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VOL. 9

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

NO 38.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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ALLEN WEIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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All Accounts Settled Monthly.

PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

S. F. "Bulletin" of the 15th.]

One of the growing districts of the northwestern coast of the Pacific is Washington Territory. There is probably no portion of the United States which has increased its population in greater ratio during the last four or five years. It contains a population at this time of, possibly, between 80,000 and 100,000. It abounds in resources which contribute to make up a nation's wealth. There are large deposits of coal, iron and other minerals. Recently discoveries have been made on the Skagit river of placer gold mines, which are represented as being exceedingly valuable. The lumber interests of Puget Sound are as large as any where else on the Pacific coast. The increase in taxable wealth during last year is set down at \$4,165,843. The Territory is out of debt and the people tolerably prosperous.

Governor Ferry, in his message to the legislature, dwelt at length upon the wish of the inhabitants to be admitted into the Union. A State constitution was prepared by a convention last year, and the people are only now waiting for an enabling act by congress. An effort will be made to obtain admission the coming winter. Washington Territory possesses every attribute for State government, except the population, as laid down by Congress in the last bill apportioning representatives to States. There is, however, every reason to believe that it will contain the requisite number of inhabitants in the course of a few years. Gov. Ferry, in this connection, calls attention to the fact that five States have been admitted with less population than is now possessed in Washington Territory. But there has been a disposition recently not to increase the number of States unless the territory applying comes up to the standard in every particular. There is no question about the inhabitants being not only able but willing, to bear the burdens of a State government.

Whether Washington Territory is admitted or not, the country will continue to grow and prosper. As each year rolls on, the export of wheat from the rich agricultural country east of the mountains will increase. The coal and other mines will be developed. There will be no falling off for many years in the exports of lumber from Puget Sound. The railroads now planned and in course of construction will be completed. A large commerce will grow up, and the whole country will continue to increase in wealth and population. The progress of Washington Territory stands out in marked contrast to the Canadian province across the border. While certain branches of industry in British Columbia are declining there is not an interest in Washington Territory which is not showing an upward tendency.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C. Oct. 17, 1879.

Not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has Washington been more gay with republican rejoicing than it is now. The jolification over the grand victories in Ohio and Iowa remind us of the days when, during the war, we waited anxiously for returns to inform us whether the loyal north was solid for the maintenance of the Union. Tuesday was an anxious day among us, for the Democrats had been boasting about Ohio and kept their courage up to the last moment. But later it was the Republicans' turn to crow, and it was a solid crow, too. Nearly all night the rejoicing was kept up and ever since it has seemed like a holiday to us. The joy at Foster's election was hardly equal to the reclamation of the legislature, and the consequent failure of Thurman to succeed himself. Thurman was one of the ablest, and therefore, one of the most dangerous of the most dangerous of the Bourbons, and his defeat now probably retires him for life, and kills his presidential prospects. The joy of the Tilden men at this is ill concealed. The legislature will proceed to correct the democratic gerrymander by which, on a republican majority in the state the democrats chose a majority of the members of congress. It will be seen, therefore, that there are many causes for rejoicing. Gen. Garfield I think is most generally named for the next Senator, although I hear named also, Sec'y Sherman (who doesn't want the place), Judge Taft and others well-known here and throughout the country.

How grandly Iowa has done! This is in every Republican mouth, and I notice that Senator Allison is credited with a large share of the honor of that victory. To-day in a gathering of prominent Republicans, it was the general opinion that if Mr. Blaine should be the candidate for President the ticket would read well thus: Blaine and Allison.

The case of the shooting of postmaster Nix at Blackville, S. C., has been under serious consideration by the authorities, who find no law by which their own servants can be protected in the exercise of their rights and duties. Probably congress will be asked to pass a law extending the law authorizing the trial of offenses against revenue officers to such cases as this. Of course there is no hope of its passage by this congress, but the next congress will be republican, and then justice will be done. We are furnished with an exhibition of pure rebel cheek in connection with this case. Immediately after the shooting of postmaster Nix, the rebels set about petitioning for his removal and the restoration of the old official. The petition is now in the hands of the P. M. General. It is signed by Hamburg Butler, Hampton, and all the other reconstructed rebels. The inference is that these fellows think the criminal is the man that was shot and not the ruffian who shoots, but the government will take a different view.

President Hayes has been interviewed and has expressed himself emphatically upon the duty of republicans this year. Referring to the Curtis faction in N. Y., and the duty of voting the Republican ticket, he says: "I would not have a minute's hesitation about it. I

would vote for Mr. Conzoll. It is true that he differs from me on the propriety of federal office-holders managing caucuses, but in such an election my allegiance and patriotism as a Republican would be the first thing to be considered. I should certainly vote for Mr. Connell. I think there will very few Republican ballots entered against him by the time election day arrives. The Curtis malcontents find no friends anywhere, and they will not amount to much under the wheels of the Republican car this year. LEO.

"MORLEY'S" LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

From our regular correspondent]

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, '79.

THE HARD TIMES GONE.

Yes, the hard times are gone; not "going," as we have eagerly tried to believe every season for years, but now literally and truly a thing of the past. The number of unemployed is smaller in New York to-day than before in years. Wages are slightly increased in several lines of business. Better prices are obtained for almost everything. Houses and stores are being built in larger numbers than any time since 1871. Trade yields a reasonable profit. Failures grow beautifully less in number every quarter. Immigration is increasing. Merchants report a general increase of trade. Every week England is sending us from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in gold to pay our farmers for their grain and beef, and our manufacturers for their products. Last year 50,000 families settled on government land, and turned 6,000,000 acres of wild, unproductive land into blooming harvest fields, to say nothing of the heavy sales of railroad and private land holders. Up to June 30 we exported to Great Britain some \$250,000,000 more than we bought of her, and all this comes to us in gold to stimulate trade, to pay our farmers, and diffuse itself into every avenue and every nook and corner of our lately stagnated land. Our export of cattle alone has grown from \$60,000 in 1873 to almost \$6,000,000 in 1878. Croak as men please the hard times are gone, and we are entering upon a career of prosperity more solid and substantial than ever. Now what have the

HARD TIMES TAUGHT?

They have taught us to be economical. Many men have been surprised to find how little was really needed to make life comfortable, when forced to make a little money go a great ways. They have taught us to encourage home trade; to export less; to buy American goods instead of foreign. Thus American manufacture has been stimulated, and our mechanics, have themselves been surprised to find that they were more than a match for the boasted artisans of Europe. As a consequence we are selling American razors and cutlery in Sheffield itself, because ours are cheaper and better. We are sending American watches into markets where Switzerland has held the monopoly for generations. American cotton goods have invaded even Manchester, and have driven English goods out of markets, not only in England, but in South America, China and Japan. Our agricultural implements surpass anything ever invented or heretofore used in the old world, and we are exporting heavily in them. I could give inci-

dents, names and figures in support of all these statements if space permitted. Particularly in iron and steel have we progressed since the panic of 1873. Then we relied on English puddlers for our best steel, and on British rolling mills for our most reliable bars. Now our processes are so improved, and our workmen so skilful that Pennsylvania actually turns out a better and cheaper Bessemer than we ever imported. We have also learned much of the useful art of distinguishing between gold and glitter, and the great body of our people are somewhat shaken in the belief held quite recently that there was a solid fortune just ahead of each one of us. Now we are willing to die poor. It is glory enough for most of us to know that we shall probably escape the terrible, crushing, harrowing, burdens that many of us have born these few years past. Time begin to grow easier with us. Debts will be paid off—oh, rapture! The day is coming when we may look the whole world in the face and proudly say: "I owe no man a dollar." It makes us feel as we did the day both armies came to a sudden standstill at Appomattox, and word was passed that Lee was capitulating; that the gallant men in butternut, whom we had faced year after year in the lurid glare of battle, with whom we had wrestled madly for victory during weary days and months and years were now laying down their arms and the war was over. It was too good to be true! But how the blood tingled in our veins when we knew it was all true! We look back and smile at all that doubt now. But the year 1865 marked the close of four years' war no more truly than that 1879 does the end of six years' hard time! Let us thank God and take courage!

MORLEY.

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Managing Surgeon

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Kirwin, Kansas.

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ALLEN WEIB, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

The Ute war.

Los PINOS, Oct. 24.—Just arrived from Indian camp on Plateau creek. The women and children of the White river agency are safe at Chief Ouray's house.

Arrangements for the fight with Merritt's command were most complete. Two hundred Arapahoes had joined Jack and many others from neighboring tribes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State department has advised that the British and German governments have favorably received the recent circular issued by the United States.

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MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—There was a general resumption of business this morning in all branches of trade.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Standard silver dollars coined to date, \$44,453,850. Of this number \$12,221,019 are in circulation.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—An accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad near this city yesterday.

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track and turned over in a ditch. D. A. Adams, a telegraph operator, was killed and the others badly scalded.

DRUMMER, Iowa, Oct. 28.—The State Supreme Court here to-day rendered a decision in the case of Sarah W. Stanley vs The City of Davenport.

GORHAM, Me., Oct. 28.—The corning mill of the Oriental powder mills exploded this afternoon.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—The steamer Amazon, with about fifty passengers and a heavy load of wheat and other freight, was driven ashore by a heavy sea and strong northwest wind.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—No new cases have been reported within the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. McDowell stating that the Hualapian Indians, in northern Arizona, were starving and asking if they could be fed by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Commissioner Hayt has received the following dispatch: SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY, Wyo., October 23, 1879.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 29.—James Drais, General Merritt's chief of scouts, came into Rawlins this morning with dispatches and mail.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—Telegrams from Berlin and Vienna concur in saying that the alliance between Germany and Austria is not a written treaty signed by the emperors.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—W. D. Tomlinson & Co., old established cotton brokers of this city, have suspended.

WALKER'S STATISTICIAN for the produce exchange, after a careful estimate, places the wheat crop of the United States this year at 425,000,000 bushels.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—An Irish national land league will be formed with a central committee in London.

CABUL, Oct. 27.—Five men who will be hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British embassy, include Kotwal, of Cabul, the head of the city, Mollahs, and two generals, one of royal blood.

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the policy of disintegration rather than an attempt to set up a strong central government at Cabul.

ENGLISH CROPS AND MARKETS. LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Mark Lane Express says that field work has progressed satisfactorily.

FOREIGN WHEAT CONTINUES TO REACH OUR shores in considerable quantities.

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PARIS, Oct. 29.—A fete is to be held shortly, under the management of a Paris newspaper, for the benefit of sufferers by the recent floods in Murcia, Spain.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE MURDER OF MARK ANTONY. An Alexandria correspondent reports Cleopatra's needle, while being removed for shipment to the United States, was seized by creditors of the Egyptian government.

AT ROME, Oct. 20.—Proceedings of Congress at Naples on the 26th to promote a general disarmament throughout the world, terminated in a scene of indescribable confusion.

PACIFIC COAST. FATAL ROW. NAPA, Oct. 26.—Yesterday afternoon John Crowley, a young man, his brother and father engaged in a controversy with the cook of the William Tell Hotel on the street in front of the house.

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VIRGINIA CITY, Oct. 25.—A man named Wm. Langin was fatally stabbed about six o'clock this morning by Patrick Leonard, alias "Red Mike," a gambler.

JOHN RETELAC fell 100 feet in Union shaft to-day and was dashed to pieces.

AT AN EXHIBITION trot at Oakland, Cal., on the 25th, the fastest time on record was made.

STOCKTON, Oct. 27.—Thos. Conroy, aged about 60, died this morning from taking an overdose of morphine to remove rheumatic pain.

REV. JOHN CALLAN, assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church, died this morning after a short illness.

AN ITALIAN named Domenico Tempio, aged 23, farm laborer, started yesterday to see his father on the Mariposa road, carrying to his father two bottles of liquor.

A citizen of Fleming county, Ky., fired at a rat, struck a keg of powder blew his house up and had to jump in the river to keep from burning up.

Decaying Races.

The native difficulty in New Zealand again calls the attention to the fast-dwindling Maori people, one of the most remarkable races of savages with which Europeans have been brought in contact.

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Opposed to the Telegraph.

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Oregon Items.

One of the robbers of the Schwacker safe at Boise City got two dollars and a half of the swag.

During the week wheat was up to 63 and 65 cents, and if our facilities for getting it out of the country were better it would be still higher.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: The Columbia river is four feet four inches above low water mark.

Mr. Lorin Markham, an esteemed citizen and pioneer of Walla Walla, known by every man, woman and child, died at his residence, one mile above town, of typhoid fever, on Tuesday, Oct. 21st, aged 57 years.

Messrs. Harkness, McMicken, Morrison & Co. have been awarded by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the contract for ties and railroad timber for the proposed section from the mouth of Snake river to Spokane Falls, amounting to over \$250,000.

It froze hard at Spokane Falls and vicinity last week.

A ledge of lime has been discovered about 40 miles north of the Spokane Falls and a kiln burned.

Engineer Scurry has located the line of the N. P. R. R. from Spokane Falls to within 10 miles of the Pen d'Oreille Lake.

An office of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express company has been established at Palouse City, with L. C. Jacobs as agent.

The Universalist Church at Dayton is now about finished and the next thing in order is to find the right kind of a man to fill the pulpit.

The city of Walla Walla wears a very lively appearance, business is flourishing, money easy, and every farmer feels like praising the harvest.

Wheat is up to 63 and 65 cents at Walla Walla. Would be worth 70 cents if facilities for getting it out of the country fast enough were sufficient.

The Watchman says: Last Tuesday we noticed a cow running through our alley with a pitchfork sticking in her back and a big boy trying to hide under a barn.

Farmers north of Pendleton are busily engaged plowing and fencing their farms.

The first town located on the N. P. R. R. at the mouth of Snake river has been christened Ainsworth; the second Spragueville, and the next, no doubt, will be Billingsgate.

The first real cold snap we had last Tuesday night, says the Walla Walla Watchman; and when we gaze upon the loaded fruit trees, we pause and wonder what is to become of the fruit.

The Columbia at Wallula is four feet four inches above low water mark. The Spokane still runs on the Snake river, but steamboating on that river at the present stage of water won't pay.

Mr. Chas. Garlett, of Spangle, Stevens county, W. T., had his right leg broken by falling from a loaded wagon last Wednesday. The fore wheel passed over his body, but no serious results.

Our grasshopper crop is growing wonderfully less. Our cold nights seem to rake them in. Wonder how they will pan out next Spring? We hope the crop will be a total failure, but—

The carpenters commenced work at Pomero, on the Catholic Church, Monday last. The material has been on the ground for some time and the work will be pushed to a speedy completion.

A man sent a potato, the size of a boy baby and weighing 5 1/2 pounds, to his friends in Iowa this week, per express. He says it will surprise them there, yet it is a common occurrence at Walla Walla.

The Pendleton paper says. Two sisters of charity canvassed our town and raised \$100, to be expended for a hospital at Walla Walla. We learn that the employes at the Agency subscribed very liberally to the fund.

The citizens of Clarke's Creek, Baker county, are much elated over the prospects of heavy operations in placer mining, soon to be inaugurated in their midst by a heavy Chicago company, who have made large purchases of mining ground.

About three weeks ago, Mrs. A. P. Woodworth put a hot boiled egg into a puppy's mouth to cure him from sucking eggs. He yelled fearfully, when a shepherd dog rushed up and severely bit the woman in the leg. She is still in the hands of a doctor.

Mr. Simmonds, about six miles from Walla Walla, was robbed last week while his family was in town, of about \$20 worth of household utensils and 30 chickens. The supposed robbers are thought to be emigrants, who were the only ones passing that way.

While two sons of Mr. Thomas, of Summerville, were out hunting, going through the brush the gun was accidentally discharged, the Sentinel says, seriously wounding the oldest boy in the leg, from the effects of which he died on last Sunday.

The Walla Walla Union says: A want long felt is about to be supplied by Mr. Miller, who is engaged in getting up a directory of Walla Walla, Dayton and Waitsburg; to contain the name, occupation and place of business and residence of every person in those towns.

Two Indians at Waitsburg, by way of amusement for themselves, got to quarreling over a pair of blankets, and from quarreling went to fighting, one armed with a pistol, the other with a knife. Result, one Indian shot in the head, not dangerously, and the other badly cut in the arm.

A man by the name of Matthews met with a serious accident on the Marango grade on Tuesday. While coming down the grade he stopped for some purpose and got down from his wagon, when his team became frightened and, started. The brake gave way, he grabbed the reins, and before he stopped them one of the wheels passed over his foot, crushing it badly.

The East Oregonian says: After the Indian ceremonies of reception given to Lieut. Farrow and his scouts, as detailed elsewhere, were over, the Lieut. came to town and a reception far superior to any Grant reception was given him by the citizens of Pendleton. A banquet was spread at the Pendleton hotel and a good time was had. The table groaned under its load of rich viands, until the guests lightened it and began to groan themselves.

The miners are gradually leaving the mines, as there is too much water for working creek diggings. Those who have bench and hill claims will remain during the winter.

Ninety-Two Rooms, but No Peace.

Poor people should read this little extract from an Eastern paper: "Ex-Gov. Sprague's mansion at Canonchet contains ninety-two rooms." There was plenty of room in the great house for a dozen large families, but there was not room enough for happiness. Silken couches, Axminster carpets, works of rare art, paintings and books, soft raiment and rich food and wines, contain no specifics through which happiness can be secured. There was no bed downy enough to bring peace to the sleepers, and Fate, as though in irony, lavished all the outward signs of comfort and luxury upon this pair, as if to say: "See how miserable I can make you. I will cause even those things which men and women hold as blessings to become instruments of torture to you. See, you have honorable names, youth, rare accomplishments; the world envies as it considers you, and yet I will make you so wretched that you will envy the humblest living husband and wife in the land their happiness." Governor Sprague and his wife had never learned discipline. When they were married they each thought that to command the world's comforts and the world's applause was their right. Then riches took wings and flew away, and ugly skeletons began to creep into the luxurious chambers and haunt them. The man was not strong, and so took to drink, and the woman, having married simply for the wealth which she believed her husband possessed, was as good as divorced when that wealth was taken away. Had she married some good man because of the love she bore him, the shock of misfortune might have aroused her and made her a very queen. As it was, she felt from the first that there was not material enough in her husband to be worth a struggle, and so she floated on with the tide. The story has drifted into scandal, and the world glazes over its disclosures. Under the scandal, however, there is a tragedy which is not noticed. The hopes of a man and a woman have been killed, and looking down on that ruin the woman's heart, at least, has become benumbed, and everything which may happen now seems hardly worth the effort of considering. The lesson which all this should teach ought to be plain. The youth of the country should be taught the discipline which is necessary to sustain a person in misfortune; the young women of the country should see in the development of this case that when a woman marries a man simply because he is rich, she not only receives no guarantee of happiness, but runs a serious risk of placing herself in the position of such despair that she may grow indifferent as to what the world may say; and finally, to men and women alike, the fact should come with renewed force, that a marriage of convenience is simply a form of legalized prostitution, which, when borne for a little while, has simply a tendency to make the participants, in their remorse and loss of self-respect, ready to look without emotion of self-reproach upon anything which their passions may suggest.—Virginia Enterprise.

Mental Cures of Physical Disease.

The American young lady who believed that she had got a bristle of her toothbrush fixed in her throat got worse, though there was no bristle there, till she was persuaded by her physician's ruse that he had extracted it, after which she recovered rapidly. On the other hand, there are well-attested cases in which mere fright, directed to the expected suffering of a diseased part, has caused powerful but salutary revolution in the condition of the diseased organ. Dr. Carpenter, if we mistake not, in his "Mental Philosophy," gives a case of the complete absorption of some very dangerous tumor in a very few hours under the influence of mere terror at the prospect of the pain of the surgical operation—it was before the days of chloroform—which had been determined on to remove it. Here was a case where attention, and attention of no hopeful kind, produced the very opposite effect that which, in the American young lady's case, attention of the despondent kind had produced—the very effect, indeed, which a remission of attention, when unaccompanied by the hope of cure, had in that case produced.—London Spectator.

The Stillwater Lumberman relates that a bold, bad burglar broke into the house of an editor, in the still watches of the night. The editor awakened and questioned the intruder: "What do you want here? What look you for?" Said the burglar, gruffly: "Money." "Hold on a minute," quoth the editor, "and I will help you; I've been looking myself for ten years, but perhaps the two of us may have better luck." Then was the burglar much disgusted, but the editor called it a joke, and insisted that the burglar ought to set 'em up.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss

I am asked when it became the custom to call married women "Missis" instead of "Mistress." I believe that it would be difficult to fix upon a time when this deplorable change in pronunciation took place, and indeed, I am very sure that the clipped and degraded form of mistress made its way slowly among the folk who were born to speak English, and did not prevail until some generations had passed away after it came into a certain vogue. In fact, mistress is not absolutely driven from the field, for there are people both in England and America who disclaim missis, and cling to the old, full-sounding, dignified mistress. But although the question propounded to me cannot be exactly answered, it gives us a good occasion to glance at the history of our most commonly used titles of respect.

Mister is, like missis, a degraded form of a better word, master, and master itself is the product of a gradual decay of the Latin magister, both words having the same meaning. Master, however, is not directly derived from magister. The Latin word, in the course of those centuries which we call the Dark Ages, dropped the g and became maister, or maistre, in old French. In this form it passed into Old English, in which it is found always, or almost always, written either with ai or ay, and there is no room for doubt that the pronunciation of the word was the same both in England and in France.

Our wretched little Missis has the same noble descent as Mister. The feminine form of maister is maistress, and the latter word naturally soon followed the former into use. At first it had a like application, and was given to women who were really maistresses. But it lost this elevation much sooner than its masculine counterpart did. The desire to please the vanity of women, sometimes called chivalric, sometimes gallant, which has done much greater harm, did some harm in leading quickly to the application of this title to all ladies—that is all gentlewomen who had no other. Sooner than maister, too, it has lost a both in its pronunciation and in spelling. Mistress is a much older English sound than Mister.

Mistress was given as a title of honor to young girls as well as to matrons early in the sixteenth century, if not before that time. Of its use in this manner in the time of Elizabeth, Shakspeare's "Mistress" Anne Page, in the Windsor comedy, is an example. Anne Page was a mere slip of a girl, but being the daughter of a gentleman, she was "Mistress." This use of Mistress prevailed until about the reign of Queen Anne. Until the end of the seventeenth century unmarried ladies were called Mistress—Mistress Mary, Mistress Betty, and so forth. As their mothers were also called Mistress, the fashion makes some confusion for the readers of old time literature, particularly in the old English comedies. In the dramatic personae of these there will be a half dozen ladies, all styled "Mrs.," of whom some will be married women, and others young unmarried girls. It is not always easy to discover the exact position of these ladies, even by their manners, particularly when the Mrs. is a widow.

Miss, as a title of respect, is the most modern of the three common titles of the day. Two hundred years ago it was a title of positive disrespect, and was applied only to unchaste women. It came to be thus generally used in the time of Charles II. In a well known passage in Evelyn's Diary, of the date of 1642, he records: "In this acted ye faire and famous comedian call'd Roxalana, from ye part she performed; and I think it was the last, she being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's misse (as at this time they began to call lewd women)." This shows good reason why young unmarried ladies of character were not then Misses. The practice in question did not, however, prevail very long; it only lasted through the Stuarts, and went out of England with them. We are able to trace the history of this word by the help of the comedies of the time. Those exemplary gentlemen, William Wycherley, Sir John Vanburgh and William Congreve, have left unmistakable evidence upon the subject. How and why was it that Miss so suddenly and thoroughly changed its grade and its significance, nothing remains to show. We only know that the change was made, and the title, which was one of disrespect under Charles II. and James II., became one of respect under William and Mary and Anne.—R. G. White, in New York Times.

These scientific men sometimes reach a very philosophical state of mind, in which they are pleaded with the queerest trifles. See how easily satisfied Professor Agassiz is! He says, "I am satisfied, since I have examined the Tommo-caris piercei, that trilobites are not any more closely related to the phylloporas than to any other entomostracae or to the isobods!" That would hardly satisfy an ordinary mortal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PORTLAND, October 30, 1876.
Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par.
Silver coin in Portland the banks quote at 1 per cent. discount to par.
Coin exchange on New York, 1 per cent. premium.
Coin exchange on San Francisco, par to 1 per cent. premium.
Telegraphic transfers on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

General Merchandise.
RICE—Market quoted at China mixed, 52¢; Japan, 52¢; Sandwich Island, 71¢; 71¢.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 15¢; Java, 25¢; Rio, none; Guatemala, 17¢.
TEAS—We quote Japan in flowered boxes 40¢; Lacerated boxes, 45¢; paper, 35¢.
SUGARS—Sandwich Island, 5¢; Golden C, in bbls 12¢; hf bbls 10¢; Crushed bbls, 10¢; hf bbls, 10¢; Pulverized bbls 11¢, hf bbls 11¢; Granulated bbls 10¢, hf bbls 10¢.
SYRUPS—Quotable at 47¢ in bbls, 50¢ in hfs, and 55¢ in kegs.
SARDINES—Qr boxes, \$1.90; hf boxes, \$2.25.
OILS—Ordinary brands of coal, 25¢, high grades, Downer & Co. 35¢; boiled linseed, 90¢; raw linseed, 80¢; pure lard, \$1.45; castor, \$1.25; turpentine, \$1.45.
YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, 19¢; 20¢; 21¢ gross; Dooley, 20¢; 21¢ gross; Preston & Merrill, 24¢ gross.
WINES—Sherry, foreign in bbl, \$2.50; in cs, \$7.00; Sherry, domestic in bbl, \$1.50; in cs, \$4.50.
Port, foreign in bbl, \$2.50; in cs, \$7.00; Port, domestic in bbl, \$1.50; in cs, \$4.50.
Angeles, domestic in bbl, \$1.50; in cs, \$4.50.
Muscatel, domestic in bbl, \$1.75; in cs, \$5.25.
Reiding, domestic in bbl, \$1.50; in cs, \$4.50.
Sonoma White, domestic in bbl, \$1.00; in cs, \$3.00.
Claret, foreign in bbl, \$1.50; in cs, \$4.50; Claret, domestic in bbl, 75¢; in cs, \$3.25.
CANDLES—Emery, 12¢; Pink & Shovel, 15¢; Harkness, 20¢; Grant, 15¢; wax, 21¢.
SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS—The following are the prices current of certain brands of whiskey and beer: J. H. Cutler, old Bourbon whiskey, manufactured by C. P. Morrison & Co., Kentucky, \$3.25; M. M. Marshall, Kentucky, \$3, other brands \$1.50; \$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, \$3.00; 50¢; best country brands, \$4.50; superfine, \$3.50.
WHEAT—Valley, 20¢; Umpqua, 21¢; Eastern Oregon, 14¢. Very choice of Valley, Umpqua and Eastern Oregon command an advance on these terms.
WHEAT—\$1.50 for average; milling, \$1.55; \$1.75, Walla Walla from 25¢ to 30¢ less.
POTATOES—Quotable at 60¢ per 100 lbs, as to description and quality.
MIDDINGS—Jobbing at feed, \$20; fine, \$25; \$27.50 ton.
BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, \$15.
OATS—Feed, per cental, \$1.10; choice a shade higher.
BACON—Sides, 8¢; hams, 12¢; shoulders, 7¢.
LARD—In kegs, 9¢; new in tins, 11¢.
BUTTER—We quote choice dairy at 27¢; good fresh roll, 20¢; ordinary, 15¢, whether brine or solid; common, 12¢; market steady; California fresh roll, 24¢.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, 6¢; \$1.00 per box; Limes, \$3.50 per box; Oranges, \$3.50 per 100.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.
FIRST DISPATCH.
WHEAT—Very dull, weak and nominal as yesterday.
BARLEY—Steady but quiet.
CORN—Nominal and held for full prices.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
POTATOES—Sweets, 75¢; Cuffey Cove, 60¢; Early Rose, 25¢; Garnet Chili, 40¢.
BUTTER—Fresh choice pickled firmer.
EGGS—California fresh choice, 40¢; good eastern, 35¢; irregular quality eastern, 30¢; Oregon quoted at 35¢.
HOPS—Market quiet, prices against sellers; buyers fear a reaction in England owing to large supplies afloat from New York.
HIDES, etc.—Stiff.
PEACHES—Dried, unpeeled, bbs, 9¢.
QUICKSILVER—Weaker; quoted at 45¢.
Charters—Ship Sintram, Liverpool, £3 3s 9d; ship Alameda, Cork, £3 6s 6d; ship Reaper, Cork, £3 6s 6d.
Receipts past 24 hours—22,500 qr sks flour, 52,500 cts wheat, 1,000 cts oats, 4,500 sks potatoes, 30,000 dozen eggs.

NEW YORK MARKETS.
New York, Oct. 28.
WHEAT—Irregular at \$1.40 @ 1.44.
CHICAGO MARKETS.
Chicago, Oct. 28.
BACON—Short rib sides, \$5.80.
WHEAT—\$1.16 paid for November.
PORK—\$11.92½ paid for January.
LARD—\$6.30 paid for January.

English Wheat Market.
London, October 28.—Floating cargoes, wheat, downward tendency; maize, steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, downward tendency; maize, quiet.
Good shipping Cala. wheat on passage, per 500 lbs, Queenstown for orders, just shipped, to be promptly shipped, 57s 6d; nearly due, 57s; Oregon for shipment, 57s 6d.
Good wheat cargoes off coast per 490 lbs sea damage for sellers account less usual 2½ per cent commission. No. 2 Spring, 52s 6d; Red Winter, 56s 6d; California, 56s.
Good cargoes Cala off coast per qr of 500 lbs, 57s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Wheat, ex spot, inactive at 1 penny lower quotations. Arrivals off coast, small.

Popes and Saints

Eighty of the Popes are honored as saints, thirty-one martyrs and forty-three confessors. St. Agatho was the only Pope who lived to be a centenarian as he is the only one, after St. Peter who may be honored with the title of miracle worker. St. Agatho died at the age of 107 years, in 682, having reigned three years six months and fifteen days. Many were nobles in rank, or of great wealth. Others sprang from obscurity. Whatever their origin, however, they no sooner acceded to the chair of St. Peter than they displayed great wisdom, great charity, great dignity and great piety.—Ex.

"Why do guns burst?" asks a contemporary, and then devotes nearly a column to answering the question. Guns burst, says the St. Louis Post, because powder is put into them. You might use a gun seven hundred years, and it wouldn't burst if you kept powder out of it.
George Washington never made but one pun in his life, and that one he forgot before he could tell it, hence he respected memory.

OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

H. G. 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.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,
SEATTLE, W. T.
L. C. HARMON, PROPRIETOR.
Free Coach Road from the House.

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

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

IMMENSE
Spring Stock!
FROM THE EAST.

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.

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! **AGENTS**
—FOR THE—
House and Ship Carpenters' Tools,
Ship Chandlery,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Boots and Shoes,
Wines,
Liquors,
Cigars,
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, Perfumery, Pomades, Hair Oils, And all Articles used for the Toilet, ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

THE NEW LIBEL LAW.

The following is the full text of the libel act, just passed both branches of the legislature, and now awaiting the signature of the Governor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That a libel is a defamation of a person, made public by any printing, writing, sign, picture, representation or effigy, tending to provoke him to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, or to deprive him of the benefit of public confidence and social intercourse; or any defamation made public as aforesaid, designed to blacken and vilify the memory of one who is dead, and tending to scandalize or provoke his surviving relations or friends.

SEC. 2. Every person who makes, composes, dictates or procures the same to be done, or who publishes or willfully circulates such libel, or in any way knowingly and willingly aids or assists in making, publishing or circulating the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. An indictment for libel need not set forth any intrinsic facts, for the purpose of showing the application to the party libeled, of the defamatory matter on which the indictment is founded; but it shall be sufficient to state generally that the same was published concerning him; and the fact that it was so published must be established on the trial.

SEC. 4. In prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to them that the matter charged as libelous was a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and was true, and that the same was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the defendant shall be acquitted.

SEC. 5. The delivering, selling, reading, or otherwise communicating a libel, or causing the same to be delivered, sold, read or otherwise communicated, to one or more persons, or to the party libeled, shall be deemed a publication thereof.

SEC. 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

There are those who claim that the above act is too stringent and severe; that it encroaches on the boasted liberty of the newspaper press, etc. While we deplore the fact that the unscrupulous conduct of some of the secular publishers in the country make stringent laws necessary, we nevertheless regard it as a fortunate thing that the present legislature has declared that there must be a limit somewhere to the malicious abuse so freely indulged in by those who are unprincipled enough to devote their journals to personal defamation. A man who has been publicly abused like a pick pocket and accused of heinous crimes—though guiltless of them—must necessarily exercise unusual self-control and forbearance to keep from doing bodily injury to his assailant. More especially would this be the case where the law affords little or no relief for such grievances. But under wholesome restraint, like that proposed in the bill, there is a comforting assurance that those who are lost to all sense of honor and propriety will be forced to keep within moderate bounds.

No honorable publisher will object to a reasonably strict law; because he does not seek to tell anything but the TRUTH about his neighbors—which is always permitted—but those who are accustomed to heap every indignity that a vindictive mind can invent, upon those who oppose them in any way, are necessarily opposed to restraint of all kinds.

Had California been properly prepared with a law to punish libel, the DeYoung-Kallock scandal would never have disgraced her history; had Oregon been properly fortified, the shooting of MacDonald would never have occurred. We cannot sympathize with those vituperative organs whose only stock in trade has been their personal defamation of worthy men; whose only passport to notice among the reading masses has been the curiosity felt in wondering who they would attack next or what new charges they would trump up from week to week. Although they will doubtless evade this law for a time, by the inuendo which they are accustomed to practice, their day of retribution will surely come—and we predict that some of them will ere long languish in "durance vile" is undergoing punishment so richly deserved heretofore.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 1, 1879.

The University and the Insane Asylum have been visited by our intelligent legislators; and, as a general satisfaction seems to prevail in regard to the management of those institutions, it is quite likely that the appropriation bills for their benefit will be successful. Mrs. Packard has labored hard for the passage of her bill, removing all censorship from over the correspondence of patients in the Asylum. On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. P. addressed the House of Representatives for over an hour, with a carefully written argument in support of her measure. Mr. White, who is ambitious, and who seeks to be at the head and front of everything which promises popularity had introduced the lady in his most obsequious style. After the address was delivered, the bill passed by a vote of 22 to 6—two being absent. Mrs. Packard's argument was largely devoted to a spiteful and vindictive defense of herself, personally, against those who honestly opposed her measure. Prominent among those singled out for her vituperation, was Rev. T. L. Elliot, of Portland. That gentleman was roundly abused for simply changing his course in an honorable and straight-forward manner, regarding the question at issue for reasons, which he doubtless deemed sufficient to justify him in so doing. Indeed, the correspondence produced went to show that Mr. Elliot had acted immediately, and conscientiously, in withdrawing his approval of the bill. Another conspicuous example was made by Mrs. P.'s hornet-like fusillade upon Dr. Willard, the present superintendent of our Insane Asylum. The insinuation was most emphatically made that Dr. W. could not possibly have any motive in opposing the bill other than the fear of having possible official misdoings on his part exposed. This was so manifestly unjust and ungenerous toward the Doctor that a most indignant feeling was aroused. Dr. Willard is known to be a very upright and honorable gentleman, who believes that the censorship over the correspondence of insane persons should not be entirely removed—because, as their physician, he thinks it would result injuriously to them in many instances. There will be a contest over the bill in the Council, although it is thought that the arguments so glibly used by Mrs. Packard will be sufficient to sway a majority.

Mr. Troy, of Clallam and San Juan counties, has introduced several important measures, among which is one to legalize certain county roads in his counties, another protecting deer and other game in San Juan county, another to amend our laws in criminal proceedings so as to make sheep-stealing a felony, and another authorizing the Commissioners of Clallam county to levy a special tax on the property in that county, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a bridge across Dungeness river. The present bridge on said river is considered unsafe. A bill introduced in the lower House, by Hon. Alfred Snyder, from Jefferson and Kitsap counties, to authorize the Commissioners of Jefferson county to borrow money for road purposes, will undoubtedly become a law.

The bill providing for "scaling logs, and for constituting lumber districts," is meeting with strong opposition on the part of mill men and their agents, who are lobbying vigorously for its defeat or nullification by amendments. A bill to abolish the office of shothand reporter in District courts has passed the lower House, and will likely pass the Council.

Councilman La Du, of Cowlitz, has introduced a meritorious measure, to "create the office of Fish Commissioner on the Columbia river; to license the taking of fish in the Columbia river and its tributaries, and to encourage hatching houses for the propagation of salmon." It will likely succeed. A bill, introduced by Councilman Cline, to turn the Territorial library over to the care and custody of the clerk of the supreme court—in stead of leaving it in the hands of a librarian, as heretofore—was emphatically killed yesterday.

OLYMPIA, MONDAY, NOV. 3d. Diphtheria is raging here. Some half-a-dozen deaths have been reported within the past two weeks from that cause among children. It is however thought that the present "spell" of frosty weather will check the spread of the disease. How fortunate Port Townsend is in being healthfully located!

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

passed the lower House, Saturday, in the Legislature. The popularity of the University, under its present management, may be seen from the fact that of the thirty Representatives who voted upon the Bill, twenty-six voted AYE. The Bill provides free scholarships, as heretofore, and appropriates \$2,000 to the University next year, \$500 of which shall be set aside for purchasing illustrating apparatus for chemical and philosophical studies in the institution—and \$2,500, direct appropriation, year after next. The "Transcripts" plan to divide the money among the common schools of the Territory, instead of giving it to the University, was proposed, as an amendment to the bill, (in a sarcastic manner, it is presumed) and received ONE vote—that of the mover. Among those who have labored earnestly to secure the passage of this Bill, we may notice Messrs. White, Ward and Smith, Representatives from King county. Mr. Ward was especially untiring. The Council will most likely pass the bill without further amendment.

MRS. PACKARD'S BILL.

to remove the censorship from over the correspondence of inmates of Insane Asylums, was the subject of a contest in the Council, as we predicted it would be. By a four-to-five vote, it was amended so as to remove the censorship over outgoing letters only. It finally passed the Council as amended, by a vote of six to three—after occupying the entire forenoon session on Saturday. It will either become a law, as amended, or be killed outright—the latter fate depending on a possible tendency in the House to refuse to adopt the amendments.

A bill has been introduced, authorizing the iron company at the head of Port Townsend bay, to build a wharf. Another Bill has been introduced, to permit only properly authorized physicians to practice medicine; it originated in the council this time, and differs slightly from the former one. We hope the legislature will pass this measure, as it is certainly worthy. The bill to prohibit gambling, now pending, is undoubtedly too stringent to meet with general approbation; but should it be slightly modified, there is evidently a moral sentiment in the legislature strong enough to pass it with a handsome majority. Councilman Ringer has introduced a bill to compel the closing of all business houses on Sunday—excepting, of course: drug stores, hotels, restaurants, livery stables, doctors' offices, &c. It provides, as a penalty for violation of its provisions, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and stipulates also that all matters of mercy or necessity may be offered in extenuation, on trial.

Councilman La Du has introduced a relief bill to reimburse B. S. Miller Esq., for expenses in recapturing 3 escaped Territorial prisoners. Mr. Miller spent his money freely, and succeeded in recapturing two of the prisoners, and as it was not his fault that they escaped, the Territory certainly ought to bear the expense.

The new Legislative apportionment act will be discussed hereafter, as will also the proposed measure to remit all taxes, for ten years, against any railroad company building a road to connect the eastern and western portions of our Territory.

THE "Democratic Press" needn't work itself into "ecstasies" in the vain hope that we may remove to Portland. Its wish is father to the thought in this instance; hence the alacrity with which it circulates the report. We are not gone yet; neither are we likely to move. Myers doubtless thinks he would have a "soft thing" of it if he could only get us out of the way. We have received a very promising and desirable offer, but have, thus far, declined all inducements to change.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A fine assortment of legal blanks at Holcomb's. Go to Waterman & Katz for the best pens, 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.

NOTICE.

All persons having charge of petitions for Land office at Port Townsend, will please have them signed and returned to me by November 20th instant. D. W. SMITH. Port Townsend.

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.

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. 25yl

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 facts, worth re-owning 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.

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, Chimaquam or Port LUDLOW.

Dispatches carried ay 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.

S. B. Rhododendron plants shipped any place, carefully to order.

T. M. HAMMOND & SONS.

U. S. Mail Steamer DISPATCH,

CAPTAIN MONROE.

Will leave Port Townsend every Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, for

San Juan and Lopez Islands,

Sehome, Semiahmoo and Saamish.

Returning on Saturday evening. Will also leave

Port Townsend for Neah Bay, and way ports

On Sunday mornings, at nine, returning Tuesday.

FRUIT & VARIETY STORE

Foreign & Domestic Fruit CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC., ETC.

O. H. HOLCOMB, Proprietor.

We have also opened a First-class RESTAURANT,

And will serve the public with Meals to order at all hours.

GIVE US A CALL. Opposite Central Hotel, head of Union wharf

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. [6

N. D. TOBEY,

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

J. F. SHEEHAN

Importer and Dealer in

STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON,

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC WIRE,

And House-Hold Furnishing Hardware. 23

WATER ST. PORT TOWNSEND

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. Flek, 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 Section No. 19; 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 hearing 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 the 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.

READ THIS!

MUSIC.

Mendelssohn Pianos—3 octaves.

(Never requires tuning) \$25

Piano-ettes—35 keys..... 12

Little Model Piano—(upright)..... 20

Butoir Piano—..... 2 1/2

Hale .. 1,350 to 500

Emerson .. 400 to 500

Decker .. 550 to 800

ORGANS.

Clough & Warren—5 stops..... \$125

Ketty..... 7 .. 150

Palace..... 10 .. 200

Palace..... 12 .. 250

Payments in cash or installments.

Apply to W. H. ROBERTS,

25nd Agent, Port Townsend.

CARRIAGE OWNERS

Order your work done with C. T. Reynolds & Co's Standard Varnishes and Superfine Coach Colors. These Varnishes and Colors are in use in all the principal Coach and Car Shops throughout the United States, and are everywhere recognized as the best for all Fine Work.

C. T. Reynolds & Co's Varnishes are now manufactured expressly for this market, to suit the peculiarities of climate.

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

I shall never forget the uncomfortable position that I found myself in through too free use of that unruly member, the tongue. I was a young fellow then, clerk in a London bank. My father was an officer in the army, and he often told us boys that setting each of us up in business or profession was all he could ever do for us, for the scant pittance he would leave behind him must belong solely to my mother and sister. But my brother and I were energetic and hopeful. So long as each day brought us enough to satisfy our daily wants, we recked little of the future.

One bleak, cold January morning I was greatly surprised on my arrival at the bank to find my father pacing up and down before the building. I was not living at home just then, and his presence there made me fear lest something was wrong.

"Phillip," he began, "are you in time? Can you spare me three minutes?"

"Yes sir," I replied, "for a wonder, I see I am ten minutes earlier than I need be. You know Mr. Fosberry?"

"Oh, you mean the half-cracked old man who is awful rich, and is my god-father, as well as cousin thirty times removed?" I asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "Well, last night I received a letter from him, after years of silence, in which he asks after you." And he read me the letter.

"What a queer old boy!" I exclaimed. "What does he mean?" for I did not exactly understand it.

"Mean!" cried my father, excitedly, snatching the letter from me and crushing it in his pocket. "Mean!—why to make you his heir, Phillip—his heir?"

"Whew," said I, blushing; "that's a good idea."

"You must apply for leave and go off at once," said my father. "Strike while the iron is hot. It's a splendid chance, Phillip—splendid! Use it well, and your fortune is made."

So I thought, applied for leave, and set off for the Paddington station soon after, with my ears ringing with a legion of instructions for pleasing old men given me by my fellow clerks. The only one I could clearly remember was, to rise whenever he came into the room, and then espouse every comfortable arm chair for fear he should want it. I felt bursting with importance, and actually treated myself to a glass of hot whisky and water at the refreshment room.

"Hello, William!" suddenly cried a voice.

"Why, Jack, what brings you here?" I replied, recognizing a friend, John Evans.

"I am going down to Gloucester," said he. "Where are you off to?"

"Oh, to such luck!" I cried. "I am off beyond Hartford to honor an old gentleman!"

"What?" said Jack.

"Come along, and I'll tell you all about it," said I. "Second class? Yes, all right. Here we are."

After we were settled in our places an old man got out. He was poorly dressed, and wore a green shade over one eye while the other looked weak and drooping. We granted our disapproval at his entrance, and made mutual grimaces, but his blind eye was towards us, they were lost to him. As the train moved off, I told Jack my story, which you know already.

"Well done, Phillip! Your bread is buttered for you," he exclaimed when he had heard me to the end. "What a glorious chance! Man alive I wish I were in your shoes, that's all."

"Yes yes, my boy. All right!" I exclaimed. "Well, it's a shame if I don't secure a good smoke now, before my pipe goes out in obscurity. Did you object to smoke, sir?"

The latter question was addressed to the old gentleman in the corner who appeared a curious mass of old coats, railway rugs and newspapers.

"I do object very much," was the gruffly spoken reply.

"Very sorry, sir," said I. "I'll keep my head out of the window then."

Shame seizes me when I recall this incident. In lieu of attending to the old man's wishes, I coolly lit my pipe though I knew the wind would blow the smoke right into his eyes—I puffed on heedlessly. I should be sorry to be so rude now, but you see I was young and excited.

The short January afternoon was drawing to a close, and very soon after we were dependant for light on the lamp that hung from the centre of the carriage roof.

Whether it was the old man's example who had gone to sleep, or the monotonous noise of the train as it sped along, or that our powers of chatting were exhausted, I know not, but, anyhow, we too began to feel inclined for a nap. But we found the lamp an intolerable nuisance with its incessantly flickering light.

"Bother it! Can't we blow it out?" I exclaimed.

"Not if we cracked our cheeks. But I've a notion!" cried ever ready witted

Jack. "Hand me the old boy's hat."

"Whatever for?" as I handed him the article in question. It was worn and rusty, but well brushed and well shaped. To make an extinguisher of," replied Jack; and so saying he fitted it on the lamp, making the globe act like the bald head of the owner of the hat. It fitted to a nicety and so tightly as to keep it well in its place. The arrangement answered splendidly, and not a glimmer of light was to be seen.

When the train stopped at Swindon we awoke and rushed out of the carriage to get refreshments, quite forgetting our fellow passenger and his hat. On returning we found they had both flown. The train started, and when we arrived at Gloucester, Jack left me. I had a cool lonely journey to my destination, a little station just below Hereford. When I arrived it was 9 o'clock; a dark raw night; I was very sleepy and tired. For some moments I could not find my portmanteau; then my hat box was missing, and while I was searching, the guard was exclaiming about the delay of the train. At last it was all found, the guard whistled, the train moved off, and I was standing on the little country platform, in a strange place.

"Any cabs or frys to be got here?" I asked the station master.

"Dear me, no, sir," was the reply. "But we can get you something down in town. Where is it to, sir?"

"I want to get to Mr. Fosberry's, of Castle Hall," I replied.

I paced the wretched little station till the conveyance came, with my mind full of the coming meeting. I asked the driver how far we had to go.

"How far, sir?" said he. "Oh, about four miles."

I got in, and we bowled along the dark, narrow lanes. About half an hour's drive we entered some handsome iron gates, and drove into what seemed to me now, in the dim light, a very extensive park. The whole aspect impressed upon me the idea of a grand estate, and I questioned the driver on the subject.

"Indeed, it is a big place, sir," he replied. "Tis about fifteen miles around the estate. Eh, Mr. Fosberry's very rich. People do say he has two hundred thousands pounds to leave, if he's penny, besides this property."

My driver jumped down and pulled the bell. The peal resounded through the house like the clang of a trumpet. A foot man in livery flung open the door, and I was admitted in a hall glowing with light and warmth, and then showed into a brilliantly lighted drawing room.

A moment later and the tall footman reappeared. He apologized for his master's non-appearance, and requested me to obey the instructions of a note which he handed me from a massive silver salver.

I tore it open and read:

MR. PHIL FOSBERRY WILLIAMS: The next time you travel by rail, do not smoke nor annoy old gentlemen; do not make the infirmities of old age your laughing stock; do not tell your friends of your great expectations; do not speak of your cracked brained relatives; do not make extinguishers of old gentlemen's hats; do not be slangy, vulgar and insulting to strangers; do not nourish vain hopes of inheriting me; and, finally, do not lose any time in leaving forever the house of your old "fireworks" of a fellow traveler. PHILLIP FOSBERRY.

P. S.—I enclose a £20 note to pay your expenses. * * * * *

How I got out of the house—how I got back to the station and spent the night in a wretched inn—how I returned to town and told my enraged relations my woeful tale, wherein I played such a sorry part—how my abject letter of apology was returned unread—I cannot tell. I only know old Fosberry died worth £200,000, leaving his niece sole heiress, and that I quarreled with Jack Evans about it; nor have I ever spoke to Jack since.

Reconstruction of Szegedin.

A committee consisting of engineers of distinction is sitting at Szegedin to settle the plans for the reconstruction of the town and for its protection against a repetition of the disaster which befell it last Spring. The foundations of all the houses are to be of stone; the walls, to a height of six feet above the level of the ground, being also of stone, and the higher parts of brick. Formerly the town was protected from being overwhelmed by the rising of the waters of Theiss by a single dyke, but now three parallel dykes are to be constructed. The reconstruction will occupy five years. —Wisconsin Journal.

There is something passing strange about human nature. If a man had to support his family by playing billiards at \$2 a day, he'd complain he had to work awful hard for a living.

What is more deserving of our sympathy than a young man with 15 cents in his pocket, a girl on each arm, and 7 ice cream signs in sight.

Irrigation of Colorado Ferns.

There is no doubt that nearly every one who visits this region for the first time, even if partially informed of it beforehand, is grievously disappointed at the arid aspect of the plains, and finds it hard to believe in the power of that great beneficent agent, water, which can make every inch of these table lands and valleys or sagebrush wastes of the Humboldt region or the Egyptian desert itself, literally "blossom like the rose." This is a comparatively rainless area, the "barren and dry land where no water is," of the Palmist; and yet a means has been found of not only supplying the place of the rains of Heaven, but also of making such supply constant and regular. An intelligent and experienced writer says: "Irrigation is simply scientific farming. The tiller of the soil is not left at the mercy of fortuitous rains. His capital and labor are not risked upon an adventure. He can plan with all the certainty and confidence of a mechanic. He is a chemist whose laboratory is a certain area of land; and everything but the water is at hand—the bright sun, the potash and other ingredients (not washed out of the soil by centuries of rain). His climate secures him always from an excess of moisture, and what nature fails to yield, greater or less, according to the season, the farmer supplies from his irrigating canal, and with it he introduces, without any other labor, the most valuable fertilizing ingredients, with which the water, in its course through the mountains, has become charged."

Water is thus both for the farmer and the herder—and the ranchman, who is both farmer and herder—the sine qua non, the prime necessity; and just here did one see how well Uncle Pete had chosen his situation. He had nine miles of water frontage on the St. Charles creek, and the same on the Muddy. Just where the former comes out of the Wet Mountain range, and where no one could take water above him, he had tapped it for his broad irrigating ditch, which after a tortuous course through the estate, empties again into the stream from which it came, not a drop of its precious contents being thus wasted. Along the upper side of the fields, lying on this gentle slope before described, run smaller ditches. Then during the season does the skillful Mexican laborer dig little channels leading down through these fields, and making little dams for the purpose, turn the water into them. The result is simple; Uncle Pete has raised 10,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 of oats and 2,000 of corn, and had a market for the whole on the spot, it being one of the charms of Colorado farming that the "honest miner" is both hungry and liberal, and that the farm produce has ready buyers. Suppose, however, that for our present purpose we call farming a side issue, and come to the cattle which this ranch would support all the year round. It is said that when Kentucky cattle men, fresh from the "Blue-grass Region," see the plains, they are entirely incredulous as to their fitness for stock, but the experienced stockman smiles, well knowing that the nutritious qualities of the grass are unsurpassed, and that the food for his cattle for the whole year is ready at a minimum of cost. For their water, again, Uncle Pete's splendid creek frontage more than amply provided.—A. A. Hayes, Jr., in Harper's Magazine for November.

Boston in 1780.

Boston, a town containing about 13,000 inhabitants, is built on a semi-island, which is greater in length than breadth, I think that it is larger than Geneva; there are gardens, meadows and orchards in the centre of the town, and each family has generally a house to itself. These houses are seldom higher than one or two stories. They are made of brick or wood, covered with boards and slates, having flat roofs, and in many places lightning conductors, nearly all of which are three-pointed. There are one or two straight streets, there are no remarkable public buildings, there is a spacious harbor, protected by islands which leave only two narrow channels, a state of things rendering the town impregnable if fortified; this is all that I have to tell you about Boston. The inhabitants are devoid of delicacy, honor, and knowledge, and there is not much to be said about their uprightness, any more than as regards that of the French who are settled here, and whom the native-born citizens detest. Life in Boston is very wearisome. There are no public amusements, and so much superstition prevails that singing, violin-playing, card-playing, and bowls are forbidden on Sunday.—Life of Albert Gallatin Adams.

Judges at baby shows in Kentucky wear masks. It saves unpleasantness after the prizes have been awarded.

A body of clergymen and professors are discussing at Salem, Ill., "Is the Bible Immoral?"

Marriage is often a mirage.

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,

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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

—AND—
JEWELRY

ON PUGET SOUND.

Also a fine assortment of

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

Goods Warranted as represented.

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

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r.

Port Townsend

Boot and Shoe Store

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

Boots and Shoes

Of the very latest qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

GENTS AND LADIES' Arctic Over-Shoes.

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

Rubber Over-Shoes.

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

Bronze and Satin Dressing, Mason's Challenge Blacking, Frank Miller's Water-Proof Blacking, Machine Silk and Needles, Shoe Findings of every description, Rigging and Harness Leather, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A complete assortment of MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

CUSTOM WORK

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A Fair Share of patronage of the Public is solicited.

I have a GREAT REVERENCE for Cash Customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

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

Wharfingers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

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

Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

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

TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

—AGENTS FOR—
Stellacoote Beer, Seattle Beer, and Levy Bro's Soda Water and Root Beer.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

To the Merchants of Port Townsend we will say that we receive all your goods and advance the only for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, as we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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

Port Townsend HOSPITAL!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

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

For the attention of Mill owners, and those interested in shipping, it 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.,
Manager, Surg-on.

JOHN T. NORRIS,

—IMPORTER OF—

Stoves, Tinware,

PUMPS, — (IRON PIPE,
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—AND GENERAL—

House-Furnishing Hardware.

PRIME QUALITY,
AND A FAIR MARKET PRICE
For every article made or sold.

Gen. Sherman's Pig Tale.

President and Mrs. Hayes sat talking in their Fremont home. One evening with a group of guests, when Gen. Sherman was called upon to tell the story of the "Battle of the Maumee."

A Home Industry.

An Excellent Description of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company - One of Oregon's Great Industries.

The following description of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company appeared in a late number of the Portland Daily Oreg.

The pioneers of Oregon who first struck their axes into the trees of this State to form their rude huts and work the maples, ash and cedars into benches, tables and other useful household furniture, little dreamed that in so short a time as the year 1879 a grand Fair would be held on the Willamette in which would be displayed some of the most elegant furniture that had ever adorned the parlors and residences of the most favored sons of the East.

In the department of furniture in the north gallery of the Pavilion are three rooms devoted to the exhibit of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Samuel Lowenstein is President, and Mr. William Kapus is Secretary.

Before leaving this room our attention is attracted by a splendid, capacious bath tub in heavy black walnut casings and mouldings with panels, and lined with prepared copper sheeting that shines like silver.

Then we come to the middle room, which is fitted up as a parlor, and is fit for the reception room of a queen. In the center appears a monster mantel mirror, French plate, with cast frame, and many a handsome belle casting admiring glances at her pretty face and fine figure as she passes in review before this perfect reflector.

Here are sofas, easy chairs, patent rockers, ample in size and elegant in style, covered with raw silks of an uni-

form pattern, and the latest colors and designs. One of the most elegant things ever put on exhibition in Oregon is the way of a chair, stands in the right hand corner of this room, being an Egyptian easy chair upholstered in black satin with a broad stripe running down through the centre richly embroidered in a magnificent row of really beautiful and natural looking flowers, by a Portland lady.

On an elegant center table are placed the first class medals awarded to this company for their superior furniture exhibits at the Oregon State Fair in Salem, the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876, and the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878.

Leaning against this table is a charming sofa cushion made by an apprentice of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Co. It is of satin body with a center-piece beautifully embroidered in silk representing a bouquet of the prettiest flowers, roses, lilies, etc., as natural as life and twice as pretty.

A Grecian lounge of peculiar pattern, easy chairs, patent rockers and small chairs of the Pompadour pattern, and another of those elegant, combined, cylinder desk and book cases very appropriately and harmoniously designed, make up the substantial furniture of this room.

The most elegant lambrequins of raw silks and silk plushes with Swiss lace curtains, are displayed in the rear of the room, and the walls draped in the richest raw silk hangings of peculiarly soft colors and unique designs form a splendid background to the whole of the Oregon Furniture Company's grand exhibit.

An elegant carpet of the finest body Brussels covers all the floors, and enormous rugs with life-like figures of striking designs, complete the floor ornamentation.

Our State and city justly feel a pride in a company of home manufacturers like this, that produces such splendid work, that competes so successfully in style, finish and prices with any manufactory in any part of the world.

We must call attention to the fine rattan furniture manufactured by the celebrated Heywood manufacturing company of Massachusetts, of which the O. F. Co. is the sole agent for this coast.

A precocious youth says that school teachers are like dogs, because they "lick your hand."

A Wonderful Record.

Myriads of so-called "specifics" and "cures" for Rheumatism have already brought before the public, and many of them have even been in dorsed by the certificates of respectable and prominent citizens, who have derived benefit from such preparations.

recommended as "infallible," the peculiar qualities of St. JACOBS OIL especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic" and which have previously withstood all known "specifics" as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

We would mention as an example, the case of Mr. A. Heilman, Editor of the Pittsburgh Republican, who suffered Rheumatism for two years. After vainly using all the best recommended remedies, and exhausting the skill of the most "experienced" physicians, without even temporary relief, it required only two bottles of St. JACOBS OIL to effect a permanent cure.

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.

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

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text includes 'THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY' and 'TRADE MARK'.

As a prompt relief and cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and as a general pain relieving and healing liniment, no preparation on earth equals the German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil.

Rev. Dr. B. P. Fink, Rochester, N. Y. - Suffered from Rheumatism for many years, and was unable to sleep on account of the pain.

Rev. F. W. Nichols, Wagoner, Minn. - Used St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a boy of his congregation who had been bed ridden with rheumatism for 17 years.

Rev. Dr. B. P. Fink, Rochester, N. Y. - Suffered from Rheumatism for many years, and was unable to sleep on account of the pain.

Hon. Prager, Ex. National Candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, 1879. - It cured me of Rheumatism and I can recommend it.

Hon. Thomas B. Price, U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. - recommends St. Jacobs Oil as the most wonderful pain-relieving and healing remedy in the world.

Mr. R. S. Claflin, No. 31 Brown St., Alleghany City, Pa. - had the Rheumatism for eight years, and used every known medicine without relief.

Gustav A. Heilmann, Editor of the Pittsburgh Daily Republican. - Suffered with Rheumatism for three years, and lay nearly a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pain.

Mr. F. W. Nichols, Wagoner, Minn. - reports a case where a man suffered with Rheumatism for many years, and was unable to sleep on account of the pain.

Mr. Henry Shearer, Mt. Airy, N. C. - was cured of Rheumatism in the hip by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Mr. Henry Lee, Patriot, Mt. Airy, N. C. - had such a pain in the left shoulder that he was unable to sleep on account of the pain.

Where parties are unable to obtain the article through the usual sources and cannot induce their druggists to procure orders 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, Ore. ca. sep 22-8m

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OREGON

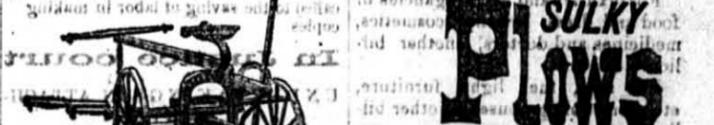
TO BUY Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries P. SELLING, Corner First and Yamhill Streets, PORTLAND.

Advertisement for Smith Bros. & Watson, Iron Works. Text includes 'IRON WORKS!', 'MANUFACTURE AND KEEP ON HAND', and 'ALL SIZES & LATEST IMPROVED STYLES ENGINES AND BOILERS'.

Advertisement for Hawley, Dodd & Co., Portland, Oregon. Text includes 'Offer for Sale at the Lowest Prices Possible'.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL

Agricultural Implements, SOLE AGENT FOR JOHN DEERE'S CELEBRATED



Over 1,000 Sold in Oregon and W. T. in the last 3 years.

Deere's 40, 60 and 72 Tooth Harrows. Farm, Feed and Grist Mills.

Randall's Pulverizing Narrow, Buckeye Broadcast Seeders & Grain Drills.

Schuttler Farm Freight and Spring Wagons, STUDEBAKER WAGONS with Patent Roller Brake.

Send for Circulars and Price Lists. HAWLEY, DODD & CO.

If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the sure, full, imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best for it.

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

USE ONLY MOLSON & SONS' BEER, ALE and PORTER

CELEBRATED Beer, Ale and Porter

Send in your orders. MOLSOL & SONS, Portland, Oregon.

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Tools for Planing, Molding and Turning, Cattle Brands, Iron Work and all kinds of Brewery Work done to order.

GUNS! Remington's, Sharps' and Winchester Rifles.

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Cosmopolitan Hotel, THE DALLES, OREGON.

Is open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegantly furnished.

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Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster

A Wonderful Remedy. There is no comparison between it and the common plaster.

Send for circulars and price lists. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS! Adjustable Strainer!

AND CAST IRON STEAMER. Your Cooking Utensils are incomplete without them.

Sold by Agents for 75c Each. Agents will call on you shortly.

James McMurray, East Portland, Oregon.

DuBOIS & KING, GENERAL AGENTS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Oregon Kidney Tea! No More BACKACHE. No More KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS! Hodge, Davis & Co., Proprietors.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS

TALES ON TEMPERANCE.

A FEW FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Somebody has made the following careful estimate:

The earth has about 50,000,000 square miles of land surface; and something over 1,000,000,000 of people.

The United States have 3,000,000 of square miles of Territory, about one-sixteenth of the whole; and forty millions of people, about one twenty-fifth of the whole population.

Our productive power is very great, owing to our machinery and our wide and virgin soil. The annual value is not less than eight billions, and one more must be added for increased value of property without labor—in all nine billions.

It is disposed of thus: For government, national, state county, town and township, not less than one billion.

For the means of intoxication, its concomitants and consequences, another billion.

For books, newspapers, churches, schools, theatres, lectures and amusements, another billion.

For luxuries and extravagancies of food and dress, jewelry, cosmetics, medicines and doctors, another billion.

For rent, fuel, light, furniture, etc., for dwelling houses, another billion.

For plain, substantial food for the whole nation, we must add two billions.

And our capitalists make the rest one billion in increased value, and one billion in new property.

But we are moving on so rapidly that the figures will not long hold good. And they vary somewhat from the average every year.

In the past two years the increase in value has not been great. But a year of prosperity will bring all right again.

Could we reduce our political expenses to one half and our liquor bills to one-quarter, it would swell the tide of our prosperity at once.

Our taxes are the first lien on our industry, one billion dollars.

Then comes our vices, liquor and its results, and the vices swell the taxes. Prevent the one and you reduce the other.

The third lien is interest on capital. It must be paid, or capital will leave us. No man will expend a cent in our State unless he feels secure and can get as good interest as elsewhere.

These are what oppress the poor man, because they must come before he can have a cent for himself—taxes, liquor bill and interest.

He can reduce the taxes by his vote. He can annihilate the saloon bill by his own determination. He can reduce the interest by a calm policy that will make capital feel secure.

This is the reform we need.

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Table with columns: SAN FRANCISCO, PT. TOWNSEND, VICTORIA. Dates: Oct 20, Nov 10, Dec 20; Oct 8, Nov 18, Dec 8; Oct 16, Nov 26, Dec 16.

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