after bearing, and in time, drop off. This pruning enables the tree to carry its burden more safely, and facilitates picking, besides conserving the health of the tree by removing the half-ripened wood liable to disease. This principle in pruning or cutting away before the spring sap flows, all unripe wood liable to injury by the winter, is applicable to other trees than the peach. The pear is especially safe-guarded by it, and grapes, vines, Antwerp raspberries and half hardy roses, will grow much better by having this source of decayed and corrupting sap removed. Its virus is comparable to that of unhealthy pus absorbed by the blood, and spreading pyemia through every vein.

Our readers must remember that only recently, has it been clearly demonstrated that a dead branch of a tree makes as great a strain on the main plant for moisture as does a living one. It is one of the most important discoveries of modern botanical science to the practical horticulturist, as by this knowledge he can save many a valuable tree. When one has been transplanted some of the roots get injured and the supply of moisture, in the best cases, is more or less deficient. Any dead branch, or any weak ones, should, therefore, be at once cut away.—Gardner's Monthly.

Pruning Shrubs.—Gardner's Monthly gives in substance the following practical directions for pruning ornamental shrubs on the approach of spring: Indiscriminate cutting will not answer the desired purpose. Distinction must be made between slow and vigorous growers, and between those which bear flowers on old wood and those which flower on new growth. Such as grow too strong to flower well should be lightly pruned; and in the same individual the weaker shoots should be cut in more severely than the stronger ones. Lilacs and the Philadelphia bear flowers on the wood of last year, and to prune much now destroys the flowering; while the Altheas and others which flower on the young wood cannot be too severely cut in.

The successful application of electricity in new fields of labor continues to be recorded. At Hatfield Park, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, the piles to support a coffer dam across the River Lea have just been successfully driven by the power of a water-wheel situated at a distance, which power was transmitted by two dynamo machines to the gearing connected with the pile-driver of ordinary construction erected on a barge floating in the river. The machinery worked well, lifting a monkey weighing about four hundred-weight with ease and regularity. It is not stated how far the power was transmitted. By a French experiment, M. Deprez has succeeded in obtaining useful work after the current had passed through forty-nine miles of ordinary telegraph wire.

When a burlesque company recently played in Indianapolis corps de ballet was recruited, as to the unimportant back row, from resident young women. A fellow in the gallery recognized an acquaintance among them, and cried "Hi, Sallie Jackson!" She looked up in quick response, and the hilarity of the audience drove her from the stage.

Recent experiments of Grehant prove that the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by one individual of the animal species is about constant. Fifty liters of air passed through the lungs of a dog weighing nine kilos yielded 2,747 grams of carbonic acid. Eight days later the same experiment yielded 2810 grams. In man this volume of air circulates through the lungs and receives 3333 grams of that gas. Irritation and inflammation of the mucus membrane decrease the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled, which then accumulates in the blood.

A War Relief.
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

In a very full report recently published in the Philadelphia Ledger, reference is made to the case of Mr. Geo. I. Graham, a prominent politician and active journalist, (connected with the Philadelphia Sunday Mirror), who by using the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, was cured of a troublesome case of rheumatism, contracted during the war. He closes his statement with—"to those who are afflicted with that complaint it is worth its weight in gold."

Photography.

The art of producing life-like pictures has been making wonderful strides within the past few years. The old daguerotypes of our fathers' times no more compare with the handsome photograph of to-day than does the stage coach of those days with the Pullman palace car of the present time. In no part of the United States has that wonderful art advanced faster than in Oregon. In Portland we can boast of an artist that leads the profession in all its branches. We refer to W. H. Towne, of the San Francisco Gallery. His work has been examined by lovers of art from all over the Union and they unhesitatingly award the palm to him for good work. Mr. Towne has made photographs for actors, artists and gentlemen of travel, and is constantly receiving orders for more pictures from the same negatives, as nowhere else in their travels can they procure so good work. The latest is an order from Mr. Clem. Studebaker, proprietor of the famous Studebaker Wagon Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who had six dozen photographs of himself taken by Mr. Towne while here last winter. So pleased was Mr. Studebaker with the work that he last week forwarded an order to this gallery for twenty dozen more from the same negative. Comment is unnecessary.

OREGON TO MASSACHUSETTS.
Some time ago Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co., of this city, read in a Massachusetts paper that Hon. Charles H. Ladd, auditor of that state, was afflicted with an incurable kidney disease, and had been obliged to give up work and return to his home. They immediately sent him a box of their celebrated Oregon Kidney Tea, and from time to time sent him other boxes. A few days ago they received from him the following letter:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Auditor's Dept., Boston, Nov. 11, 1881.
Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co.: Dear Sirs—I have no hesitation in saying that I have been much benefited by the use of the Oregon Kidney Tea as a remedy for a kidney difficulty which has troubled me for six or eight years. I can heartily recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted, as a safe and agreeable remedy. I shall test its virtues further, for I have great faith in it as a specific for many diseases of the kidneys. Respectfully yours,
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The original of this letter can be seen by calling on Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co., Portland, Oregon, and the Oregon Kidney Tea can be bought of any druggist or dealer, in Oregon or Washington. Price \$1 per box.

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will receive prompt attention, and returns are made
immediately. Ordinary assays of Gold, Silver, Lead
and Copper, from three to five dollars. Address J. B.
McIntosh, Northeast cor. Front and Stark streets
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Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh'
LIQUID OR DRY, PRICE \$1.00; "ATMOSPHERIC"
Inflators, price 50c. Dry Cure and Inflators
sold on receipt of price, with full directions for
use, etc. S. G. SKIDMORE & Co., Druggists 121 First
street, Portland, Or. Sole Agents for the N. Pacific
Coast.

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GUESTS TO FILL THE EAGLE HOTEL.
Just opened cor. Second and E 5th., Portland.
The Best Dollar a Day House in the City.
J. THOMAS, PROPRIETOR.

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FIRST CLASS
RESTAURANT THE BEST IN THE CITY
All Modern Improvements. Open all day.
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\$1,000 REWARD
FOR ANYONE WHO WILL LEARN
Kellogg & Jilison's System of Dress
and Cloak Cutting, and with a correct meas-
ure and perfect cutting, produce a well fitting
garment. Several improvements have just
been made. Agents to sell and teach wanted
in every town. Good agents can make from
\$10 to \$25 per day. Address J. H. KELLOGG & J. L. JILISON,
Cheney, Spokane Co., W. T.

LAND PLASTER,
IN ANY QUANTITY, BY
Everding & Farrell,
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BOOTS AND SHOES
Are the BEST and COST NO MORE than
Other Brands, and if the Merchant with
whom you Trade does not keep our Goods
it is because it PAYS better to sell a
pair of Boots or Shoes every TWO
Months than every FOUR or FIVE.
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR
We make. All Merchants in Good Credit
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houses in PORTLAND or San Francisco.

TRY OUR "HERCULES" BOOTS
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No. 11 Kearny street, S. F.,
Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases

YOUNG MEN
WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE EF-
fects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do
well to avoid the consequences of this, the greatest scourge
ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR.
SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit \$500 for every
case of Gonorrhoea or private disease of any
kind or character which he undertakes and fails to
cure.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who
are troubled with the frequent evacuations of the
bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or
burning sensation and a weakening of the system in
a manner the patient cannot account for. On exami-
nation the urinary deposits aropy sediment will often
be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen
will appear, or the color will be of a thin milky hue,
again changing to a dark and torpid appearance.
There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignor-
ant of the cause, which is the second stage of some
kind of weakness. Dr. Spinney guarantees a perfect cure in
all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the gener-
ative organs.
Office Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to
11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination
and advice free.
Call or address **DR. SPINNEY & CO.**
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Appraisers and Immigrants located. Careful
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Full records of sales in each county on file at the
General Office. Assume entire charge of property,
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23 First street, Portland, Oregon.
GUNS, PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION

Fishing Tackle of Every Description.

SEEDS
OREGON SEED DEPOT.
The undersigned having purchased the seed busi-
ness of Hutchins & Ross are now prepared to fill
all orders for Field, Garden and Flower Seeds; also
Trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc., etc.
Agents for Henry Miller's Flower Gardens
and Nurseries.
Twenty-five bushels White Russian Oats, the most
profitable oats known, growing from 25 to 30 bushels to
the acre.
Six Thousand Conover's Colonial Apples, plants
three years old.
First and Taylor sts., Portland.

SEEDS,
Plants, Trees, Etc.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
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THE FINEST FITTERS IN THE WORLD
TRY OUR "HERCULES" BOOTS
MALARIAL DISEASES.
Visit the System and attend the necessary
Dietary and Medical
PREPARATIONS.
Ask your Druggist or Write to
WILMERDING & CO., Agents, San Fran-
cisco.
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REJUVENATOR
The Blood Strengthens the Nerves,
Digestion, Reproductive Organs, and
Mental Faculties. It stops a
drain upon the system, prevents
debilitating dreams, restores
etc., so destructive to mind and
eliminates all KIDNEY AFFEC-
TIONS. IT CONTAINS NO
GREDIENT. To those suffering from the effects
of youthful indiscretions or from
throughout the system, it is a
ANTER. Price, 50c per
case with full directions and advice. Send
care from observation of a
price, or C. O. D. by
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by letter or at office. ALL
patients, and in order to secure
adopted a private system, under which all
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Sufficient to show a result will be
applying to both sexes, and
Communications strictly confidential.

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For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,
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Nervous, Rheumatic, and all
Chronic and Nervous Affections. Par-
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ages may be advantageously used in
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Send for free treatise on this
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BLOOD PURIFIER
For the Blood is the Life
MAKE USE OF THIS VEGETABLE PREPARED
A PURE REMEDY FOR
BLOOD and LIVER COMPLAINT
For sale everywhere—50c per bottle.

FUGET SOUND ARGUS.

General Land Office Entries.

Notice to Bidders.

Notice to Bidders. The following is a list of the lands...

Department of the Interior.

Office of the Secretary.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1882.

Notice to Bidders. The following is a list of the lands...

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Factor in the politics of the country... The war of races...

For a good Cigar, Imported or Domestic, go to O. H. HOLCOMBE'S.

Professional Thieves AND THE DETECTIVES.

A collection of the most intensely interesting and thrilling detective stories ever written...

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SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And General Dealers in

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Dealer in all kinds of Notions, more particularly enumerated as follows:

Imported & Domestic Cigars & Cigarettes, Choice Tobaccos, Candles & Nuts, All kinds of Fruits in their season, California Crackers, All kinds of Stationery, Photograph and Autograph Albums, School Books, Blank Books, Diaries, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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C. O. C. Just Received, The Cheapest, Largest, and most Complete STOCK of DRY GOODS, Fancy Goods, CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, FURNITURE, BED and BEDDING, Winchester, Remington, and Ballard Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, and Sportmen's outfits complete, all of which can be found at the Farmers' Store, New Dungeness, W. T. Also a full line of GROCERIES, comprising in part, of Dried and Canned Fruits, Canned Meats and Fish, and all the Staples usually kept by first-class General Merchandise houses. Special inducements are now being offered at this Establishment. NOW IS THE TIME to take advantage of LOW PRICES. Come Early and secure Bargains.

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It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

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will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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