

# PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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**PUGET SOUND ARGUS**  
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**ALLEN WEIR,**  
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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**EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 20, 1879.  
 [Continued from last week.]

The governor favors the establishment of a territorial board of equalization, to attend to equalizing the assessed value of taxable property in the different counties in our Territory. He thinks the expense attending the labors of the board may be largely obviated by devolving the duties upon certain territorial officers and earnestly urges legislation upon the subject. The

**TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARY,**  
 at Seaco, is pronounced by him a "great improvement upon the old system, and far more economical."

The earnest labors of the board of **IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS** are heartily commended, and a strong desire is expressed that more money be placed at their disposal for use in the future. After commending our present common school system in most positive terms, the Governor has the following on the

**TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY:**

"This institution now gives promise of permanency and usefulness. The limited assistance rendered to it by the Territory, during the past two years, has borne abundant fruit, and we now find within its walls students from a large majority of the counties in the Territory. Let the causes which have operated to retard its growth in the past be what they may, they cannot relieve us from the duty of fostering and maintaining it in the present and in the future. An annual appropriation for its support is absolutely necessary and should this be made for a few years, we will have an institution creditable to the Territory, affording the highest educational advantages to all who may desire them, and thus rendering it unnecessary for us to avail ourselves of institutions of learning in neighboring States."

**STATE GOVERNMENT.**

Under this head, among other remarks, the Governor has the following:

"That our people desire admission as a State, is clearly evidenced, by the result of the election three years since, on the question of calling a constitutional convention, and the election last year, at which the constitution was ratified. Five States have, in the past, been admitted with a population less, respectively than we have. Our population is permanent, and in this respect, dissimilar from the population of many other Territories. The aggregate value of taxable property in this Territory is amply sufficient, with a moderate rate of taxation, to support the additional burdens which statehood will impose. This is an important point. Our ability to sustain a State government depends more upon the amount of our taxable property than upon the number of inhabitants. Our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and commercial resources are being rapidly developed, and our population is rapidly increasing. Whether these considerations or any others which may be offered, will induce the present Congress to consent to our admission as a State is a question which the future only can determine."

In concluding the message, he says:

"The present is an important epoch in our history. The railroads now in process of construction within the Territory, when completed, will give an increased impetus to all branches of productive industry. Our superior agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages, the excellence of our climate and the favorable openings that are here presented for profitable investments, are become widely known, and we may reasonably expect that, in the near future, immigration and capital will flow in upon us in a constantly increasing tide. And if to these natural advantages we present a system of just laws, wisely and impartially administered, finance honestly and economically conducted, a common school and university system, adequate for the education of the rising generation, we will retain those who are now here or may hereafter come, and will be fully prepared to enter upon the honors, duties and responsibilities of Statehood."

**WHAT IT COSTS TO EDUCATE OUR CHILDREN.**

In Jefferson county there are 421 persons entitled to draw school money. During the past year only 244 of these were enrolled upon the school registers, while the average attendance is only about two-fifths of the entire number of children in the county. School has been kept six months, average, throughout the county during the past year; the total cost of maintaining which was \$3271 77, or an annual cost of \$7 77 per scholar. This includes expenditures of every kind. From reports it appears that the average term of a pupil's school life here is between six and seven years, or a little less than half the time allotted by law.

Taking the average attendance as a basis the monthly tuition of each scholar was

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| In District No. 1..... | \$2 82 |
| In District No. 2..... | 1 97   |
| In District No. 3..... | 3 84   |
| In District No. 4..... | 2 84   |
| In District No. 5..... | 7 80   |

Omitting the cost of furniture in District No. 1, to put it on a footing with the other districts, the monthly tuition is but \$2 50. Let us compare this with the monthly tuition in two of the thickly settled eastern states where there is a "school house at every cross-road."

In Ohio the monthly tuition is \$2 34 and teachers pay from \$8 to \$15 a month board. In Massachusetts it is \$1 71 and teachers "board around" and consequently can afford to teach for less.

Considering the difference in advantages it will be seen that our county does not suffer by this comparison.

There are five districts and four school-houses in the county. School property is valued at \$2911.

By a calculation readily made it will be found that, taking the last year as a basis, the education of each person costs the county the sum of \$180—a very small amount compared with what the uneducated ones frequently cost. A. R. H.

The following are the standing Committees of the Council of the Legislature now in session at Olympia:

- Elections—Day, Cline and LaDu.
- Federal Relations—Tullis, Cline and Day.
- Ways and Means—Ringer, Dudley and Tullis.
- Education—Dudley, LaDu and Day.
- Judiciary—Dunbar, McGlenn and LaDu.
- Military Affairs—Day, Dudley and Dunbar.
- Roads and Highways—LaDu, McGlenn and Tullis.
- Engrossed Bills—McGlenn, Ringer and Tullis.
- Enrolled Bills—Ringer, Dudley and Dunbar.
- Indian Affairs—Tullis, Day and Ringer.
- Commerce—LaDu, Tullis and Cline.
- Printing—Tullis, Ringer and Dudley.
- Corporations—McGlenn, Day and Dunbar.
- Counties—McGlenn, LaDu and Day.
- Agriculture—Dudley, Tullis and Day.
- Claims—Cline, Day and LaDu.
- Memorials—Dudley, Dunbar and Day.
- Public Grounds and Buildings—Ringer, Day and McGlenn.
- Territorial Library—Cline, Day and Ringer.
- Mining and Mining Interests—LaDu, Tullis and Cline.
- Rules and Orders—Dunbar, LaDu and Dudley.
- Hospital for the Insane—LaDu, Day and Dudley.

HON. H. G. Struve removed with his family to Seattle, last week. The change has been in contemplation for a good while. We hope he will be successful beyond his utmost expectation. He has talent of a high order, is studious and possessed of a remarkable memory and has few peers at the Washington Territory bar.—"Courier."

Two men, White and Dowd, of Pierce county, not having a very deep love for each other, happened to meet, when on the road last week, and instantly commenced a fight, which resulted in White receiving a severe gash on the head and his wrist nearly severed, by a brush-hook in the hands of Dowd.

NOT long since, at St. Paul's church, Walla Walla, it was announced that the full expense of enlarging the church had been volunteered and paid by a lady member of the congregation who desired to remain unknown. Such a true and charitable soul should not be hid.

It is proposed to have a new front erected on the Occidental hotel, at Seattle.

**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**

WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 3 1879.

M. H. Bryce, of Wallula, S. C., brother of the late Alex Bryce, who was assassinated by democratic night riders a month ago, has written here requesting the aid of South Carolina Republicans in this city in raising funds funds for the purpose of retaining counsel to assist the State Attorney in bringing the murderers to justice. Mr. Bryce was informed that his request would be complied with, so far as the money was concerned, but it must be understood that no part of the money contributed shall be paid to any democratic lawyer. Mr. Bryce was advised to secure the services of Hon. Martin I. Townsend of N. Y. Strange as it may seem there are few, if any, Republican lawyers of note in South Carolina, and Republicans, whether they be white or colored, are forced to trust their causes in the hands of political opponents, which is pretty sure death in advance to justice in the courts. A good deal of attention is being paid just now to this subject of obtaining redress for the many grievances of South Carolina Republicans, to the annoyance of northern democrats who don't like to have the facts get abroad. They are having a disastrous effect upon the northern prospects in New York and Ohio.

Cheering news still continue to come from all quarters in the political field, and our friends here are anticipating clean sweeps in all the Northern States. There is some danger of over confidence however, which should be avoided. It is a fact that such crowds as turn out to hear Blaine and others in Ohio were never so large as this year, and this indicates that the republicans are not lying about in idle confidence, but will earn every advantage that they gain.

The letter of Sec'y Sherman to the "Christian Advocate" denying that he had advised the President "not to trust Grant", and affirming that Gen. Grant never had a truer friend than the Sec'y himself, is a very pleasant incident. It is a truth and goes deeper than many know. It should be stated for the benefit of those who are assailing Sherman for his part in the so-called Hayes policy, Gen. Grant did not Sec'y Sherman is responsible for it more than any other man. It was he who withdrew the troops from Louisiana, and support from Gov. Packard. It was he who ordered the U. S. officers there not to respond to Packard's cry for help. Let us do justice to the truth. "Honor to whom honor is due."

The reduction of two-and-a-half millions on the public debt in Sept. is very gratifying, and under republican management, if the Confederate congress does n't throw embarrassments in the way, the reduction will continue steadily and rapidly. The business of the country is so promising as to justify bright predictions of the future, and the republicans will see to it that the nation in its corporate capacity shall keep abreast of the commercial "boom." The hard facts of national prosperity are bad for the greenback democratic conglomeration, and as to the south, that is beginning to have a realizing sense of the blighting effect of democratic rule.

The Indian war in Colorado is causing more of a scare than it deserves to. It will not probably

amount to a great deal if dealt with promptly. The fault is that it was not attended to in its incipency. It might in fact have been prevented. But to go deeper down our whole Indian policy is a humbug, neither doing justice to the Indians, the army or the white settlers. It ought to be reformed. LEO.

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 Palace..... 12 "..... 220

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# PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.



ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1879.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### EASTERN STATES.

#### The Pillaged Agency.

RAWLINS, Wyo. T., Oct. 13.—On entering the agency a scene of quiet desolation presented itself. All the buildings except one were burned to the ground, and not a living thing in sight except the command. The Indians had taken everything except the flour and decamped. The women and children were missing and nothing whatever could be found to indicate what had become of them. They have either been murdered or buried or else taken away as hostages. Their dreadful and unmentionable fate calls for the most profound sympathy. The dead body of Father Meeker was found about one hundred yards from his house, lying on his back, shot through the head, the left side of his head mashed in with some blunt instrument, a piece of a barrel stave driven into his mouth, and one of his hands and arms badly burned. The dead body of W. H. Post, Father Meeker's assistant, was found between the buildings and the river, with a bullet hole through the left ear and one under the ear. He and Father Meeker were stripped entirely naked. Another employe named Eaton was found dead. He was stripped naked and had a bundle of paper bags on his arms, and his face was badly eaten by wolves and a bullet hole in his left breast. Frank Dresser, a brother of the one found in the coal mine, was found badly burned. He had without doubt been killed instantly, as a bullet had passed through his heart. The bodies of Eaton, Thompson, Price, Eskridge and all other employes not named, were also found. Eskridge was found two miles this side of the agency, naked, and a bullet hole through his head. In the house occupied by the Indians during Thornburgh's battle, in a breastwork made of stone, was found the dead body of an unknown white man, dressed in buckskin. He was sitting on his knees and had his gun in position to fire. He was shot through the forehead. From this it appears that the Indians were not alone in their hellish work. It is supposed that the Indians have gone to join the southern Utes, and there is an impression among the officers of Merritt's command that the Indians who fought Thornburgh numbered at least seven hundred.

#### The Usual Programme.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Herald's Washington special dispatch says: Additional instructions to Agent Stanley, and special agents, have been dispatched, with explicit orders how to act in the event that the White river Utes accept the terms laid down in the telegram to General Sherman and Agent Stanley. The Secretary of the Interior will not under any circumstances approve any step that proposes to condone the murder of Meeker or killing of Thornburgh and men of his command. The White river Utes will be met fairly with the statements that they have forfeited their claim to dictate terms; that they must surrender themselves as guilty parties, and co-operate with the Government in bringing the chiefs responsible for the outbreak to justice. On no other terms will they be permitted to sue for peace.

#### Georgia Style.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The collector of the third district of Georgia informs the commissioner of internal revenue that a special force in attempting to destroy illicit distilleries in Elbert county, were repulsed by a body of armed men, and obliged to return to Elberton for additional aid and arms.

#### The Utes.

Commissioner Hayt of the Indian bureau to-day received a letter from Agent Page, written at the Southern Ute Agency Oct. 6th, in which he says: "I have had a council with Ignacio, Red Jacket and Mannigan, chief of renegade Utes, and sixty other Southern Ute Indians. They desire that the great father be informed that they promise that they will take no part with nor render any aid to White River and Unkiah Utes; that they are contented and desire to remain at peace. We to-day refused to issue them their annuity goods until this day two weeks. To this refusal they consented, saying all right. The Southern Utes request that when a reply to this report of their action is received it should be communicated to them, which I have promised to do."

#### The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15—2:10 A. M.—The Democratic committee concedes the election of Foster, but claim the Legislature. The chairman of the Republican committee claims the election of 23 out of 35 Senators and 70 out of 114 Representatives.

#### Iowa Republican.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—1 A. M.—Returns from 48 places in Iowa give Gear 9,236; Trimble, 4,463.

DES MOINES, Oct. 14—11:30 P. M.—At this hour returns received by the Republican State Committee and the State Register indicate that the Republican majority on State ticket, over both Democratic and Greenback ticket, will be at least 20,000.

#### Successful Experiment.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—An inventor of explosives and his assistant, named Edward Whalen, were blown to pieces to-day while experimenting down the harbor.

#### The Fever.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—The following telegram to the Western Associated Press is just received:

FOREST CITY, Ark., Oct. 14.—The Board of Health report six cases of yellow fever here. Four of them have died within the past six days.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—No new cases; ten deaths since last night.

#### Mowing Contest.

MATVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The attend-

ance of strangers to witness the race between Hanlan and Courtney to-morrow is very large. Hanlan and Courtney were out early this morning and rowed over their respective courses. Their condition is first class, and their appearance on the lake was hailed with cheers. The course over which the race is to be rowed has been buoyed, and every arrangement for the accommodation of spectators is being pushed forward rapidly. Hanlan is the favorite by \$100 to \$75. Pool selling has been stopped by the sheriff, who informed the sellers that a continuation would subject them to arrest.

#### The Fever.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15, noon.—Five new cases and three deaths.

#### Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—The Republican victory is so complete that its surprises Republicans and overwhelms Democrats. At the Democratic Committee rooms there is little figuring being done. The committee say that they have no news. They concede the election of the State ticket to the Republicans by a handsome majority and allow a working majority in the House of Representatives; but still claim to have one or two majority in the Senate. The committee estimate Foster's majority at 20,000, with chances that full returns will rather increase than diminish these figures. They claim 70 out of 114 members of the House of Representatives, which is 12 more than is necessary to pass a bill. The committee claim 19 Senators sure, which is a majority of one, with a show of two Republican majority.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The Times has the following table of majorities on the Republican ticket: Hamilton county, returns from all precincts have been received—Foster, 3,159; Lieut. Governor Hickenlooper, 3,170; Auditor of State John F. Oglive, 2,272; State Treasurer Joseph Turney, 3,091; Judge Supreme Court W. W. Johnson, 3,129; Attorney General George K. Nash, 3,201. Total vote cast, taking the vote for Governor as a basis, 58,883.

#### Iowa Election.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15.—All later returns increase the Republican majority. The State Register now puts the Republican majority on the State ticket at 30,000 over all other parties, and extremely likely to be 35,000. The Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be larger than in the last Legislature, and the Republican gain over two years ago 33,900.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### English Crops and Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Mark Lane Express says agricultural advices are still most discouraging. The quantities of wheat and barley still afield, are deteriorating from spreading damp and discoloration. Turnips and potatoes are badly diseased. Hops are a total failure in many of the best districts in Kent. Preparations for Autumn sowing are retarded by a diversion of labor in consequence of the anxiety of farmers to get some of the present harvest to market while high prices are current. The supplies market show an increase, but are mostly unfit for milling. Such as are in good condition readily brought 2 shillings advance. The best lots of malting barley realized 42 to 50 shillings. Most of the new crop is badly discolored. Arrivals in London of all articles except oats have been moderate. Last Monday's list showed only about 28,000 quarters foreign wheat, chiefly American, and subsequent imports up to Friday amount to 61,120 quarters. Prices again favored sellers to the extent of fully two shillings at the beginning of the week, but with only a retail demand at the advance, as large millers and sellers hesitated to follow the rise, which during the past few days has been maintained with difficulty. Fine American reds and such varieties of white wheat as could be used in place of English wheat, have been in fair request, but it is probable Russian descriptions will shortly come in favor when supplies of home grown increase, as the condition of the new crop is sure to necessitate a large admixture of hard foreign wheat to render it suitable for milling. There has been no excitement in the trade, neither have the week's sales been large, but steadiness prevailed, as sellers were by no means impatient to realize. The recent market rise in the price of wheat has not served to unsettle the opinion of holders, as it is due to most perfectly legitimate influences that again affect values, namely supply and demand. As far as can be seen at present there appears no valid reason why wheat should not advance another five shillings. Business still rests on a firm basis, although it must be admitted that increased supplies of home grown wheat will probably check the advance temporarily. Maize attracted a good deal of attention, and owing to the scarcity spot sellers have been enabled to establish an advance of one shilling on the week. Grinding barley, beans and peas moved quietly at former rates. Continued heavy receipts of oats again reduced prices threepence and sixpence. Wheat for shipment has been in large request, and an extensive business was done, principally in California and red winter American at a shilling advance. Calcutta descriptions also participated in the advance. Arrivals of grain laden vessels off coast have been small, and have been in good request, and advanced a shilling to eighteen pence; but the limited choice restricted business. Maize ruled firm at sixpence advance, and has been very large, though somewhat irregular. Business transacted in forward wheat, especially red winter American, for which quotations indicate an advance of fully a shilling. Maize met with fair inquiry at prices for cargoes on passage and for prompt shipment, but for November and December an advance of sixpence was paid. Sales of English wheat last week, 19,360 quarters at 48s 8d, against 60,130 quarters at 39s 9d, the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Oct 4th, 1,261,082 cwt. of wheat and 282,270 cwt. of flour.

#### Russia's Asian Expedition.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Russian press is very impatient about the death of news from the Central Asian expedition, especially as no effort has yet been made to reconcile apparent contradictions in two official reports of the action at Geoktepe. Meanwhile a letter from Tiflis published in the Golos says that grave apprehensions are felt there for the safety of the expedition. The letter describes invalid men arriving at Baku as being in miserable plight, and says that great numbers have died of diphtheria and

a scorbutic disease, and that medical arrangements are deficient. The truth about the Geoktepe affair is gradually leaking out. The assault on the Plevna pattern after an ineffectual cannonade. The Russians made a rush with fixed bayonets; but were repulsed and treated in disorder. The Turkoman cavalry in attacking the Russian flank and rear, created such confusion that when the vanguard reached the main force in the reserve the latter was unable to stem the tide of retreat and was itself compelled to retire 40 miles before order could be restored. According to private intelligence received in St. Petersburg, the Russian loss is much greater than official reports admit.

#### The German Army.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—According to positive assurances from St. Petersburg, men to be raised for military and naval service the ensuing year will not exceed the usual number, 280,000.

#### German Grain Tariff.

In consequence of a rise in the price of breadstuffs, it is doubtful if Germany will begin levying new duties on grain on the first of January, 1880, as provided for by the tariff bill which was passed by the reichstag in July last.

### PACIFIC COAST.

#### Mysterious Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—George Howard, an expressman, residing at 745 California street, about 8:30 o'clock was found dead at the foot of the stairs, stabbed to the heart. As his watch and chain and some money were found on him, it is supposed that robbery was not the object of the deed. His room was found to be undisturbed. The affair was mysterious. He was supposed to have considerable money somewhere.

#### Election of Directors and Officers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of California to-day, the following persons were chosen directors for the ensuing year: D. O. Mills, C. Adolphe Low, H. M. Newhall, Wm. Sharon, Chas. Mayne, J. C. Wilmerding, H. W. Carpenter, Adam Grant, Jerome Lincoln, G. W. Beaver and W. Alvord. No dividends have been paid during the year. The board met at 2 P. M. and elected the following officers: President, Wm. Alvord; Cashier, Thomas Brown; Assistant Cashier, Byron Murray, Jr.; Secretary, S. Franklin.

#### Outlaws in Ambush.

MENDOCINO, Oct. 15.—Constable William Host went out this morning with a posse consisting of James Morrow, E. W. Potter, James Nichols, Cyrus Golbraith, Archibald Yell and Thomas Dollard, to arrest four men who had previously been found camped in the woods four miles east of town jerking beef surreptitiously killed. Their first camp was deserted, and following for a mile or two, the posse came to the remains of another camp fire, apparently also deserted, and Wright stooped over the ashes to ascertain whether they were yet warm. On his rising the outlaws fired four shots from the bushes, dangerously or fatally wounded Wright and Dollard, inflicting a flesh wound through the shoulder of Nichols, and perforating Golbraith's coat. The two latter returned for reinforcements, and A. Nelson and another constable started with a posse in pursuit, also telegraphing for the sheriff to meet him from Little Lake with a posse. Dollard has just been brought to town dead, and Wright is just alive, but there is little hope of his recovery.

#### The Bonanza Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—In the suit of John H. Burke against James C. Flood and the Nevada Bank, application was to-day made for an order of the court directing defendants to allow Mr. Burke's counsel to examine the books and papers of the Nevada Bank and make copies of all entries therein relating to transactions between the bank and the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company. The motion will be argued Oct. 24th.

#### Match Between Men and Horses.

Considerably interest is likely to be manifested in the six days match between men and horses, which begins this evening at the pavilion. The men are Wilcox, Newhoff, Brodie, Guerrero, McGregor, McAlpine and Sherwood—most of whom have fair records in either long or short distant matches. The horses are Controller, Double Cross, Denver Jim, Pinafore, Mountain Maid, Addie Mack, Dan McCarthy, Stockton Belle, Joe, Nellie, Hoodlum. Controller has the best record extant for 10 and 20 mile trotting. Double Cross and Nellie are thoroughbred runners, and the others are well-known local trotters. Controller goes to a sulky, the others under the saddle or led.

### Wedding Costumes in Brittany

The wedding was preceded by a requiem, sung for the repose of the groom's father and mother, he being an orphan. A most mournful and lugubrious introduction to a wedding it seemed. The groom, who is very rich, I hear, was a sight to behold. His sleeved waistcoat was of no common cloth, but of rich blue velvet, curiously embroidered, his sash of blue silk and his hat bound with a broad silver ribbon. The unity of his costume was somewhat marred by black cloth trousers and a pair of kid boots of Parisian make. But, if the groom was a splendid sight, what shall I say of the bride? Her dress was gorgeous. She literally blazed with gold and silver laces and ribbons, spangles of all colors and silk embroidery. Her apron was a plum-colored silk, brocaded with great flowers of green and yellow. Nor was she alone in her magnificence; many of the guests were as brilliant as she. Two young ladies from Chateaulin, a neighboring town, wore silver-gray brocade aprons, black dresses trimmed with black velvet, the open bodice filled in front with pink silk, covered in the one case with roses, in the other with little ostrich feathers.—Correspondent Philadelphia Bulletin.

The oldest officer in the French army is an Alsatian General named Schramm. He is 95 years of age.

### Grant's Race.

Among the more or less imaginative "personal reminiscences" of our distinguished guest with which we are flooded just now, the following actual occurrence may be of interest, as showing the always striking absence of self-importance, or "frills," distinguishing Grant in all relations of life:

The writer of this lived within a stone's throw of the White House at Washington during both the General's terms, and drove what was justly considered as the second or third fastest horse in the District—which was saying a good deal then. The fashionable drive was what was known as the Soldiers' Home road, and it was the custom when the President was out behind his noted trotter Butcher Boy, for the "flyers" along the road to pull out and give the General a brush, the other carriages drawing up on either side to see the fun. One afternoon we met the General jogging along the road home, and in a moment both the President's big gelding and our sorrel mare were whirling their single-seat Brewsters along like an equine avalanche. It was a warm October afternoon, and the foam specks from the wide-stretched mouths of the well settled nags came drifting back over the dashboard. It was a close match, and with hats jammed on hard, and each driver eagerly watching for a good place for a spurt, the horses swung into the Fourteenth street stretch neck and neck. As we struck the wood pavement marking the city limits we saw ahead a couple of mounted policemen, evidently lying in wait for us. It was "anything but beat Grant" just then, however, and if there had been the whole M. P. force in front we would have had it out just the same. But the shouts of the galloping policemen flurried our high-strung mare, and in a second or two she broke like the Johnnies at Mission Ridge, while the Butcher Boy rushed to the lead like the shot out of a gun.

Now, there was nothing remarkable about all that—Grant always does beat, somehow—but here comes in the point of the story. After he had gotten a little distance ahead the President looked back and saw us escorted by an officer on each side, arrested for fast driving. He at once wheeled his horse, and trotting slowly back, said:

"Is that gentleman under arrest, officer?"

"Yes, General," replied the man, touching his cap.

"Then there are two of us," and, taking out his vest pocketbook, he handed the policeman his card, with "Here, send up for the fine in the morning." He lifted his hat and drove off.

We have been a Grant man ever since.

### American History.

To the general reader, American history is not interesting. It lacks picturesqueness. With the exception of a few striking episodes, it affords scarcely anything of what is called the romance of history. It contains no material for the historical novel, needing only the touch of creative imagination in the grouping and arranging; and that which attracts the general reader in history is essentially the same that fascinates him in fiction. The bareness of our annals in incident and character that have the attraction of romance is due to many circumstances, but chiefly to the fact from the first we have had, in form and substance, a free government. The history of England has lost much of its attractiveness since her constitutional government has become fully established. People take a deep interest in the fortunes of persons rather than States, and sympathize with the experience of heroes, not administrations. When countries are ruled by individuals the rulers become exalted into a species of demigod, and are the objects of devotion. They are the State, and their fortunes awaken sympathies as deep and intense as the deeds and sufferings of the lofty beings of myth and romance. Their will and their personality operate in public affairs, and give to the events of history a vividness and vitality that appeal to the sentiments and feelings. Their rise or fall is momentous, their triumph or humiliation of absorbing importance; their followers do deeds of daring and suffer the pangs of martyrdom in their service or in their cause, and the vicissitudes of a nation's life are filled with thrilling incidents of personal endurance, like those which the imagination delights to picture. But we have had no despots, no beneficent fathers of the people, no princes or pretenders, and our history is devoid of the stirring deeds and touching sacrifices of those who depend on princes' favor, or are devoted to the knightly service of royal masters.—North American Review.

"Healthy here?" asked a visitor who was prospecting in the neighborhood of Denver, Colorado. "Stranger, yes," was the reply; "ten years ago we had to kill two men to start this cemetery a going."

### Oregon Items.

#### Willamette Valley.

Wheat was worth 67 cents at Irving last week.

The Irving hotel took fire, but the Hook & Ladder Co. put it out.

The warehouse at Irving has about one-third as much grain as last year.

Immigrants caught in the Cascades, on the McKenzie road, during the late storm, suffered terribly.

J. A. Peak was arrested for forgery at Eugene, but it turned out that some one had forged his name.

The State Journal says: One of our nimrods killed twelve geese at one shot this week. Not a very good day for geese either, he said.

If the weather will permit, hundreds of acres of grain will be sown in Lane county next week. Farmers are beginning to realize that the fall is the time to sow grain. They would be a great deal better off if they had only come to that conclusion last fall.

#### East of the Mountains.

John Brattain's house, at Baker City, came near being destroyed by fire last week.

Mrs. McLyons, of Pendleton, broke an ankle by stepping off the sidewalk last Wednesday.

The lime recently found up near the Touchet is of excellent quality, and as it is found on school it is public property, and no man has the right to claim and work it to the exclusion of others.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: There are now over 12,000 tons of wheat between this city and the Columbia river ready to be carried off. It pours in, and although our merchants declare that they have no more room, like the omnibus driver they can always find room for "one more."

The Mountain Sentinel says: L. Remillard, proprietor of the Union race course, offers a purse of \$500, to be run for Nov. 12th, free for all mile heats, best three in five, in case owners of such horses as Queen, Red Boy, Jewell, Winters, Olo, or horses of like speed will deposit \$500 each, entrance to go with the purse. Alex La Buff has deposited \$500, and will go against anything that "wears hair."

#### Southern Oregon.

Sheep shearing is progressing in the Umpqua.

Mr. Mar & Co. have caught and salted 2,000 salmon this season at Suislaw.

Indian Barney and Henry killed 14 elk and one bear on the north fork of Suislaw.

The northern valleys of Lake county are being rapidly settled, and are excellent locations.

Crops in Lake county, so the State Line Herald says, have turned out better than anticipated.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jones celebrated their 40th anniversary—the ruby wedding—a few days since.

R. M. McTier, of Linkville, fell through a hay loft near Phoenix when making his bed there, and broke his neck.

The city election at Roseburg resulted as follows: J. C. Fullerton, W. H. Byars, John Rash, Trustees; J. S. Fitzgub, Recorder; A. C. Cox, Marshal; G. W. Kimball, Treasurer.

A note from Mr. Zac Van Orman reports the discovery of another rich gold and silver bearing quartz ledge. The locality of the ledge is not reported, but an assay of the ore from it shows a value of \$1,000 per ton.

A correspondent from Pine creek, Lake county, says: Charley Henderson, son of Rev. L. E. Henderson, of this neighborhood, had his leg amputated, and is getting along nicely. Strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The wheat crop of Canyonville has all been gathered, and is being brought to market. Many farmers are hauling their grain to Roseburg, where they get a better price. Good wheat is worth 65 cents there. Hon. Jas. F. Gasley sold 3,000 bushels.

There is a man at Gardiner 74 years old who has a wife aged 76. The gentleman is actively engaged in the business of a butcher, and neither of these aged persons have lost a day's work on account of sickness for the past three years. His name is Win. Pitt.

Some stubble was being burned on Mr. Barnett's farm, seven miles south of Roseburg, this week, when a heavy gale came up, causing a fence to catch on fire, and before the flames could be subdued some three-quarters of a mile of fencing was destroyed.

The surveyors of the harbor of refuge have nearly completed their work of survey at Coos Bay, having put in good time and faithful work whenever the weather would permit while there. They are now waiting for favorable weather so they may go to Port Orford, and as is laid down in their directions from headquarters, make a survey and surroundings of that harbor. The report they will make will be favorable at least to Coos Bay as a port of refuge.

M. Dean, of Cow creek, Douglas county, had a terrible fight on the 5th inst., with a large buck that came into his garden. Dean shot at the intruder and broke its thigh; just at this moment the old favorite dog appearing upon the scene clinched the buck, but the dog getting the worst of the bargain, was about to be hooked to death, when Dean ran up, caught the buck by the horn and cut his throat with a pocket knife. The animal weighed 110 pounds, net.

Walla Walla and Weston are now connected by telephone. The line was erected by the railroad company, but private dispatches will be transmitted at reasonable rates.

At present the steamers Spokane and Almoda are striving to navigate the waters of Snake river, and are doing it, too, in a rather irregular manner, owing to the low stage of water.

Mr. George Gibson informs us, on his return from a journey to the Assotin Flats, that about 20,000 bushels of wheat will be threshed in that section this season. This is their first harvest, and the settlers feel proud of their success in their new home.—Dayton News.

A private letter from Fort Colville contained this item: Mr. Jas. Monaghan, among the most enterprising citizens of Colville, is building boats some 15 miles below the old Fort on the Columbia with a view of carrying freight down that river to the new military post.

A dying bequest is almost a dead gift away.

## Reminiscences of a Noted Woman.

A correspondent found in a graveyard in Ashford, not long ago, the tombstone of Deborah Nott, mother of Samuel Nott, D. D., of Franklin, and Eliphalet Nott, D. D., L. L. D., long president of Union College. He collected some curious bits of this woman's record and visited her old home, which he describes as follows: It is a one-story house, not over 18x22, and situated in one of the roughest localities of this hilly and rocky town. There is but little cleared land even now around the house, and there must have been less 130 years ago. The family were very, very poor. The oldest inhabitants say that they had but one cow and a few sheep, and that the cow took the place that is generally taken by the horse in modern farm operations, ploughing and harrowing, beside furnishing milk for the needy household. The sheep provided the wool with which the clothing of the father and sons was made, and the general fare of the family was such as could be raised from a few acres of stony, poor land—corn bread and milk and bean porridge, year in and year out.

There are many curious legends about this remarkable woman. Her husband, suffering from ill health, resigned the burden of the work and the care into the hands of his wife, who not only did the indoor work but helped the boys in their out-of-door toil. Once upon a time one of the boys wanted a new suit of clothes in the dead of winter. They had no money to buy with and the year's stock of wool was exhausted; so the good mother proposed that they should shear the half-grown fleece from one of their sheep, and to protect it from the cold make it a garment either of braided straw or the worn out family clothing, all of which was accordingly done; and in one week from the shearing, as the story goes, with her own labor and that of her neighbors the suit was ready.

Her Christian character is represented as being of the highest type. They lived four miles at least from the old Ashford church, and yet history has it that she and her boys, clad in the plainest homespun, walked every Sunday through the woods and up and down the hills all this distance to the house of God. Standing over her grave I could but think of the extent of that woman's influence through the two sons for whom she gave her life. One of them was in his day one of the most successful college presidents, touching with a transforming power thousands and thousands of young men. The other, a faithful and successful minister of the gospel, for sixty-one years in the same parish, moulding two generations, and sending out from under his ministry hundreds of men and women who have made the world better and brighter, besides giving to the present and coming generations two families whose influence is and is to be among the largest and best.—New Haven Palladium.

## The Faithful Wife of a Communist

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says: As might be expected, there have been Enoch Ardens among the returned Communists, but happily very few. When their wives read their names in the lists published in the journals, they disappeared. A case of an opposite nature has been reported to me by a friend of the family in which it happened. The wife in this instance was heroic in her constant affection, and accomplished prodigies of energy in putting her children to trades, setting herself up in business and sending money to her husband, who was laid low with a chronic malady. He was so altered by illness and hardship that at the railway neither she nor her children recognized him. The latter went back to distant parts of the city where they are employed, and the wife returned home in a despairing mood, which the spectacle of the rejoicing people around her intensified. The amnestied husband first lost time seeking for her in a crowd and then waiting to see if she would hunt him up. He remained until 6 o'clock, waiting in the hope that she would arrive, and then went to look after some baggage in which he had a collection of curious shells and stuffed animals, which he thought would please her. When at last he got to her domicile he was shown to her room and found the door bolted inside. Nobody answered to the loud knocking, and the police commissary was sent for. Upon his arrival a letter, freshly written, was found, in which the unfortunate woman said that she had only loved once in her life, and that the object of her love was her husband. It was evident that he was dead, and death only could relieve her from her heart wound. Her dead body lay on the floor. She had committed suicide.

Why would ready-made clothing dealers make poor eucure players? Because they have so many suits.

## The Critics.

Who are the best men in politics? Mr. Francis D. Parkman, speaking for the so-called scholarly class, says in the North American, that the best men are not in that special attitude. Are the best men found only among the literary men—those, for instance, who are counted as men of letters because they can attach two symbolic initials to their names, as a result of owning a piece of sheepskin, printed in academic Latin? Is it necessary to purity or superiority of political character and action that the candidate for political action or reward should have written a history, composed a thesis, conjugated a Greek verb, or declined a Latin noun? It looks very much as if some specimens of the "scholar in politics," considered these things as an indispensable prerequisite to possessing a vote, expressing a political opinion or holding an office. Are there otherwise no best men at the polls; no honorable men before the people, no character in party organization, no patriotism at conventions, and no integrity in office? Are all these qualities confined to the business men who stay away from primaries and polls, because there is no profit in them; or do the men of the study, the closet and the class-room, alone possess the characteristics which best befit the "best men" in or out of politics?

In 1876 the popular vote aggregated nearly eight and a half million ballots. The population could not have exceeded 40,000,000, which would then have given about 9,000,000 qualified voters. Do the doctrinaire critics who are always complaining when the men of their choice are not before the people, that the best men are not in politics, mean to suggest that the one man in twelve or thirteen who stayed away from the polls was or is, in reality, one of the only best men in the nation? Probably they do not. But pushed to a logical completeness, this is practically the summing up of the critics' outcry. Of course it does happen, and happen continually in a popular government, that the "best men" are not always chosen for the fitting place. But we opine that current as well as precedent history will establish conclusively that the "best men" for the work in hand get into power quite as much, in a popular government, by the untrammelled choice of the people, as they are in the habit of doing in other systems by the will or appointment of the ruling class or person.

The egotistic growl that the best men are not in politics is either caused by the muttering of mental dyspepsia, or the outcry of disappointed vanity, or proceeds from a want of faith in popular institutions. We do not pretend to say that the latter is the native in all cases, but we assert it is so in a large majority. There is an Italian proverb, born of the Napoleonic spoliation of palace and picture gallery, that asserts "that not all Frenchmen are thieves, but most of them are." So we say that a large proportion of the scholarly critics who complain continuously that the best of men are not in politics are themselves intellectual unbelievers in popular government, supporters in some shape or another of the idea of limiting the suffrage, advocates of appointed, not elected, officials, and too often are opposed even to a generous public educational system. We are not overstating the fact that our literary assailants of American politics and politicians themselves are more or less consciously antagonistic to both the ideas and forms that constitute the vital force and expression of a genuine republic. They are, in fact, the enemies of representative institutions, perhaps both unconsciously and unwittingly so. This can be seen by an examination of the books, journals and periodicals in which for ten years past, their opinions and criticisms have been set forth.—Mail.

## Permanency of Silver Mines.

Wherever in any part of the world silver mines have been worked they are worked now, unless by war, invasion of Indians, etc., the work has been stopped. We know of no silver mining region in the world that has given out. Mexican mines worked by the Aztecs before the conquest by Cortez are still as profitable as ever. The old Spanish mines, opened long before Hannibal's time, are still worked with enormous profits. The South American mines have constantly yielded their wealth for more than three hundred years, and are as productive as ever. Mines in Hungary that were worked by the Romans before the time of Christ, still yield an abundance of ore. The silver mines of Frieburg, opened in the eleventh century and worked continuously ever since, yield their steady increase. So in Norway, Sweden and Russia, and, indeed, wherever mines have been opened, without exception, we believe, they are worked at the present day, and generally are more productive than at any time in their past history.—Nevada Miner.

## The Model Stock Farm of Nevada.

There are not many people who know that there is as fine a ranch in Nevada as that owned by Hon. A. C. Cleaveland, of Spring Valley, White Pine county. Spring Valley lies about one hundred miles east of Hamilton, on the extreme eastern boundary of the State. In July, 1870, Mr. Cleaveland purchased his first tract of 160 acres. He has since added to it by pre-emption and purchase until he now owns 4,300 acres of bottom land, of which 2,400 acres are fenced in a most substantial manner. The farm stretches across the very heart of the valley, two and a half miles east and west, by one and three-quarter miles north and south. It is divided into ten equal squares or parts, each part surrounded by a substantial fence. About one-third of the entire ranch is well set in alfalfa. The part devoted to the purposes of a garden is especially interesting. Sufficient vegetables and melons of every variety are here grown to supply a good-sized community. Strawberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries; peach, apple and apricot trees, thrive luxuriantly and produce abundantly. A magnificent flower garden, under the special supervision of Mrs. Cleaveland, also adds largely to the attractiveness of the place.

Entering the main gate of the ranch, you drive along a lane for several hundred yards, planted on either side with poplar trees now about 20 feet high, making the approach to the cozy residence, a little farther back, one of picturesque beauty and loveliness. The number of stables, storehouses and shops of various kinds near by constitute quite a little village in appearance. Mr. Cleaveland doesn't know, himself, how many cattle he owns, but the number runs into the thousands. A fair proportion of the herd is of the finest imported stock, though the thoroughbreds are usually kept on the excellent pasturage in the fields. The dairy is a feature of the pasturage. A large number of cows are milked and the milk turned into butter, which is shipped to market. The churning is done by water power and the dairy is a marvel of neatness and convenience. A huge cellar close at hand, divided into several compartments, is devoted to the storing of various descriptions of vegetables and fruits. A poultry corral is near by. Here is to be found every variety of fowl, both useful and ornamental, mostly of the finest imported strain. There is also a corral for hogs. These, too, are of the best breed and of imported stock. Three fleet grayhounds keep away the coyotes and jack-rabbits. But the stud is what Cleve mostly delights in. His stock of thoroughbred horses, mares and colts run into the hundreds, and he takes as good care of them as he does of himself. His stables are house palaces. He has two splendid thoroughbred stallions, descendants of imported Brown Dick. One of them is ten and the other four years old. The latter is 17½ hands high. He has also a three-year-old filly which shows remarkable speed as a trotter. There are likewise many running horses in the stud, and Mr. Cleaveland has a magnificent mile track on which he trains his colts. At certain seasons of the year he employs a professional trainer. His usual force consists of one foreman, one trainer, one dairyman, one cook two vaqueros and two or three general helpers engaged in building fence, teaming, etc. He has branded 300 calves this season, and is not through yet. He has put up 1,000 tons of hay. His thoroughbreds are fed almost exclusively on oats, barley not being considered just the diet for fine stock of a dainty turn of mind. The ranch is well watered from innumerable springs and a stream passing through it. Several ponds are well stocked with trout, perch and cat fish. All in all, Mr. Cleaveland is very comfortably situated, and certainly has one of the finest stocked farms west of the Rocky Mountains.—Eureka Sentinel, October 5th.

## One of the Postles.

Two rustics, who were on a visit to an art exhibition, but could not afford the cost of a catalogue, were at a loss to decide the subject of a painting which particularly attracted their attention. They at length came to different conclusions, and stuck to them till a lady came near who was provided with a catalogue. Her kindness was immediately appealed to to determine between them; and the fair referee, turning to the number of the picture, informed them that it was Peter the Great and his Empress. "I told you so!" exclaimed one of the connoisseurs, with an air of triumph; "I said it was one of the Postles."

It being claimed by one of the sterner sex that a man was made first and lord of creation, the question was asked by an indignant beauty how long he remained lord of creation. "Till he got a wife."

## OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

THE OLYMPIA  
**Broom Factory,**  
Takes pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to fill orders for  
**All STYLES of BROOMS**  
—OF A—  
GOOD QUALITY AND  
AT LOW RATES.  
Send for prices. Address all orders to  
**WOODRUFF & VANEPPE,**  
Olympia, W. T.

## SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,**  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
L. C. HARMON, : : : PROPRIETOR.  
Free Coach to and from the House.

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

**Geo. W. Harris,**  
(Successor to J. F. Morrill.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALERS IN

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES!**

THE MOST

**Complete Stock**  
North of San Francisco.

ORDERS

BY EXPRESS OR MAIL,

Promptly attended to.

**SIGN--CITY DRUG STORE,**  
Seattle, W. T.

**Schwabacher**  
**Bros. & Co.,**  
Seattle, : : : W. T.

IMMENSE

**Spring Stock!**

FROM THE EAST.

DRY GOODS,  
CLOTHING,  
CARPETS,  
BOOTS  
—AND—  
SHOES!

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

Come Early and Often

—AND—  
SECURE BARGAINS.

**O. F. GERRISH & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

**General Merchandise**  
Of extra Quality.

**HARDWARE!**

House and Ship Carpenters' Tools,

Ship Chandlery,

Groceries,

Provisions,

Boots and Shoes,

Wines,

Liquors,

Cigars,

Etc.

**AGENTS**

—FOR THE—

**BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER,**

Taylor's Sulky Rake,

Mitchell's Farm Wagon,

Sweepstake Plows,

Haines' Header,

Moline Plows,

Etc., Etc.,

Etc.

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

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Drugs, **DRUGS** Drugs,

PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

—Wholesale and Retail—

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

Drugs,  
Medicines,  
Chemicals,  
and Trusses.  
Patent Medicines of all kinds.  
Glass,  
Paints,  
Oils and  
Brushes.  
A large assortment.

Soaps,  
Perfumery,  
Pomades,  
Hair Oils,  
And all Articles used for the Toilet.  
ETC.,  
ETC.,  
ETC.,  
ETC.,  
ETC.  
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Olympia "Transcript" seems to be the only newspaper in Washington Territory that opposes the University appropriation bill now before the legislature. That organ, although circumspect and non-committal to a certain extent, clearly reveals its determined opposition to the measure. Among other questions, it raises that of giving aid to our common schools in preference to the institution in question.

The University is a creation of our Territory, and, as such, is entitled to reasonable Territorial aid until it shall have become self-sustaining and such an institution as it is designed to be. Heretofore, large sums of money were sent from among us to obtain educational facilities which they were deprived of at home. Under its present management, and in the hopes of receiving such Territorial aid as has been reasonably asked for the University of Washington Territory is in course of preparation to give to pupils the full college course. Our Territory is amply able to assist such an institution in getting "on its feet," and we certainly need such home advantages as it will afford. The members of the board of Regents receive no remuneration for their services. They do not ask any, but leave their business to attend to the affairs of the school under their charge—drawing barely traveling expenses. They are working heart and soul for the school, and what they ask for is for its exclusive benefit.

If the common schools do not receive liberal enough support, let the several counties increase their tax for school purposes, but the Territory has no right to aid them to the detriment of the University.

COMMENTS ON GRANT.—It is somewhat interesting to notice the deftly worded newspaper criticisms that are intended to belittle the public demonstrations in honor of Gen. Grant. Nearly every democratic journal on the Pacific coast is just now moralizing on the "pernicious tendency of hero worship," &c., losing sight of the fact that the honors showered upon our distinguished hero abroad were honors to the nation rather than to the individual. They affect to discover a put up job to secure a third term nomination. Realizing that with Grant in the political field the cause of Democracy would be hopelessly lost, they are willing to forget every reason the American people have for feeling grateful to him for past service; and every possible excuse is trumped up to ridicule and oppose the public expression of honest admiration of the man under whose leadership the great rebellion was crushed. The very marked and important republican gains in Maine and California, and still later in Ohio and Iowa, forestalling almost to a certainty the election of another republican President, have injured Grant's chances for another presidential term—in favor of Blaine, Sherman and others.

The very strong probability of electing any prominent republican leader, will leave third term opponents free to oppose Grant as they would not if the prospect pointed to a doubtful contest. So our democratic friends, if they take our advice, will keep cool a while yet.

THE PROPOSED LIBEL LAW.

Hon. J. H. Day, Councilman from Walla Walla, has introduced a commendable bill "defining libel and providing for punishment thereof." It has already passed the council, and will most likely pass the house and become a law.

The provisions of the bill are very sweeping and stringent—all of which is highly proper. It is a deplorable fact that secular newspapers run into personalities to an unwarranted extent. Obscure sheets, devoted to the personal interests of a few, attack any and all who will refuse to do their bidding, with such vehement epithets and accusation that patience, on the part of the victims, ceases to be a virtue. Such papers are a disgrace to journalism. Their ghoulish propensities lead them into all sorts of abuses of their power. The law which punishes their despicable practices works a public benefit—just as our laws for the punishment of theft and murder serve public interest by protecting society.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 20, 1879.

DEAR READERS:—A severe cold and fever will compel brevity in this week's letter. The

GRANT RECEPTION

having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Legislature resumed its active duties in earnest on Thursday last—since which time a large number of important bills and other measures have been introduced.

Mr. Tucker's memorial to Congress, in reference to establishing a district land office at Port Townsend passed both Houses as we predicted—in its original form—all of which goes to prove that Seattle does not always have matters her own way, even though her newspapers may make a prodigious fuss about them.

Councilman McGlynn has introduced an important and meritorious bill, which will doubtless become a law, providing that workmen in logging camps and upon farms may hold a lien upon the logs, or crops, for the amount of their wages.

A movement has been started, looking to a change in the place of holding district court sessions in Whatcom county, and decreasing the jurisdiction of the district court at Port Townsend. One bill, introduced by Capt. Roeder, of Whatcom county, seeks to abolish the La Conner court entirely. Should this succeed, an effort will then be made to have a new district created, with Utsalady as the point for holding terms—San Juan and Island counties being included in the proposed new district. The whole plan will and ought to (in our opinion) fail of success. No county, except Island could be benefited by such a change; and that would work a disadvantage to San Juan and Whatcom.

Mr. Tucker has two important local bills through the lower House, and now pending in the Council. One will enlarge the boundaries of the city of Port Townsend—very justly including certain property barely outside of her present limits—and the other will turn the saloon license-money, in Port Townsend, into the city treasury, instead of allowing it, as heretofore, to be appropriated by the county. The arguments urged in favor of this last measure, are: 1st—that the city has to bear the inconvenience and expense occasioned by prosecutions made necessary on account of her liquor traffic, and she ought, in justice, to obtain the direct revenue, arising from the traffic. Heretofore the city has borne the entire expense of her police courts, in punishing drunkenness, while the county at large reaped the benefit of the license money; 2d—the examples of other cities are cited as worthy precedents. If the bill becomes a law, it will work a serious disadvantage to the school fund only, and the way out of such a hardship will have to be found by providing other means for supplying the deficiency.

We can but mention a few measures of local interest. Others of Territorial importance, will be commented upon hereafter; so we will close by simply referring to the all-absorbing topic of conversation just now, the

LOCAL OPTION BILL,

introduced in the Council, by Hon. R. O. Dunbar, of Klickitat county. It permits no retail license to be issued except upon a petition signed by a majority of the adult inhabitants, WITHOUT REGARD TO SEX, in the election precinct wherein the applicant resides. The bill has merit in it, clear through; its friends are working hard for it, and are sanguine of its success. In the Council, this afternoon, it went to a final vote, after three spirited speeches—one against and two for—and PASSED WITH BUT ONE DISSENTING VOTE, that of Mr. LaDu, of Cowlitz. Temperance people here count a fair majority for the bill, in the lower house although rumor has it that a carefully prepared speech will be made against it by one of the Representatives, and that the whisky element will bring all their forces to bear to defeat it. Not desiring to "crow" before the rubicon is passed, we will simply state that much anxiety will prevail until the question is settled. About a thousand names were attached to the petitions for local option and civil damage bills.

A. W.

THE Grant "boom," in Portland is all over. His reception was immense, and had the ARGUS columns enough we would give a description of the affair; but, as it is, we must pass it by.

Hon. Thos. H. Brents visited Port Townsend yesterday. He expects to go East in a few days.

By Telegraph.

Important to Port Townsend people.

OLYMPIA, Oct. 22, 1879.

To THOS. TALLENTIRE:

Tucker's bills enlarging boundaries and appropriating city liquor licenses to city treasury of Port Townsend passed both houses.

ALLEN WEIR.

MARRIED.—In this city, Oct. 21st, by Rev. Mr. Cosper, Mr. Geo. Billings of Port Discovery, and Miss Ada Houghteling, of Port Townsend.

READ the new "ad" of Rothschild & Co., in this issue. They have a large lot of ship-chandlery, that can be bought at a bargain.

THE only two agricultural papers in Oregon—the "Willamette Farmer," of Salem, and the "Oregon Farmer," of Portland—consider the State too small for each other. The result is that instead of helping, as agricultural journals should, develop the resources of the State, they are full of abuse. More agricultural news and less cussedness, gentlemen.

WE can't help but twit our consins across the waters at that style our humorous artists have in portraying Uncle Sam. He is no more the long, lean, lank specimen of humanity; nor is John Bull the fat, round, jolly person, weighing 250 lbs., since Uncle Sam is sending Johnny shiploads of bread stuff out of his plentiful store to keep the Briton from starving, and it is right that the thing should be reversed. Uncle Sam now is beginning to puff out a little under his vest, and the wrinkles in his face are disappearing, and he has n't that "hungry" appearance of old; while, on the other hand, Johnny Bull is no more the "plump pudden" he used to be, but is now taking "reefs" in his vest, and is resorting to many devices in attempting to cover up the wrinkles in his face. But it is no use; England should reconcile herself to the fact that America, with her vast plains covered with wheat and corn MUST have a market, and the Britons MUST buy our surplus.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hight were guests of W. H. H. Learned, Esq., during their stay in this city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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

Regular services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, by Rev. D. W. Macfie, pastor. Sabbath School as usual.

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

LOCAL NOTICES.

A fine assortment of legal blanks at Holcomb's.

Go to Waterman & Katz for the best carpets, at reasonable prices.

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

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

Sarsaparilla and Soda Water, for the million, at Holcomb's Variety Store.

For Good cigars, go to Holcomb's

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by physicians and the people generally that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, &c. Out of the 50,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all druggists. 25y1

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

To Whom it May Concern.

All outstanding accounts dues the undersigned must be settled before November 1, 1879, or the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

J. T. NORRIS.

Port Townsend, Oct. 23.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the share owners of the Hoko Salmon Company at the office of the company, in Port Townsend, W. T., October 30th, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of diminishing the capital stock of said company to the sum of eight thousand and nine hundred dollars.

THOS. STRATTON, THOS. PHILLIPS, J. A. MARVIN, Trustees. Sept. 3d, 1879. (8129)

NARRAGANSETT COPPER PAINT.

The best Preservative for ships against WORMS, GRASS and BARNACLES

Sole Agents,

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,

9 FRONT Str.,

San Francisco.

T. M. HAMMOND & SONS, PORT TOWNSEND.

ALL KINDS OF

TEAMING AND EXPRESS WORK DONE WITH DISPATCH.

Carriages at all times to convey passengers

To Port Discovery, Chimacum or Port LUDLOW.

Dispatches carried by or Night. Horses on Livery.

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

N. B.—Rhododendron plants shipped any place, carefully to order.

T. M. HAMMOND & SONS.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEING on the eve of closing out my General Mercantile Establishment at

Coupeville, W. T.,

and retiring from business. I now offer for sale the entire business, and a large stock of General Merchandise, together with the buildings and grounds, at a great bargain.

The business has been established for fifteen years. Persons desirous of purchasing will please address my attorney, G. Morris Haller, Esq., at Port Townsend W. T.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER. Dated at Coupeville, W. T., July 31st 1879.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. 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 State of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Bradley W. Fisk, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec. 15; NE 1/4 Sec. 22; NW 1/4 Sec. 23 of Sections No. 15; 22; 23; in township No. 29 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 10th day of September A. D. 1879.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land office.

Sheriff's Sale!

In the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend.

ISRAEL KATZ, plaintiff,

vs.

HENRY QUINLAN, defendant.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that pursuant to a copy of the judgment and order of sale in the above entitled action which was issued to me by the clerk of the above named court on the 17th day of September, 1879, and bearing date on said day, and is duly certified by said clerk under the seal of said court, as required by law, I, H. W. Whitener, Sheriff of San Juan county, Washington Territory, have seized and levied upon, all and singular, the following described real property, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16) and the south half of the southwest quarter of section nine (9) in township thirty-five (35) north, of range three (3) west; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, and situate, lying and being in San Juan county, Washington Territory, as the property of the defendant named in said order of sale, and I will, on the

17th day of November, 1879,

at one o'clock P. M., in front of the court house door, Friday harbor, San Juan county, Washington Territory, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, the above described premises, or so much thereof as may be required to satisfy the said judgment and order. The amount required to be made upon said order is the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-one cents, gold coin, with interest thereon from the 15th of September, 1879, at the rate of two per cent per month, together with plaintiff's costs, taxed at forty-three dollars, with increased costs and expenses of making said sale.

Dated at San Juan, W. T., the 14th day of October, 1879.

H. W. WHITENER, Sheriff of San Juan county, Washington Territory.

J. F. SHEEHAN

Importer and Dealer in

STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON,

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE,

And House-Hold Furnishing

Hardware.

WATER ST. - - PORT TOWNSEND

CITY TAXES NOW DUE.

ALL taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of November will be placed in the hands of collector with 10 per cent. added. 35c2] N. D. HILL, City T. As

Terms and conditions of sale Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money in gold coin, to be paid to the said administratrix on the day of the sale, and the remainder on confirmation by the Probate Court.

Dated, Port Townsend, the 25th day of Sept., 1879.

MARTHA A. GERRISH,

Administratrix of est of Oliver F. Gerrish, dec.

G. M. Haller, atty for said estate. [3

At the door of the Post office in the city of Port Townsend, in said county, the following described property, situate, lying and being in said county, and described as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

The west half sec 16 town p 30 range 1 west; 160 acres.

Lot five (5) of sec 20 twp 30 range one east; 39 3/4 acres.

No qr of Se qr sec 18 twp 20 range one east.

W half of Ne qr of Nw qr sec 9, twp 20 range 1 east.

Se qr of Sw qr sec 31 twp 20, range 1 west.

No qr of Se qr sec 29 twp 30 range 1 east.

Lots two (2), three (3) and four (4) in sec 25 twp 28 range 1 east.

No qr of Sw qr of sec 19 twp 30, range 1 west.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

5 shares of the capital stock of the Puget Sound Telegraph Company.

3 1/2 shares of the capital stock of the Union Wharf Company.

Island County.

At Coupeville, in said county on the 27th day of October, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day

In front of the post office, the following described property:

Se qr of Ne qr sec 6 twp 30 range 3 east

Lot 3 sec 4 twp 30 range 3 east.

No qr of Se qr sec 4 twp 25 range 3 east

Whatcom County.

At La Conner, in said county, on the 28th day of October, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the post office the following described property:

NW qr of sec 4 twp 38, range 3 east.

King county.

At Seattle in said county, on the 30th day of October, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the post office the following described property:

The undivided 1/2 of block 13, in the plat of the city of Seattle, containing 8 lots

An equitable interest in, and to the 1/2 undivided part of the following property:

Lot 1 sec 13 twp 25 range 4 east.

Lots 1, 2, and 4, sec 24, twp 25 4 east.

Lots 1 and 3 sec 2 twp 25, range 4 east.

Lots 1 and 2, sec 11 twp 25 range 4 east

Lot 4 sec 15 twp 25 range 4 east.

N 1/2 sec 15 twp 25 range 4 east.

SW qr sec 9 twp 25 range 4 east.

SE qr sec 9 twp 25 range 4 east.

Lot 6 section 2 twp 24 range 4 east.

Lot 5 sec 24 twp 24 range 4 east.



Lucilla's Love Letters.

"Are there any more of these silly letters?"

When her father asked this question in an awful tone, Lucilla Richmond could not say "no," and dared not say "yes," so as an intermediate course, she burst into a storm of tears behind her handkerchief.

"Bring them to me, Lucilla," said her father, as if she had answered him, as indeed she had, and the girl, trembling and weeping, rose to obey.

Then Mrs. Richmond, her daughter's very self, came behind her husband's chair and patted him on the shoulder.

"Please don't be harsh with her, my dear," she said, coaxingly. "He's a nice young man, and it's our fault, after all, as much as her's, and you won't break her heart, I'm sure."

"Perhaps you approve of the whole affair, ma'am," said Mr. Richmond.

"I do not," she said, "I only," gasped the little woman, and hearing Lucilla coming, she sank into a chair, blaming herself for having watched too closely her daughter's associates during the year.

For all this disturbance grew out of a poor but reputable clerk, a young man who had occasionally been thrown into the society of Miss Lucilla for twelve months or more, and had taken the liberty to fall in love with her, knowing that she was the daughter of one of the richest merchants in the city.

"It was inexcusable in a poor clerk, who should have known his place," Mr. Richmond declared, and he clutched the little perfumed billet, that had fallen in his hand, as he might a scorpion, and waited for the others with a look on his face that told of no softening. They at last came—just six little dainty white envelopes, tied together with a blue ribbon, and were laid at his elbow by his departing daughter. He gathered them up with a frown.

"Lock all these up until I return home this evening," he said to his wife; "I will read them. Meanwhile Lucilla is not to see this clerk upon any pretence."

And then Lucilla went down upon her knees.

"Oh! dear papa," she cried, "darling papa, please don't say I am never to see him again. I couldn't bear it, indeed, I could not bear it. He is poor, I know, but he is a gentleman, and I love him so much, father."

"No more of that absurdity, my dear," said Mr. Richmond, rising as he spoke. "He has been artful enough to make you believe he is perfection, I suppose. Your parents know what is best for your happiness."

With these words Mr. Richmond put on his hat and overcoat, and took his way towards those mysterious precincts, known only as "the city."

Then Lucilla and her mother took the opportunity of falling into each other's arms.

"It's so naughty of you," said Mrs. Richmond, "but oh, dear, I can't blame you, it was just so with me, I ran away with your father, you know, and my parents objected because of his poverty. I feel the greatest sympathy for you, and Frederick has such fine eyes, and is so very nice. I wish I could soften your papa."

She ceased Lucilla to weeping, and then went up to her room to put the letters in her desk, and as she placed them in one pretty pigeon hole, she saw in another a bundle tied just as those were and drew them out.

These were letters to Lucilla also, one who had received them twenty years before; and she, now a matron old enough to have a daughter, who had her troubles unfolded them one by one, wondering how it came to pass that lover's letters were so much alike.

Just half a dozen; just the same number—and much more desperate than the ones the young clerk had written to her daughter. A strange idea came into Mrs. Richmond's mind. She dared not oppose her husband; by no word or look had she even attempted such a thing. But she was very fond of her daughter. When she left her desk she looked guilty and frightened, and something rustled in her pocket as she moved. She said nothing to any one on the subject until dinner time came, and with it her husband, angrier and more determined than ever. The meal was passed in silence. Then, having adjourned to the parlor much as an executioner and two culprits might have proceeded to the gallows. Mr. Richmond seated himself in a great arm chair, and demanded all the letters.

Mrs. Richmond put her hand into her pocket, and pulled it back with a frightened look.

Mr. Richmond repeated still more sternly: "Those absurd letters if you please, ma'am."

And then the little woman faltered out: "I—that is—I believe, yes, I have them," and she gave him a white bundle of envelopes, encircled with a blue ribbon, with a hand that trembled like an aspen leaf.

And Mr. Richmond dropped the first letter, and then took up another.

"The same stuff," he commented. "I hope you don't believe a word he says. A plain, earnest, upright sort of a man would never go into such rapsodies, I am sure. And now in number three, this blessed fellow calls you an angel! He is dramatic, upon my word! And now what is this?"

"Those who would forbid you to see me can find no fault with me but my poverty. I am honest, I am earnest in my efforts; I am by birth a gentleman, and I love you from my soul. Do not let them sell you for gold, Lucilla. Great heavens! what impertinence to your parents!"

"I don't remember Fred's writing anything of that sort," murmured poor little Lucilla. "He never knew you would object."

Mr. Richmond shook his head, frowned and read on in silence to the last sheet which lay under his hand. Then with an ejaculation of rage he started to his feet.

As for Lucilla, she began to weep as if the end of all things had come at last, and to feel quite sure that if papa proved himself cruel she should die.

"Six letters—six shameful letters of deception, Lucilla," said the indignant parent. "I am shocked that a child of mine should practice such duplicity. Hem! let me see. Number one, I believe, June, and this is December. Half a year you have deceived us, Lucilla. Let me see! 'Ah! from the first moment he adored you, eh? Nonsense! People don't fall in love in that absurd manner. It takes years of acquaintance, with respect and attachment. What next? 'With your smile for his goal, he would win both fame and fortune, poor as he is.' Fiddlesticks, Lucilla. A man with common sense would always wait until he had a fair commencement before he would propose to any girl. Praise of your beauty. 'The loveliest creature he ever saw!' Exaggeration, my dear. You are not plain, but such flattery is absurd. 'Must hear from you or die!'"

"Infamous!" he cried. "I'll go to the rascal this instant. I'll horse-whip him. As for you, I'll send you to a convent! Elope with a clerk! I'm ashamed to call you a daughter! Where's my hat? Here, John, call for a cab!"

But here Lucilla caught one arm and Mrs. Richmond took the other.

"Oh, papa, have you gone crazy?" said Lucilla. "Frederick never proposed such a thing. Let me see the letter. Oh, papa, this is not Fred's—upon my word it is not. Do look please—it is dated twenty years back—and Fred's name is not Charles. Papa, these are your love letters to mamma, written so long ago! Her name is Lucilla, you know."

Mr. Richmond sat down in his arm chair in silence, very red in the face. "How did this occur?" he asked very sternly.

Mrs. Richmond retreated into one corner with her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbing out, "I did it on purpose!" then paused as though she expected a sudden judgment.

"You know, Charles," she said, "it is so long ago, we both altered a good deal, and I thought you might not exactly remember how you fell in love with me at first sight, and how papa and mamma objected, and it seems to me, if we could bring it all back plain as it was then, we must let dear Lucilla marry the man she likes—who is nice if he is poor. I did not need it to be brought back any plainer myself, women have more time to remember, you know. And we've been happy, have we not?"

And certainly, Mr. Richmond could not deny that. So Lucilla, feeling that her interests might be safely left in the keeping of her mother, slipped out of the room, and heard the result of the little stratagem next morning. It was favorable to the young clerk, who had really only been sentimental, not gone half so far as to propose an elopement, and in due course of time the pair were married with all the pomp and grandeur befitting the nuptials of a wealthy merchant's daughter, with the perfect approbation of Lucilla's father and to the great joy of Lucilla's mother, who justly believed that her little stratagem had brought all her daughter's happiness.

All the Gold.

A cubic inch of gold is worth \$210—a cubic foot, \$362,880; a cubic yard, \$9,797,762. This is valuing it at \$18 60 an ounce. At the commencement of the Christian era there was then in the world \$427,000,000 in gold. This had diminished to \$37,000,000 at the time America was discovered. Then it began to increase. Now the amount of gold in use is estimated to be \$6,000,000,000. Yet all this welded into one mass would be contained in a cube of twenty-six feet. This, in the case of a man perishing from disease, would not of itself avail him so serviceably as some little shrub growing by the wayside, which was especially calculated as a remedial agent in his particular case.

The Ute Record.

The Denver Tribune of October 3d prints the following article on this subject:

They have never before shown their hands so freely as they have done this year. They began to make demonstrations early in the Spring, and have since that time been growing worse and worse until they assaulted Agent Meeker, and then reached the climax last Sunday in the attack upon Col. Thornburgh and his command. As has become generally known, they killed two men from Ten Mile who ventured over into their region to prospect. They burned several houses on Bear river belonging to Major Thompson, who had been their General Agent for years and their real friend, and committed various other depredations and crimes, which have been chronicled as they have taken place, as far as information could be obtained. They have devoted themselves assiduously to burning the timber and running out and killing the game. The pine forests on the continent have been utterly destroyed by the ruthless torch of the redskins, and the best game fields in the world, with much of their game, utterly wiped out of existence. When remonstrated with they replied that they did not long expect to remain where they are, and that as they were not to get the benefit of the many advantages, they did not intend that others should. For three weeks here it was almost impossible to see the mountains from Denver, and the sky was overcast, leaving the sun to present a dead and melancholy appearance.

In the early days of Colorado's history the Utes were not particularly troublesome. It is related that a small force of United States soldiers under command of Major Ormsby once had an engagement previous to 1860 with a band of Utes near Pike's Peak, and that the soldiers were victorious. Fort Garland, in Costilla county, was built for the purpose of protecting the county against any outbreak of the Utes. Quite a number of them went to war early in the sixties, but old Kit Carson being in command there succeeded in pacifying them without bloodshed. Since then the Utes have been moderately peaceable as a whole, though they have always been more or less troublesome, especially in small bands, as individuals. In fact, there scarcely has been a time since the first settlement of Colorado when they have not been an annoyance. The greater share of trouble has, however, been due to the Southern bands of the tribe, while the White River Utes have been, upon the whole, peaceably inclined. Colerew and Piah and their bands have proven exceptions, but they did not for years cause trouble until in 1878.

The following meagre outline of crimes recently published in this paper will bear repetition at this time.

Killing of three miners in North Park in 1860.

Murder of G. P. Marksberry near Florissant, El Paso county, Colorado, 1874.

Murder of old man Elliott on Grand river, near Hot Sulphur Springs, 1878.

Burning of house and blacksmith shop belonging to W. N. Byers at Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand county, Colorado, 1875.

Burning of Frank Marshall's house, corral and fence at "Marston Tourrs," Egecia Park, 1875.

Burning of Richard Weber's house, at foot of Gore Range, 1876.

Burning of houses, corrals and fences belonging to John J. and Asa L. Fly, on Bear river, Colorado, 1875.

Burning of John Lewis house on Bear river, 1875.

Burning of W. Springer's house, corral and fences, on Bear river, 1875.

Burning of D. G. Whiting's house, stable, corral, fences and hay, on Bear river, 1876.

Burning of T. H. Hes' hay, on Bear river, 1876.

Burning of G. C. Smart's cabin, on Bear river, 1879.

Burning of houses and hay belonging to A. H. Smart and U. B. Thompson, on Bear river, 1879.

Destruction of pine timber in and about North, Middle and Egecia Parks, 1879. Estimated value, \$10,000,000.

Destruction of 100,000 acres of grass in the Parks and on Bear and Snake rivers.

Indiscriminate slaughter of elk, deer and antelope out of season, and merely for the hides.

The exports at the port of Boston for the week ending September 12th were valued at \$927,566, against \$715,954 for the corresponding week last year. The value of imports for the year to same date was \$31,246,538, against \$26,671,624 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase the present year of \$4,575,915.

An exchange paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquent subscribers by this touching sentence: "We must dun, or we must be done."

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

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

HATS, CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

Hardware, Hardware, Hardware,

Ship Chandlery,

Crockery, Crockery, Crockery,

TOBACCO CIGARS TOBACCO,

Doors and Windows,

Farming Implements,

Furniture,

Wall Paper,

Plows,

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

The Lowest Prices.

BARTLETT'S Jewelry Store

Central Hotel building, Head of Union Wharf,

Port Townsend, W.T.

The Finest Stock of

SOLID GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES WATCHES

JEWELRY JEWELRY

ON PUGET SOUND.

Also a fine assortment of

Clocks, Solid and Plated Silver Ware, Spectacles, Field and Marine Glasses, Musical Instruments, Etc., Etc.

Goods Warranted as represented.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

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

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r.

Port Townsend Boot and Shoe Store

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

Boots and Shoes

Of the very latest qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

GENTS AND LADIES

Arctic Over-Shoes.

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

Rubber Over-Shoes.

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

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

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

A complete assortment of MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

CUSTOM WORK

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A Fair Share of patronage of the Public is solicited.

I have a GREAT REVERENCE for Cash Customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

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

Wharfingers

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Vessels Discharged, Freights Collected,

Transacting of all kinds of business,

At reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

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

TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR—

Steilacoom Brewery, Seattle Beer, and Levy Bros' Soda Water and Root Beer.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

To the Merchants of Port Townsend we will say that we receive a fair share of patronage and we certainly expect your patronage. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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

Port Townsend HOSPITAL

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire 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 seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

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

JOHN T. NORRIS, IMPORTER OF—

Stoves, Tinware,

PUMPS, IRON PIPE, PUMPS, IRON PIPE, PUMPS, IRON PIPE.

—AND GENERAL—

House-Furnishing Hardware.

PRIME QUALITY,

AND A FAIR MARKET PRICE

For every article made or sold.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL**

Portland, October 16, 1875  
 Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling 1 par.  
 Silver coin in Portland the banks quote at 1 per cent. discount for par.  
 Coin exchange on New York, 1 per cent. premium.  
 Coin exchange on San Francisco, par to 2 per cent. premium.  
 Telegraphic transfers on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

**General Merchandise.**

ICE—Market quoted at China mixed, 57¢; Japan, 58¢; Sandwich Island, 71¢.  
 COFFEES—Costa Rica, 15¢; Java, 25¢; Rio, none; Guatemala, 17¢.  
 TEAS—We quote Japan in flowered boxes 40¢; Lagered boxes, 40¢; 50¢; 55¢; 60¢; 65¢; 70¢; 75¢; 80¢; 85¢; 90¢; 95¢; 100¢; 105¢; 110¢; 115¢; 120¢; 125¢; 130¢; 135¢; 140¢; 145¢; 150¢; 155¢; 160¢; 165¢; 170¢; 175¢; 180¢; 185¢; 190¢; 195¢; 200¢.  
 SUGAR—Sandwich Island, 54¢; Golden C, in bbls 51¢; hf bbls 101¢; Crushed bbls, 106¢; hf bbls, 103¢; Pulverized bbls 116¢; hf bbls 114¢; Granulated bbls 106¢; hf bbls 103¢.  
 SYRUPS—Quotable at 47¢ in bbls, 50¢ in hfs, and 55¢ in kegs.  
 SARDINES—Qr boxes, \$1 00; hf boxes, \$2 00.  
 OILS—Ordinary brands of coal, 25¢, high grades, Dowling & Co., 30¢; 40¢; 50¢; 60¢; 70¢; 80¢; 90¢; 100¢; 110¢; 120¢; 130¢; 140¢; 150¢; 160¢; 170¢; 180¢; 190¢; 200¢.  
 YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, 10¢; 20¢; 30¢; 40¢; 50¢; 60¢; 70¢; 80¢; 90¢; 100¢; 110¢; 120¢; 130¢; 140¢; 150¢; 160¢; 170¢; 180¢; 190¢; 200¢.  
 WINES—Sicily, 10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 CLOTHS—Cotton, 10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 HATS—Fur, 10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 SHOES—Leather, 10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 TOBACCO—10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 SPICES—10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 SOAP—10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 CANDLES—10¢; 12¢; 14¢; 16¢; 18¢; 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS—The following are the prices current of certain brands of whiskies and beer: J. H. Cator, old Bourbon whiskey, manufactured by C. P. Mooren & Co., Kentucky, \$1 25 per gal.; M. M. Marshall, Kentucky, \$3; other brands \$1 50 to \$2 75.

**Home Produce Market.**

The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers or first hands:  
 FLOUR—Quotable in jobbing lots at: Standard brands, \$5 00 to \$5 50; best country brands, \$4 50 to \$5 25; superfine, \$5 00 to \$5 25.  
 WHEAT—Valley, 20¢; 22¢; 24¢; 26¢; 28¢; 30¢; 32¢; 34¢; 36¢; 38¢; 40¢; 42¢; 44¢; 46¢; 48¢; 50¢; 52¢; 54¢; 56¢; 58¢; 60¢; 62¢; 64¢; 66¢; 68¢; 70¢; 72¢; 74¢; 76¢; 78¢; 80¢; 82¢; 84¢; 86¢; 88¢; 90¢; 92¢; 94¢; 96¢; 98¢; 100¢.  
 POTATOES—Quotable at 50¢ to 55¢ per 100 lbs, as to description and quality.  
 HIDE—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 BUTTER—Jobbing at 20¢ to 25¢; fine, 25¢ to 30¢; superior, 30¢ to 35¢.  
 EGGS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per doz, as to description and quality.  
 CHICKENS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 DUCKS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 GOOSE—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 TURKEYS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 PORK—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 BEEF—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 LAMB—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 VEAL—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 BUTTER—Quotable at 20¢ to 25¢; fine, 25¢ to 30¢; superior, 30¢ to 35¢.  
 EGGS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per doz, as to description and quality.  
 CHICKENS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 DUCKS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 GOOSE—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 TURKEYS—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 PORK—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 BEEF—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 LAMB—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.  
 VEAL—Quotable at 10¢ to 15¢ per lb, as to description and quality.

**SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET**

FIRST DISPATCH.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.  
 WHEAT—Active at last quotations.  
 FLOUR—Firm.  
 OATS—Weaker.  
 POTATOES—Dull.  
 WOOL—Strong, range 14 to 25c.  
 ONIONS—75c.

**English Wheat Market.**

LONDON, October 14—Floating cargoes, wheat, turn dearer.  
 Floating cargoes maize—Quiet.  
 Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, turn dearer; maize, quiet.  
 Mark Lane, wheat, turn dearer.  
 Mark Lane, maize, strong.  
 Quotations of good cargoes off coast, 480 s, sea damage for sellers' account, less usual, 2 1/2 per cent. commission: Med. Ch. R.M.P., 49s; Red Winter, 51s 6d; 52s; Cala., 50s, 52s 6d; 53s.  
 Good shipping Cala. wheat on passage, 500 lbs, Queenstown for orders, just tipped or to be promptly shipped, 56s; early due, 55s 6d; Oregon for shipment, 1s 6d.  
 Fair average Chicago or Milwaukee, for shipment during present month and following one, per 480 lbs, Am. terms, 50s 6d; 51s.  
 Good wheat cargoes off coast per 480 lbs sea damage for sellers' account less usual 2 1/2 per cent. commission. No. 2 Spring, 52s; ed Winter, 55s 6d.  
 LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Wheat, on spot, m.  
 Red Winter, 11s 5d.  
 White Michigan, 11s 5d.  
 No. 1 standard, 11s 10d. No. 2 standard, 1s 2d.  
 Red An. Spring, No. 3 to No. 2, shipping, 1s 2d, 9s 9d; 10d.

**One of the Committee.**

It was one of the advance committee four that met General Grant on the 10th, who asked the latter the cause of sudden grating and rattling heard beneath the deck while the party were commencing.  
 "That's the steering gear," replied the President; "we are quite used to the old now."  
 "Ah! that reminds me," returned the committee man, who, as is well known, the sole lessee and proprietor of the scific Coast, "that reminds me that I'm afraid we shall have to call on you to aid at the nation's helm for another year or years, General. How does that like you, eh?"  
 "I think," said the General, thoughtfully, after a pause, while every ear was strained to catch his reply; "I think Captain Maury ought to receive a vote of thanks for having some of the best wine on this steamer I have come across during my entire trip."  
 And while everybody but the questioner grinned, the silence might have been cut with a knife.  
 A bouncing baby—Rubber doll.

**Longevity in Different Occupations.**

The American Miller, with a view of showing that millers outlive other mechanics, gives some interesting statistics. It is probable, let us say, that none but robust and very healthy persons would engage in milling, because in Massachusetts the mills do only custom work, which requires the miller to carry the heavy bags in and out by hand. Millers may, therefore, be presumed to stand with stronger constitutions than the average of men. We quote the article referred to:  
 "During the thirty-four years and eight months from May 1st, 1843, to December 31st, 1877, there died in the State of Massachusetts 161,801 men over twenty years of age, whose occupations were specified in the registry of their decease. The average age at which they died was about fifty-one years. The number is so great, and the period covered is so long, that by the study of the classification of the employment of those who died, we can get a very good idea of the comparative ages at which men in different occupations and in an ordinarily healthy community are swept away by death. The deaths in only six occupations were at an age, on an average, above sixty. They were—1st, the gentlemen, sixty-eight; 2d, the farmers, sixty-five; 3d, the judges, sixty-four; 4th, the lighthouse-keepers, nearly sixty-three; 5th, the basket-makers, sixty-one; and 6th, the pilots, over sixty. Clergymen lived a little over fifty-nine years, professors over fifty-seven years, lawyers about fifty-six years, and physicians fifty-five years. The active mechanics died on an average at the following ages: Millers, ropemakers, and wheelwrights, fifty-seven years; clothiers, pump and block makers, and tallow chandlers, fifty-six years; potters, fifty-five years; hatters, fifty-four years; blacksmiths, fifty-three years; calico printers and wood turners, fifty-two years. All other occupations fell below the enumerated classes, brakemen dying earliest of all—at twenty-six years of age. It will thus be seen that millers are among the longest lived men of the community, following closely after professional men and gentlemen of leisure, who are the longest lived men in every country. The millers lived six years longer than the average, and twenty years longer than the class denominated as factors laboring abroad (baggage masters, brakemen, engineers, firemen, soldiers, etc.), who died at an average age of twenty-seven years."

The directors of the penitentiary at Charleston, S. C., discovered a terrible death rate among the convicts hired out under the contract system the past year. Of 200 men hired to the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad, 100 have died.

From the Rockport, Ill, Banner There is no medicine in the world which has gained such fame as St. Jacobs Oil; this is, however, not in the least astonishing, when we consider its truly wonderful curative powers. Mr. F. Rodenberg, of Grandview, called at our office last week and related the following circumstance: I suffered with rheumatism for over six years; consulted many physicians, and tried hundreds of remedies; but without avail. Having seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised in your paper, and heard of some most astonishing cures, I sent to Rockport for a bottle of the Oil, and used it according to directions. The relief I felt was almost "electric." I got better at once, and now there is not a trace of rheumatism left in my body.

If you are going to paint your house barn, wagon or machinery, the wonderful Imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best, for it is warranted by their agents in your own town not to chalk, crack, peel or blister; to cover better and work easier than any other paint. The Imperishable Paint was awarded the first premium, over all other paints, at the California State Fair, 1873, and the gold medal at the Oregon State Fair, 1878. Get a circular from their Agent, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the mix and you certainly would have no other.

J. H. Settlemier, of Woodburn Nursery, in Marion County, keeps a large assortment of all kinds of fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Two and three year old Plum and Prune trees, \$16 per 100. Send for his catalogue.

I. G. Davidson, photographer of Portland, don't mislead his customers by promising \$6 worth of photo work for \$5, but simply charges \$2 50 per doz. for cards and \$4 for cabinets, and turns out the very best work. oct-2w

A new portable family fruit drier best style, may be bought for \$85, by applying at the BEE office, Portland, Oregon. au 22-ft

Percheron Horses. All parties on the North Pacific Coast that have given this stock a fair trial, are pleased with them. au 19-ft

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



As a prompt relief and cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and a general pain relieving and healing liniment, no preparation on earth equals the German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Its remarkable action has mystified medical men, delighted sufferers, who after years of torturing pain and unceasing doctoring, found in their only hope and cure; and it has dispelled the doubts and prejudices of the most incredulous.

Many persons occupying prominent stations in life, and who are well and favorably known throughout the land, have from their own experience and observation, accorded the most enthusiastic endorsements to St. Jacobs Oil.

Rev. F. W. Enchols, Waseca, Minn.—Used the St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a lady of his congregation who had been bed ridden with rheumatism for 17 years. She used the St. Jacobs Oil for three days, and was able to leave her bed.

Rev. Dr. B. Pick, Rochester, N. Y.—Suffered so intensely from Rheumatic pains that he was unable to preach. Several applications of the St. Jacobs Oil "relieved him wonderfully."

Hon. Thomas B. Price, U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.—recommends the St. Jacobs Oil as the most wonderful pain-relieving and healing remedy in the world. His testimonial is endorsed by some of the head officials of the Treasury Department, who have been cured of Rheumatism and other painful complaints.

Mr. R. Schaefer, No. 31 Brown St., Allegheny City, Pa.—had the Rheumatism for eight years, and had used every known medicine without relief. A single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Mr. F. Wilkie, Lafayette, Ind.—reports a case where a man suffered so badly with Rheumatism that he could not move. His legs were swollen and he had the most terrible pains. Twelve hours after the first application of the St. Jacobs Oil the pains were gone and the swelling had disappeared.

Mr. Henry Schaefer, Millersburg, Ohio—was cured of Rheumatism in the hips.

Mr. Henry Leav, Patriot, Ohio, had such a pain in the left shoulder that he could not move. St. Jacobs Oil cured him after a few applications.

The St. Jacobs Oil is for sale by all Druggists, Dealers in Medicines, and General Storekeepers at Fifty Cents per bottle.

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

Address A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md.  
 The trade supplied by MESSRS. HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland, Oregon. sep 23-0m

**Oregon Kidney Tea!**  
 No More BACKACHE. No More Kidney Complaint.  
 FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS  
 Hodge, Davis & Co., Proprietors.

**NOTICE to the traveling public:**  
 The "Cosmopolitan Hotel," The Dalles, Oregon, will open for the reception of guests on the first of November, 1879, with everything new and elegant. THOS. SMITH, Formerly of the Empire Hotel. Prop'r.

**GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!**  
 Remington's, Winchester's, Sharps and Winchester's Rifles, And Cartridges of all kinds at reduced prices, by WM. BECK & SON, S. Va Port' and Oregon

A. C. GIBBS, F. W. BINGHAM, GIBBS & BINGHAM, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law. Portland, Oregon. National Bank Building. sep 19-47

DuBOIS & KING, GENERAL AGENTS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 108 Front street, Portland, Ogn. 411 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Flour, Grain and Produce in Portland and San Francisco. "119-122

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

**TO HOUSEKEEPERS!**  
 There is a combination of economy and convenience in the use of Adjustable Strainer! AND CAST IRON STEAMER. Your Cooking Utensils are incomplete without them. Either or Both Fitted to any size Kettle.

The Steamers will save the price of themselves in two weeks in any family. They can be used with equal advantage in boiling, as it is impossible to burn meat or vegetables to the bottom of your kettle. When they are used in steaming, whatever you are cooking is inside of kettle, thereby getting the full benefit of the heat. They are just what is wanted in canning fruit. Either the Strainer or Steamer can be removed with a knife or fork when hot, and are easily adjusted. No corners or joints about either that are hard to keep clean.

Sold by Agents for 75c Each. Agents will call on you shortly. James McMurray, East Portland, Oregon

**HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS**

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION IN USE. CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, NEURALGIA, SCROFULA, GOUT, RHEUMATIC AND MERCURIAL PAINS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Portland, Oregon

**THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OREGON**

TO BUY  
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries**  
 P. SELLING,  
 Corner First and Yamhill Streets, PORTLAND.

**SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT--MUST BE SOLD.**

1 Complete Double Circular Saw Mill--Capacity five to eight thousand.  
 2 36-inch Portable Flour and Feed Mills. Old Stock French Barrels.  
 2 30-inch Portable Flour and Feed Mills. Old Stock French Barrels.  
 2 24-inch Portable Flour and Feed Mills. Old Stock French Barrels.  
 1 30-inch Eclipse Double Turbine Water Wheel.  
 1 35-inch Eclipse Double Turbine Water Wheel.  
 1 40-inch Eclipse Double Turbine Water Wheel.  
 The above just received from manufactory; first-class in every respect. Send for prices and description to ALLIS & BLACK, No. 10 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. sept 23-1f

**SMITH BROS. & WATSON. IRON WORKS!**

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP ON HAND ALL SIZES & LATEST IMPROVED STYLES ENGINES AND BOILERS. Furnish Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, complete; Quartz Mills, Steam and Hydraulic, Hoisting and all other kinds of Machinery made to order. Plans and estimates for Mills and other work, and competent men furnished when desired to get up machinery. Also manufacture and Patent Hygienic Furnace for heating houses, public buildings, etc. Have best facilities for turning out first-class work, at short notice. Repairs promptly attended to. sep 17 SMITH BROS. & WATSON, Portland, Ogn.

**HAWLEY, DODD & CO. PORTLAND, OREGON.**

Offer for Sale at the Lowest Prices Possible,  
**HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL**

**AND Agricultural Implements, SOLE AGENT FOR JOHN DEERE'S CELEBRATED**



Deere's 40, 60 and 72 Tooth Harrows. Farm, Feed and Grist Mills, RANDALL'S PULVERIZING HARROWS, Buckeye Broadcast Seeders & Grain Drills, Schuttler, Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons

STUDEBAKER WAGONS, with Patent Roller Brake. Too well known to need comment. Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

HAWLEY DODD & CO.

**HALE PIANO**  
 The Instrument for the People.  
 Fifty Thousand in use giving entire satisfaction.  
 For Beauty, Tone & Tough  
 They surpass any Piano in the market and are sold for one-half the price that many worthless Pianos are sold for by Drummers and Peddlers throughout the country.  
 SOLD ON EASY INSTALLMENT EVERY INSTRUMENT Warranted for 10 Years.  
 Address C. C. Morse & Co., Portland, Oregon.

**TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS.**  
 And Manufacturers Tools for Planing, Molding and Turning, Cattle Brands, Iron House Work, and all kinds of Brewery Work done to order. Also Farm Machinery repaired on short notice. Particular attention paid to Boiler Work. Mill Picks made and repaired. Iron Fencing a specialty. No. 40 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. aug 2-11

**WEDER PIANOS**  
 SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNRIVALLED STANDARD AND ESTY ORGANS  
 D. W. PRENTICE & CO., Music Dealers, Portland, Oregon.

**HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS**

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION IN USE. CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, NEURALGIA, SCROFULA, GOUT, RHEUMATIC AND MERCURIAL PAINS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

**Montgomery's TEMPERANCE HOTEL**  
 221, 223, 227 and 229 Second St., SAN FRANCISCO: Chas. Montgomery, Prop. This is the only strictly temperance hotel in San Francisco, and offers superior accommodations to the traveling public. Board and lodging per day, 75 cts. to \$2; per week, \$4 to \$8. Single meals, 20 cents. Six meal tickets, \$1. ad 19-3m

**Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster**  
 A Wonderful Remedy.  
 There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including liniments and the so-called electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possesses the most extraordinary pain-relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stubborn and Neglected Colds, and Coughs, Diseased Kidneys, Whooping Cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per sheet on receipt of price, by Beasbury & Johnson, 22 Platt Street, New York. mch 25-1m

**MOLSON & SONS' CELEBRATED Beer, Ale and Porter**  
 Which is superior to all others.  
 Send in your orders. MOLSON & SONS, Portland, Oregon

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS**

**TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.**

**IRELAND.**

The NINTH Annual Session of the grand lodge, I. O. G. T., of Ireland was opened in the assembly rooms, May street, Belfast, on Tuesday, July 15, 1879, by W. C. Hendricks, G. W. C. T.; John S. Little, G. S. Rev. Stephen Todd, W. G. S. of the W. G. L. of the British Isles, was present and accorded full honor. During the session the G. L. Degree was conferred on 75 applicants entitled thereto. G. W. C. T. Hendrick presented a full and interesting report, in which he says: "The disturbing influence of the secession element, though as bitter and meddling as ever, seems to have had no effect upon our lodges this year, while there is unmistakable evidence from other quarters that the cry of negro exclusion, spoliation and robbery is seen to be a sham and pretence, etc." The report also refers at length to mission work, district lodges and conventions, in which he recommends the early reappointment of the G. L. Lecturer, James Taggart.

The report of J. Lyttle, G. S., shows the total number of lodges instituted, reorganized and rejoined since last report to be..... 18  
No. of lodges ceased since last report..... 5  
Present number of lodges..... 94  
Net increase in lodges since last report..... 13  
No. members in good standing April 30, 1878..... 3,593  
Membership, April 30, 1879..... 3,866  
Showing a net gain in membership, overall loss of..... 273

In referring to the balance sheet, Bro. Linkie says: "We stand, financially, to day as never before stood the G. L. of Ireland, with total assets amounting to the magnificent sum of £71 16s. 6d." (about \$360.) Resolutions were adopted in reference to loss of membership; instructing District Deputies to make full returns, at G. L., of the numerical and financial condition of the order in their several districts; thanking the editor and publisher of the "Irish Templar," for their disinterested services, also expressing high appreciation of the "Temperance Journal and Treasury, as a valuable medium of temperance information and instruction; thanking Rev. S. Todd, W. G. S., "for his kindness in attending this annual session, and for the valuable services rendered by him to the G. L. of Ireland on this and other occasions;" instructing the representatives to the W. G. L. to have arrangements continued whereby the G. L. of Ireland, in consideration of its doing its own mission work, pass only a sum to the W. G. L. equal to the amount that this G. L. would be entitled to pay to the R. W. G. L. An interesting report on Mission work was submitted, showing that upward of \$350 dollars had been expended and much good done. It was resolved to open a new subscription list, and that \$250 be appropriated from the G. L. funds for that purpose. Representative to W. G. L., held at Glasgow, submitted their report, when representatives were appointed to attend the next session of the W. G. L., to be held in London, September 4. A most interesting feature of the session was the presentation of a beautiful illuminated address by the Belfast district of the I. O. of Rechabites, expressing their appreciation of the work done, and their admiration of the efforts made, by the G. L. of Ireland to promote the cause of Temperance. Session closed on Thursday afternoon, W. P. Holmes of Belfast, was elected G. W. C. T.; John S. Lyttle, of Belfast, re-elected G. S. This was considered to have been one of the most interesting and successful sessions ever held by the G. L. of Ireland.

Temperance people in California are forming prohibition clubs for the political campaign of 1880.

**DIRECTORY.**

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.**

**GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

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E. Calvert, G. Sentinel, Seattle, "  
W. Raybould, G. Coun., Nanaimo, B. C.

**Subordinate Lodge Directory.**

**WASHINGTON TERRITORY**

| No. | Name of Lodge | Postoffice         | Lodge Dep'y       |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2   | Forward       | Semlahmoo          | Annie E. Craig    |
| 3   | Mount Adams   | Goldendale         | W. A. McFarland   |
| 4   | Tacoma        | Olympia            | John S. Little    |
| 5   | Pomeroy       | Pomeroy            | A. E. O'Neil      |
| 6   | Seattle       | Seattle            | John Webster      |
| 7   | Pataha        | Pataha             | Jas. McKense      |
| 8   | Eureka        | Walla Walla        | W. P. Harton      |
| 9   | San Juan      | San Juan           | Rev. T. J. Weekes |
| 10  | Rising Star   | Seattle Coal Mines | N. H. Martin      |
| 12  | Jefferson     | Port Townsend      | N. D. Hill        |
| 13  | Ludlow        | Port Ludlow        | Lewis Poole       |
| 15  | Virtue        | Pataha Prairie     | S. F. Williams    |
| 16  | Pioneer       | Watsburg           | J. F. Booth       |
| 17  | Fountain      | Tenino             | S. N. Wilkes      |
| 18  | La Conner     | La Conner          | F. W. Hanson      |
| 19  | Shakespeare   | Port Madison       | Alex. Ross        |
| 20  | Whidby        | Coupeville         | A. D. Blowers     |
| 21  | Excelsior     | Dayton             | E. Tallor         |
| 23  | Cascade       | Cascade            | S. B. Jones       |
| 26  | Beacon        | New Dungeness      | E. N. Plicher     |
| 36  | Orient        | White River        | Mrs. C. Willis    |
| 44  | Wilderness    | Arada              | Wm. Callow        |
| 46  | Colfax        | Colfax             | Oliver Hall       |

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

|    |              |                |                |
|----|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1  | Perseverance | Victoria       | D. S. McDonald |
| 2  | Onward       | Nanaimo        | Samuel Gough   |
| 3  | Star of Hope | Comox          | B. K. McElman  |
| 4  | Dominion     | Ne Westminster | J. Lord        |
| 11 | Cedar Hill   | Victoria       | Wm. Irvine     |



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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

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Furnished in jobbing lots to suit.  
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Will leave Port Townsend every Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, for San Juan and Lopez Islands, Sehome, Semlahmoo and Saamish.  
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The splendid sidewheel  
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4000 TONS.  
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WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE after mentioned:

| SAN FRANCISCO. | PT. TOWNSEND. | VICTORIA. |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1879           |               |           |
| Oct 20         | Oct 8         | Oct 10    |
| Nov 18         | " 28          | " 30      |
| " 29           | Nov 18        | Nov 20    |
| Dec 20         | Dec 8         | Dec 10    |
|                | " 28          | " 30      |

**STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER**

1,400 tons. PETER MACKIE, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

| SAN FRANCISCO. | PT. TOWNSEND. | VICTORIA. |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1879           |               |           |
| Oct 10         | On arrival    | Oct 20    |
| Oct 22         | "             | Nov 10    |
| Nov 30         | "             | " 20      |
| Dec 10         | "             | Sept 10   |
| " 30           | "             | Dec. 20   |

These steamships leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased, and are not transferable.  
Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco  
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From and after this date all BAGGAGE of Puget Sound passengers by P. M. S. S. Co's steamers via Victoria, will be under Custom House seal, and will NOT be subject to examination by Custom House authorities in San Francisco.  
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