PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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People Will Talk.

...u may get through the world, but 'will be very ...

"...said as you go; ... kept in a ...

...omething ...

talk.

...ol ground.

"Why don't you come down here, you coward, and fight on a level?" cried Dick.

"If you don't like my way, what do you fight for?" retorted Finlay. "I am a ...ible fellow. You are a bully. You ...ad this lonesome place to attack ... want to fight, and I won't fight like a rooster, or a prize-fighter. If I had a coward, and half believe he ... myself. I shall not fight ...ut as I would a bad ... here. If you walk ... If you attack me ...man, I shall knock you ...ore is strength enough under my ros... about, and I think there is."

This, and more than Dick Corson had bargained for. He saw that Finlay utterly rejected his code, and took all the advantages of his defensive position. And Finlay had never seemed to him quite so strong as at this moment.

The fellow was not exactly a coward after all. He was as cool as could be, and it gradually dawned on Dick that if he struck at Finlay once, he might give the boys under the drift-pile the pleasure of seeing his own defeat.

For the present, therefore, he contented himself with taunts, which did not seem to disturb his big, good-natured antagonist. Finlay sat down on a log near by, while Corson continued to exhaust his breath, conscious all the time that the boys under the drift-pile must begin to loose patience soon.

Suddenly Henry Finlay arose and started forward saying, "Get out of the way, Dick, the ice is moving."

"You lie!" said Dick. "It's no such thing! You just want to get away, and I won't let you."

"I tell you it is moving, and there's ... over! He'll be drowned!"

"You don't cor... game over me!" cried Corson. "I'll ... courage ro... rived at wh... on the part of Finlay.

In fr... ice, nearly a m... to move ... brother, on ... at his ... ice was ... and then ... ad ... k caught ...

...ring to... ...as the ... ...don for D... ...erybody wa... ...at that Fin... ...ing at the ice ... now began to ... ...against the shore, with a crash ... thunderous sound. A large, flat-boat, nearly a hundred feet long, was torn from its moorings and crushed by the slow, but irresistible motion of the ice, which ground the timbers to splinters.

Powerful as was this slow, smooth avalanche of ice, it was broken in turn by a still more powerful force that attacked nearly from shore to shore, passing within twenty feet of Tom Corson.

The poor lad was now thoroughly frightened; and ran in terror towards the shore, where stood all the boys and the master, each suggesting a different plan for saving him, for the ice on which he stood was beginning to break up, and he could not get within a hundred yards of the shore, a great longitudinal fissure having shut him off.

Finlay launched a skif in the opening made by the first rift, and called to Dick to get in with him. Dick refused, declaring that a skiff could not live two minutes in the ice.

The school-master, however, got in with Henry, and they pushed off. Just then a great triangular piece which had been loosened by the second fissure, caught against the shore, and being forced down by the mass of ice above, assumed a rotary motion, and soon made kindling-wood of the skiff.

The master and Finlay were glad to get back to the shore with their lives. Both had held to their oars, and Finlay seized the one carried by the school-master, and, with the two in his hands, leaping upon this rotating cake of ice, ran to its outer edge, where it was grinding hoarsely against the yet unbroken mass upon which Tom stood. He sprang clean over the dangerous point of contact, and reached the terrified Tom.

"Take this oar," he said, "and follow me."

The cake of ice next the shore had by this time drifted away from the mass on which they stood. Finlay easily cleared the gap, but Tom fell in, and Finlay pulled him out by the oar, to which Tom held with a death-grip.

The triangle was fast going to pieces, and at the next leap Finlay had scramble out of the water, and t... pull Tom out.

But now there was no longer any ...munication with the shore, and th... tion of the two boys seemed o... question. They drifted along ... cake of ice, which ever grew t... wearing away of its edges. The b... the school-master ran down to the ... helpless to do anything for the lads were afloat.

Then there was a sound below t... cracking of ice-cakes such as ... not heard before. It ...

The ice before t... be running back ... which reared up ... in the middle, ... a minute the great mass was locked in.

Quick! It is already trembling, and about to move. Only swift and agile feet can save them.

The cliffs along the ridge, and over the hummocks. They are safe ashore at the very instant when the dull roar and swash sets in again, and the great, grinding mass is on the move.

The master had fully intended to punish Dick Corson. But he couldn't. The events of the morning had punished him. His disgrace was so complete that a whipping would almost have been a mercy. But the teacher did write upon the blackboard. "Bullies are not generally brave." And Dick Corson left school.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Western Landlord.

Not long since two York men visited Kansas. They stopped at a hotel one forenoon, and after dinner one of them walked down to the barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was shut, the barber having gone off to take his after-dinner nap. Then the York man walked back to his landlord and said, "With your magnificent country, which is the garden of the world, you ought to be the most prosperous people on earth. That you are not, is due to the fact that you don't attend to business. You don't look out for coppers. Here's your barber now, shut up and gone when he might have earned ten cents by shaving me. Now he don't get it, for I'm going to shave myself, and save my ten cents. I have a razor in my valise, and if you will show me a mirror, I will shave myself." The landlord said the barber was a shiftless cuss, who, like most Western men, couldn't compare with Pennsylvania for attention to business, and patience in scooping in the dimes; but he hoped they would all improve in time, and then he showed our friend into a room where he found a good-sized mirror, and shaved himself. Soon after he joined his companion, and congratulated himself on the success he had in saving ten cents, and teaching Western men financiering. After tea the pair paid their bills and went to the depot to take the train. On the way the man who hadn't shaved said, "Pretty reasonable house, that; only a dollar for dinner and supper." "Only a dollar," said the other, "why I paid a dollar and a half!" and a little further explanation showed that he had been charged fifty per cent. more than his companion. So back he went, and demanded of the landlord an explanation, and got it in these words, "The fifty cents extra is for the use of a room. You don't suppose we can have our rooms turned into barber shops for nothing, do you?" And the man who shaved himself went to the depot, a wiser if not a better man. He don't brag much of his adventure since his return to York, and it will be some time before he attempts to give another Western man a ... in financiering.—*York (Pennsylvania) Journal.*

T. Stewart's City.

York correspondent of the ... of writes Stewart is building a City on a system that will ... years to complete it. He has ... egal instrument that requires ... ture of $1,000,000 a year ... whether he lives or dies. He won't sell any property ... the place. He leases the houses at a low ... and gives all tenants a pass over his road for six months. He owns the railroad from New York to his place, and has just completed arrangements for a ... trains, running from Hunter's Point to Garden City twice a day in twenty minutes. He has built twenty miles of elegant roadway. His hotel is a handsome brick edifice, upon the year round at his expense. The stables are blocks away, and are connected with the office by underground telegraph. Stewart is changing his dwellings from wood to brick, and has erected a brick-yard on his own place to furnish the supply. The millionaire owner of Garden City can manage everything but religion. He would put up a costly church if the people were agreed. Stewart is a churchman, and he would be glad to see an elegant Episcopal church and rectory, with the appointments all complete. He can keep out dissenters for the present, because he will sell no lands but to those of his own faith. Two little chapels will arise and the various sects be represented.

THE APOPLECTIC STROKE.—A middle-aged physician once said to the writer, "As I was walking down the street after dinner, I felt a shock in the back of my neck, as if some one had struck me; I have not felt well since. I fear I shall die, just as all my ancestors have, of paralysis. What shall I do?" The answer was: "Diminish the tension on the blood-vessels, and there need be no fear of tearing them in a weak place." Now this supposes in plain terms the exact cause of apoplexy in the majority of instances; and it is one, too, which every one has it in his power to prevent. ... A blood-vessel in the brain, from causes ... which will presently be mentioned, has ... lost some of ... elastic strength; food is ... abundant, ... action is good; blood is ... plenty; ... ance, but little ... the tension of every ... vein is at a maximum rate; ... colloquy flow is ... sally ... night, there ... another ... and ... the strength gives ... a clot is ... places ... pleasure to the ... letes unconscious. ... oplectic stroke. It ... there are two lead... ... on which hypnotism ... depends: a lessened ... the vessel, and an increased ... ...

...yearly mortality of the globe is ... 000 persons. That is at the rate ... 200 per day, 4,800 per hour, 80 per ... Among 10,000 persons, one at ... ge of 100; one in 500 attains ... of 80; one in 100 to the age of 70. ... persons, 95 marry.—*Boston Pilot.*

The Capture of Hyenas.

The following mode of tying hyenas in their dens, as practiced in Afganistan, is given by Arthur Connolly in his *Overland Journal*, in the words of an Afghan chief, the Shirkaree Syud Daood: "When you have tracked the beast to his den you take a rope with two slip-knots upon it in your right hand, and with your left holding a felt cloak before you, you go boldly but quietly in. The animal does not know the nature of the danger, and therefore retires to the back of his den, but you may always tell where his head is by the glare of his eyes. You keep moving on gradually towards him on your knees, and when you are within distance, throw the cloak over his head, close with him, and take care he does not free himself. The beast is so frightened that he cowers back, and though he may bite the felt, he cannot turn his neck round to hurt you, so you quietly feel for his fore legs, slip the knots over them, and then, with one strong pull, draw them tight up to the back of his neck, and tie them there. The beast is now your own, and you can do what you like with him. We generally take those we catch home to the krail, and hunt them on the plain with bridles in their mouths, that our dogs may be taught not to fear the bridles when they meet them wild."

Hyenas are also taken alive by the Arabs by a very similar method, except that a wooden gag is used instead of a felt cloak. The similarity in the mode of capture in two such distant countries as Algeria and Afghanistan, and by two races so different, is remarkable. From the fact that the Arabs consider that the fear requires great presence of mind, and an instance being given of a man having died of a bite received in a clumsy attempt; we may infer that the Afghan hyena is more powerful or more ferocious than his African congener.

Scottish Horses.

An English writer in a recent article on Scotch and English farming, says of the Clydesdale horses:

Although Scotch farmers generally have something to learn from their English brethren in the management of cattle and sheep and require to improve considerably in the selection and style of their backs and hackneys, they stand almost unrivalled in the breeding and management of their cart horses. There is no better farmer's horse than the Clydesdale. He has the power in the right place; he can move off smartly with two tons behind him; he walks four miles an hour; treats it for him as ease or a flight; is active and hardy; his feet are sound and good, and Mr. Pickford and others who use many horses in large towns assure me that they never had a case of grease in the stones like the Clydesdales, and none bear up so well against the rough wear and buffeting to which these big, willing-hearted horses are so often subjected. The heaviest and most valuable Clydesdales are bred within about 28 miles of Glasgow; their sale and reputation for sale of late years been improved by breeding them with finer and less hair about the legs. It is the hay of the Clydesdales that makes the Scotch farmer to overtake his work with so few horses. With nearly double the area of arable land, the agricultural returns show that in Scotland there are but as many 4-3 horses per 100 acres. Three horses are considered amply sufficient to work 100 acres of medium land under a four or five course system. The horses are invariably worked in pairs, plow an acre a day and are used in single and double carts. Wagons are unknown in Scotland.

Going to Church in 1800.

In the biography of the late Rev. Dr. Goodell, veteran missionary and oriental scholar, he gives this picture of the way they went to church in Templeton, Mass., his native place, at the beginning of the century:

"The old Puritanical horse seemed to know as well as the most pious of us that it was holy time, and he stood at the door saddled and bridled, with his head reverentially bowed down, as if in solemn meditation, upon the duty he was expected to perform. My father, with one of the children in his arms, rode before; my mother sat behind on a pillion, and carried one of the children in her arms, and still another child rode behind, clinging as closely to her as she did to her husband. I recollect on one occasion, when, after we had all mounted, the girth of the saddle gave way, and there was an avalanche of the whole load, father and mother and three children, down in the sand pillion and all, in a sand bank. The old rheumatic horse never seemed amazed at anything that might happen, but this time he simply moved his large ears wider than usual, and, wheeling half round, looked to see if he could help us any way."

A FLYING MAN.—An English aeronaut lately tested a machine of his own patent, called the parakite. It is 36 feet high and 80 feet wide. As soon as the sail was fixed over the frame work, and the front or windward point of the parakite raised, so as to allow the wind to touch the machine on its under surface, it was instantly converted into a concave form, and showed symptoms of rising. The wind was blowing at the rate of not more than 15 miles an hour, but with this slight breeze the aeronaut was carried into the air. The idea is to put it to practical utility for war purposes, engineering, and travel, where it is necessary to attain lofty elevations. The machine covers an area of 700 superficial feet, and its entire weight is 100 pounds. The inventor asserts that it can be used successfully in any wind ranging between four and forty miles an hour, and an altitude of from 600 to 1,000 feet can be attained.

FROM a single tree planted in a tub and kept in his hot-house, C. S. Holbrook, of Holbrook, Mass., sold, in eighteen years, no less than $2,000 worth of peaches—some of them at $36 per dozen, many from $24 to $28 per dozen, and all at an average of $18 per dozen. They were sold mostly in the months of February and March.

Russian Immigrants.

The most prominent objects in Topeka just now are the newly-arrived Russians. They are somewhat different in their appearance and character from their Mennonite fellow-citizens in other matters besides their religion. They are German in blood and language, being German colonists in Russia or their descendants, but they hail from the Government of Samara, on the Volga, a long distance from the district in extreme Southern Russia, which has furnished Mennonite immigration. We judge that in the Volga country dogs are not as sedulously cultivated as they are in Kansas, but that the dog industry is neglected in favor of sheep-raising. At any rate these Russians are heavy on sheepskin as a wearing material. The aristocracy wear long sheepskin coats, with skins like a woman's dress, which reach nearly to their heels. On the top of this coat is erected a sheepskin collar, which reaches to the upper edge of their ears. A round cloth cap, shaped like a sausage in form, known as the "dalia," covers the head of the Russian gentleman. All of the person not covered with sheepskin and cloth cap is covered with high-legged boots of the most substantial character. Arrayed in this costume our Russian friends might move unharmed through the midst of an Irish row—the flying brickbats rebounding without effort from their sheepskin armor.

As laborers, the Russians, so far, do not appear to have "struck their gait." Some of them were sent down to work in the Carbondale mines, but failed on account of the antipathy felt for them by their co-laborers, the miles. Those could not away with the long ears. The frightened mules stampeded whenever one of the long-tailed sheepskin envelopes with a Russian inside it approached, or if driven into a corner the mules stood on their defense, and kicked every Russian who came within range.

But the Russians can sing. Every night they gather in front of the Topeka House, or around the big paving rock at the corner, and sing and sing and sing. The women and girls never join in the melodies; all the singing is done by men and boys, the shrill voices of the latter chiming in strangely with the heavier notes of the men. Nearly all their melodies have a strangely plaintive character. The words are German, but the music is unlike anything else we have heard, resembling most the airs sung by the Russian imperial singers, a troupe which visited Kansas some years ago.

We suppose the Russian will soon be absorbed in the mass of our population, and first the sausage-shaped caps will disappear; then those charming sheepskin coats will come across the prairies like the balmy breath of a burning brick-kiln, will cause a shedding of those brass O'Lamb coats; then in the course of four or five years those massive boots will disappear, and the Russian will have nothing to distinguish him from the rest of mankind, except possibly his habit of traveling around armed and equipped with an iron tenkettle.—*Topeka (Kansas) Commonwealth.*

The Moon's Influence.

The notion that the moon influences our atmosphere is fully disposed of.

The notion that the moon exerts an influence on weather is so deeply rooted that, notwithstanding all the attacks which have been made against it since meteorology has been seriously studied, it continues to retain its hold upon us. And yet there never was a popular superstition more utterly without a basis than is this one. If the moon did really possess any power over weather, that power could only be exercised in one of three ways—by reflection of the sun's rays, by attraction, or by emanation. No other form of action is conceivable. Now, as the brightest light of a full moon is merely that of the sun reflected, a power that which is reflected towards us by a white cloud on a summer day, it can scarcely be pretended that weather is affected by such a cause. That the moon does exert attraction on us is manifest—we see its working in the tides; but, though it can move water, it is most unlikely that it can do the same to air, for the specific gravity of the atmosphere is so small that there is nothing to be attracted. Laplace calculated, indeed, that the joint attraction of the sun and moon together could not stir the atmosphere at a quicker rate than five miles a day. As for lunar emanations, not a sign of them has ever been discovered. The idea of an influence produced by the phases of the moon is therefore based on no recognizable cause whatever. Furthermore, it is now distinctly shown that no variations at all really occur in weather at the moment of the changes of quarter, any more than at ordinary times. Since the establishment of meteorological stations all over the earth, it has been proved by millions of observations that there is no simultaneous connection between the supposed cause and the supposed effect. The whole story is a fancy and a superstition, which has been handed down to us uncontrolled, and which we have accepted as true because our forefathers believed it. The moon exercises no more influence over weather than her rings do on the government of Switzerland.

It is related that a New Hampshire minister recently portrayed the history of Jonah after the following style: "I seem to see Jonah passing along the road to Nineveh; I seem to see him enter the ticket-office, buy his ticket and pay for it; I seem to see him walk upon the vessel; I seem to see them lift their anchor, and the stately ship moves grandly out upon the broad Atlantic."

SOME of the Milwaukee whisky rings have gotten themselves out of the frying-pan into the fire. They have destroyed many of the records which contained evidences of their guilt, and have now been indicted for so doing, the act being a misdemeanor under the United States statutes.

"TO lie about a man never hurts him, but to tell the truth about him sometimes does."—*Josh Billings.*

A Free-and-Easy Life.

Notwithstanding the perfect simplicity of the Digger Indian's life, he is an inveterate gambler; his principal game is very simple, consisting of holding both hands behind him, in one of which is a stick, while another bets he can tell in which hand he holds it. It is stated that "Diggers" seem cheating, and after the bets are made never change the stick from one hand to the other. Their money consists of little round shells with a hole in the center, which one of their number is selected to manufacture. No counterfeiting is ever attempted. Each shell represents about half a cent of American money, eight is taken by their tribe as greedily as gold. Their social habits are, to say the least, peculiar. The wigwams are built throughout of redwood bark, and are round in shape, which can be better explained by saying that they are in the shape of a bowl upside down with a smaller one placed also upside down on top. There are no windows, and aside from the aperture for entrance, which is about two feet square, and a small opening at the top to allow the smoke to escape, there is no opening in this conical-shaped inclosure. To enter one of these huts it becomes necessary to get down and crawl in. Once inside a strange sight meets the eye. The majority of both sexes go perfectly naked, and being scrupulously particular, each one does his or her own cooking. They sleep in holes or places in the ground, with feet to the center. Their cooking apparatus, which consists of good sized rocks, hollowed out, is in convenient reach, and the digger has only to rise to prepare his breakfast. The food consists of bread made from acorns, which are first buried, then roasted, then pulverized, lastly mixed with the water and baked. This bread is said to be very nourishing.

Not Demonstrative.

When a youth provides a home for his mother—she a widow, perhaps—and sees that her material wants are ministered to, he thinks he has done all, perhaps more than all, that is required of him. But she feels that there is a lack; she knows that her boy will often give her a caress, he has forgotten all those affectionate ways that kept the wrinkles from her face, and made her look as much younger than her years; he is ready to put his hand in his pocket to gratify her slightest request; but to give of the abundance of his heart is another thing entirely. Of course he loves her, else he would do less to promote her comfort; but he does not know how the mother heart craves an occasional kiss, the support of youthful arms, the little attentions and kindly courtesies of life, that smooth down so many of the rough places in the journey of life's wearisome. Material aid is good as far as it goes, but it has not that sustaining power which the loving sympathetic heart bestows upon its object. Love your mother, my boy, and don't be ashamed to let the world know it. Can you begrudge a few moments to one who never stopped to number those you demanded during your helpless infancy? Have you the heart to slight her requests or treat her remarks with indifference, when you cannot begin to measure the patient devotion with which she bore with your peculiarities? Anticipate her wants, invite her confidence by your ready, to offer assistance, express your affection as you did when a child, that the mother may never grieve in secret for the son she has lost.

"CUTTING A DIDO."—This is a phrase older than people imagine. Do you call to mind the story of Dido, the princess of Tyre? Her husband, Acerbas, priest of Hercules, was murdered for his wealth by King Pygmalion, brother to Dido. The widowed princess succeeded, as well as hiding her sorrow that she was enabled to escape from Tyre, bearing with her the wealth of her husband, and accompanied by a number of disaffected nobles.

After a variety of adventures, they landed upon the coast of Africa, where Dido bargained with the natives for as much land as she could inclose in a bull's hide. Selecting a large, tough hide, she caused it to be cut into the smallest possible threads, with which she enclosed a large tract of country, on which the city of Carthage began to rise.

The natives were bound by the letter of their bargain, and allowed the cunning queen to have her way; and after that, when any one had played off a sharp trick, they said he had "cut a Dido." That was almost three thousand years ago, and the saying has come down to our day.

SUBTERRANEAN FISHES.—In boring artesian wells in the Desert of Sahara, very small fishes, resembling the whitebait, are frequently cast out, which inhabit the waters of the subterranean bed of the desert. They are identical with a species from the waters of Biskra. The only difference from the female in being transversely barred, so that some authors have regarded it as a distinct species. The eyes are well-formed, although these fishes live a part of the time in obscurity. It seems that as far back as 1849 the governor of the Oases of Thebes and Gaibe, in Egypt, stated that an artesian well, about 105 feet deep, which he had cleared out, furnished for his table fishes which probably came from the Nile, as the sand which he had brought up from this artesian well was identical with that of this river.

A CURIOUS occurrence has been adopted by the Money Order Department of the New York Postoffice. It consists of a belt carried by electricity, which runs from the clerks' desks to the cashier's desk. When a clerk at one of the wicket issues a check upon the cashier at the other end of the room, he deposits simultaneously upon the traveling belt a duplicate that reaches the cashier before the man with the original check presents it, and thus all delays and mistakes are avoided.

SOMEBODY who has heard of a proposition to have separate street cars for women, says that he sees no necessity for it, as he never had any objection to riding in the same car with a woman.

Disrespect at Home.

One of the dangers of the home-life is this habit of disrespect—that which is bred by familiarity. People who are all beauty and sunshine for a crowd of strangers, for whom they have not the faintest affection, are all ugliness and gloom for their own, by whose love they live. The pleasant little prettiness of dress and personal adornment, which mark the desire to please, are put on only for the admiration of those whose admiration goes for nothing, while the home companions are treated only to the ragged gowns and thread-bare coats, the tousled hair and stubby beard, which, if marking the ease and comfort of the *sans façon* of home, mark also the indifference and disrespect which do so much damage to the sweetness and delicacy of daily life. And what is true of the dress is truer still of the manners and tempers of home, in both of which we find too often that want of respect which seems to run side by side with affection and the custom of familiarity. It is a regretable habit under any of its conditions, but never more so than when it invades the home and endangers still more that which is already too much endangered by other things. Parents and up-bringers do not pay enough attention to this in the young. They allow habits of disrespect to be formed—rude, rough, insolent, impatient—and salve over the sore with the stereotyped excuse: "They mean nothing by it," which, if we look at it aright is worse than no excuse at all; for if they really do mean nothing by it, and their disrespect is not what it seems to be, the result of strong and gross, uncontrollable temper, but is merely a habit, then it ought to be conquered without loss of time, being merely a manner that hurts all parties alike.—*[London] Queen.*

How to Save Your Eyes.

When will those working by lamp-light have the sense to understand the use of shades to protect the eyes? We see persons sitting holding their sewing or other work before and near to a lamp, while the light is blazing full into their eyes. It is plain that the object thus they work upon cannot be seen with so great distinctness while the field of their retina is already occupied by a blaze. But they work on for hours, and through the next morning their visual organs tell of the abuse by redness and inflammation, the workers are too dull to learn the lesson of experience offered them. Circular paper shades can be obtained for a few cents, and those not only protect the eyes from the excess of light, but serve as a reflector behind the object, adding the illumination one half. Besides the above-mentioned evil, there is that of the varying quantity of light thrown into the eye by its being suddenly and alternately directed toward the glaze or obliquely away from it, by which the pupil has not time to adapt itself to the increase of glare; whereas, with the shade, the illumination would be uniform. The number of persons in the community having spots light or dark, in their field of vision, arising from injury to the retina by the ill usages which we are mentioning, is greater than is commonly imagined. It must be borne in mind that these spots are a serious step toward amaurosis and gutta serena, and end as plunged in darkness the latter years of the great Milton, and many others more eminent for their talents than their caution.

To Cook Codfish.

—Cut up your fish, put it on the fire in cold water and let it heat very gradually, but it must not get too hot; in about an hour scrape the fish well and wash and cut it in pieces, then put it in clean, cold water; peel your potatoes and put them on with the fish and plenty of water in season for them to get to boiling in time to be done for dinner; the potatoes are much better for boiling with the fish. I have seen fish soaked until it was quite tasteless. It should be served with drawn butter or pork cut fine and fried a light brown, boiled eggs, onions, beets and squash, or stewed pumpkin.

A Cure for Cancer.

—Four different cases have been permanently cured by the following prescription: A pure article of white vitriol, pulverize fine; put on the cancer about the thickness of a common knife-blade, renewed every two hours. It may, perhaps, take from six to ten days to kill it. Whenever it is thoroughly killed you can take the point of a needle and lift it out, but so long as you find a root holding, apply the vitriol to it until it is killed. Spread the vitriol on a thick piece of cloth, or buckskin, or other soft leather.

Breakfast Muffins.

—Housekeepers will value this receipt as a dainty substitute for bread at breakfast or tea. Two eggs well beaten, with one cupful of sugar and a lump of butter the size of an egg; to this add one pint of milk, with one teaspoonful of soda, three quarts of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; bake in muffin rings on top of the range, or in gem pans in a quick oven.

Cooking Celery.

—A correspondent of the *American Farmer* says that cooked celery is an every-day dish on his table in the winter, and sometimes late into spring. He gives the process as follows: "Cut off the unbleached part; cut the bleached up in pieces about two inches long; parboil until tender, then stir in milk and butter, with salt and pepper to taste."

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1876.

Life-Saving Appliances at Sea.

In our issue of the 8th we alluded to the circular of Henry Rhodes, Esq., of Victoria, B. C., regarding some better plan of protecting lives at sea, and, if possible, of preventing vessels from foundering. Mr. Rhodes suggests metallic cases to be placed between the timbers of a wooden vessel, and in every available space not required for purposes of stowage. In iron vessels the effective plan though expensive is of simple application, and that is to have a perfectly tight ceiling inside the frames, or in other words a double vessel with air-tight spaces between the two shells. These spaces should be so arranged that they will constitute air-tight cases between every set of timbers clear fore and aft. The power of buoyancy or flotation to such a double vessel would be immense, and even if a series of holes should be made in a vessel's bottom, or sides, enough air space would still remain, particularly if the vessel's hold was in separate sections with water-tight bulkheads, to keep the vessel from sinking. Experiments by Government should first be made to determine the requisite air spaces required to float vessels of various sizes loaded with heavy material.

In the experiments made before the British Admiralty Board, to ascertain some practical method of raising the iron-clad ship Vanguard, one inventor produced a model made of tin plate and full of holes and sunk in a tank of water. By means of an air-pump, a column of compressed air was forced through a small flexible pipe into the sunken model, which so effectually drove out the water that the model rose and floated so long as the air was forced into it. It seems to us practicable that a donkey engine such as every ocean steamer carries could be so connected with an air-pump apparatus as to make this plan available as one means of saving life.

Mr. Rhodes proposes that the air cases he suggests to be placed under the lower deck beams, be kept in their places by simply boarding them over, and that the air cases under the main deck where the passengers are, should be made of a size and length easily handled, and secured in such a way that they could be immediately taken from their places to be used as life-rafts. In the "Scientific American" for August, 1875, is an account of a life-raft made of a long metal cylinder with two stretchers and an oval air-tube, and attached are cork and india-rubber floats. These cylinders and stretchers can be fixed in two minutes and a half and thrown into the water for instant use. This raft, which cost $500, and is capable of holding one hundred persons, can be easily made up into a deck seat, and as the whole weight is but 400 pounds, the launching would be easy. The efficacy and buoyancy of this raft were shown to members of Parliament by its being floated down the Thames from Lambeth to Temple pier with thirty-five men upon it who tried their utmost to capsize it without effect.

A new life-boat has also been tested at the Trinity House Hull, and patented by Messrs. Anderson & Burkinshaw, of Burlington Quay, called the Reversible life-boat. As its name implies, it is top and bottom both alike, and if it should turn over while launching there are thwarts and seats running around the side, just the same as there would have been had the boat gone in the other way up. Whichever side the life-boat takes the water, when she is once afloat a couple of flaps running the whole length will close and form the bottom of the boat, and there is an arrangement for drawing a further flooring out, which will rest on strong beams. The boat receives its buoyancy from a massive belt of cork, which is encased in canvas and runs from stem to stern on each side, and forty separate air-tight tanks, ten on each side of the upper and lower parts of the boat.

There seems to be plenty of useful and efficacious means of saving life in cases of shipwreck, but so far as life-preservers go, the sad experience of the Pacific and numerous other vessels of the past year have proved that they are but the means of prolonging the sufferings of wrecked persons without saving life. The common cork life-preservers, carried by every steamer, in accordance with law, are a delusion of the most criminal character. They may serve to keep a person afloat, but it is only to die a more agonizing death. What every vessel, particularly a passenger-carrying vessel should be obliged to carry, is one or more life-rafts, made for use and not for ornament; and, before a vessel, shall be allowed to clear for sea, it should be actually proved to competent Government inspectors that the crew of such vessel know how to handle one of these rafts, and the inspector should make them demonstrate their skill by launching one in his presence. The suggestions of Mr. Rhodes are timely, and of vital importance. And now that the whole commercial world has been aroused by the electric speeches of Plimsoll in the English Parliament, by the exertions of Pullen in the California Legislature, and by recent speeches before the Committee on Commercial Relations in Congress, it is the proper time for scientific men to turn their attention to the suggestion of Mr. Rhodes, and see if an UNSINKABLE VESSEL cannot be constructed.

WHALING. San Francisco and New Bedford are now practically the two great whaling ports of this continent. A brief paragraph in a paper from the latter city states that forty-seven whalers have sailed from that port this season and three more are to follow, making fifty in all. In general the fleet has done well. San Francisco's catch this season is estimated at $500,000. It would appear from these statements that whale oil, which was once king among illuminators, and has become a comparatively humble subject, perforce the discovery and use of petroleum in its various forms, is showing signs of reclaiming its position, to some extent, at least. Forty years ago a thousand vessels were engaged in the business, but the royal number has diminished to about two hundred, two-thirds of which are American. Fifteen of these the past season sailed through Behring straits into that strange region where the summer sun goes round and round in a fiery ring. When the Revolutionary war broke out Nantucket had one hundred and fifty whalers afloat. James Russell inaugurated the fishery in New Bedford in 1735. In 1765 Boston and vicinity had one hundred small whaling craft, some of which penetrated the northern seas nearly to Davis strait. From 1812 the whaling business increased and flourished until it reached its palmy days, about the middle of the century. In 1839 the entire American whaling fleet numbered 557 vessels; in 1842 it reached 652, and in 1846 amounted to 735 craft of all kinds. The aggregate tonnage of the last was 233,189, employing an active capital of $21,075,000, which, including affiliated investments, amounted to $70,000,000. The number of persons depending on the avocation for support was 70,000.

CENTENNIAL literature is accumulating. The official announcement is now out that the exhibition at Philadelphia will be opened on May 10, and continue, Sundays excepted, till the 10th of November. And the price of admission to all the buildings and grounds has been fixed at the low rate of half a dollar. Suggestions for increasing the interest of the show are coming in from all quarters. One patriotic soul wants the remains of Washington and Lincoln removed to Fairmount Park that every one may have an opportunity of beholding "the real, genuine, honest face of Washington," and the casket at least in which Lincoln's remains lie. He would have this exhibition in a separate building, and ask from each person who enters a contribution for the purpose of completing the Washington monument; and thus Washington would assist in paying for his own monument. Other equally eccentric suggestions are made, and the committee are nearly appalled at the work before them of separating the practical from the impractical propositions made to them.

THE exportation of American prints to England is just now one of the curiosities of trade; but England, not to be outdone in the business of "carrying coals to Newcastle," has been sending iron-japanned trays to Japan, and the enterprise promises to be a profitable one.

HISTORY relates that the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island nominated President Jefferson for a third term, but he promptly declined.

Port Ludlow.

For the WEEKLY ARGUS.]

PORT LUDLOW, Jan. 5, 1876.

EDITOR ARGUS:

The New Year finds Port Ludlow in as flourishing a condition as its best friends could wish. The mill has been shut down for the past three weeks to make some needed repairs, and to connect the six new boilers, recently placed in position, in the new boiler house adjoining the mill, with the engine. The substitution of these boilers for the old ones, and consequent changes, will add greatly to the capacity of the mill. The fine brick chimney, 70 feet high and 9 feet square at the base, was built by Mr. Mills, of Chimacum, who has in fact done all the masonry work in a most thorough and workmanlike manner. The mill will recommence sawing Jan. 6th.

The French bark, Francois Joseph, is here to load for South America.

The Messrs Hall have a fine vessel on the stocks—one of the largest yet built by them here. Her dimensions are as follows: 140 feet keel; 36 feet beam; 10 feet hold; 30 feet centre board. Captain Hall informs me that she will have the best finish for the Coos Bay coal trade on Puget Sound, and the same opinion is expressed by every one competent to judge. She will have all modern appliances, including Capt. Hall's improved stern post; will be three-masted, with fore and aft rig, and is intended for the Coos Bay coal trade. She will be launched about the middle of April.

In addition to the mill and ship building interests there is quite a lively time among the house carpenters. Our "genial host" of the Phœnix Hotel, Mr. R. D. Attridge, has a fine two-story house which is fast approaching completion, and intended for a private residence for himself and family. Also, one of our most highly-esteemed townsmen, who proposes soon to join the "Noble army of the Benedicts" (I came very near writing "martyrs") has laid the foundation for a house of about the same size as Mr. Attridge's. In addition to the above, Mr. Phinney proposes making extensive building improvements the coming spring and summer. The most prominent among which will be a new store.

Last evening the Improved Order of Red Men gave a Grand Installation Ball at their wigwam, i. e., the Good Templar's Hall, which was one of the largest and most select parties ever given here. Port Townsend was well represented—among the Red Men from your city (who are also white) I noticed Messrs. Dalgardno, Woodley, King, Appleton and others—also several ladies. Dungeness was represented by our old friend, Dick Macdonald, accompanied by one of Dungeness' fairest daughters. The supper was served at the Phœnix in Mr. Attridge's best style, and that is saying a great deal. Altogether the party was a success, and the thanks of "all concerned" are due to Frank Harris, Esq., and Mr. Wm. George and their confreres, to whose efficient management the success is due. More anon. H.

Lost at Sea!

For the WEEKLY ARGUS.]

Lost at sea! The saddest of all obituaries. Softly we speak the words and mournfully they fall upon our ear, and how much of sorrow they speak to many an aching heart in our midst to-day.

Lost at sea! No gathering around the death bed of our loved one and clasping in our own the hand so dear to us and so soon to leave us; no bending down to hear the last fond word or receive the last kiss that lips already growing cold in death; no tenderly robing the precious clay for the last time ere we put it away out of our sight for ever. No! Lost at sea has all such sadly consoling memories to recall. Our loved one went out from us well and strong and with no premonition of the warning goes down into the mysteries deep and the sea closes over him. Such is the record of many brave and loving hearts who have "gone down to sea in ships" never to return. Tenderly they parted from dear ones on the shore. Parents embraced their children in fond hands their wives, trying to hide the tear which, strong men though they were, forced itself down the cheek; the maiden to her lover said good-by, and the light pressure of the hand, and the tender, liquid glance of the eye tells more than words can, as they stand until "all aboard" separates the nearest and dearest of friends. The vessel with its precious freight proudly ploughs along and soon is out of sight. "God preserve all who travel by water." This prayer is lifted up on high to Him whom even the winds and sea obey, by many seafaring hearts as they look from the spot, with moistened eyes and thoughts with the absent—aye, ahead of them—to the time when their return shall be. False hope, so soon to be wrested from them!—but, happy for them, they can not see as if by prophesy the terrible accident which sends so many to grave in the ocean's depths. A crash, a creaking of timbers, a rushing for the boats, a few confused orders hurriedly given, cries for help in God come from despairing men, piercing shrieks from frightened women, and the ship with a mighty quiver goes down into the fathomless abyss. Days may be saved to tell the tale and the news is flashed over the wires wringing hearts with untold agony, crushing to the earth hopes that were bright and glowing, and blanking, if not quenching, the light in some happy life. God pity the rebellious heart that has not learned to say "Thy will be done." God comfort and relieve the substantive heart that bravely takes up its burden and lives.

Oh ye who have seen your loved ones die, and have committed all that was mortal of them to the ground, ye can never know the sorrow, the bitter heart-felt anguish in these few words—Lost at sea! Gone, forever gone, and nothing left; not even the little mound of earth with its cold white marble to which we might go and there weep the pain away from the aching heart. No! Nothing left but a memory of the brave and the true, who peacefully slumber under the deep blue of the ocean, wind and water chanting their funeral dirge—there to remain until the "last great trump shall sound," and the sea give up its dead. ADRIFT.

Coupeville, Jan. 6, 1876.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph and Mail.

Gold closed in New York, on the 12th inst., at 113.

Legal tenders in Portland, Ogn.—buying, 88; selling, 89.

A Senate Committee from Sacramento went to San Francisco on the 11th and made an inspection of the Goodall, Nelson & Perkins line of steamers.

The ship Shirley arrived at San Francisco on the 11th inst.

The ship Harvest Home, from San Francisco, has been wrecked off the Irish coast.

At a meeting of colored Republicans held in Washington, the general sentiment was that Grant should be nominated for a third term.

The Central Pacific will not reduce their rates of fare to accomodate Centennial travel, but all roads eastward of Omaha will do so.

A telegram from San Francisco of the 11th inst. concerning the investigation into the Pacific disaster, states that the accident was held to be the result of steering wrong by the Orpheus, but the inspectors were unable to account for the failure of the Pacific to stop and back when the collision became imminent. They find it was impossible to save the lives of passengers on account of the panic. Waterman justifies his course as inspector, by saying the Pacific was perfectly seaworthy.

The Sch. American Girl and ship Gen. Butler arrived at San Francisco on the 9th inst.

The bark Dublin sailed for Seabeck on the 9th inst.

The Apaches are resuming depredations around San Diego.

The court-martial of naval pay inspector Spaulding, for complicity in the Pinney frauds, will be held in San Francisco very soon.

A terrible land slide occurred in Isle Reunee, France, on Dec. 21st. Over 62 persons were killed and many injured.

Governor Tilden, of New York, after examining the papers and petition of Edward S. Stokes for pardon, has denied the application.

A very rich deposit of gold has been struck near Larimie City; at a depth of 100 feet quartz is found showing a great amount of free gold. Large solid masses of this rock will be sent to the Centennial.

The examination of Capt. Sawyer at San Francisco for wrecking the ship Orpheus is finished. The Commissioner decided that the Government had failed to make out its case, and on motion of the U. S. Attorney, Sawyer was exonerated.

An important transfer of Pacific coast railway rights has just been consummated, by which the control of the Oregon railroad system will pass into new hands. A majority of the stock of the Oregon railroads, of which Ben Holladay is President, has been transferred to the German bondholders, who agree to supply the necessary funds for completing their construction. It is now said that the construction of the roads will be pushed to rapid completion.

The bark Rival, with a cargo of produce, grounded on Clatsop spit last Monday, but was towed off by tugs. The extent of the damage is not reported.

Intelligence from Honolulu excites fear that a serious disaster has happened to the barks Triton and Northern Light, of New Bedford, and the Hawaiian bark Desmond, the three whalers still in the Arctic. All told, there was 120 men and 2 women on board the vessels.

Moody and Sankey did not meet with the same success at Philadelphia that they did at Brooklyn. The Centennial excitement causes the minds of the people there to dwell rather upon the concerns of time than those of eternity.

A report is current now that Tweed is sojourning in Uxbridge, Canada.

The total number of cases disposed of in the Police Court's of New York City for the year 1875 was 84,399, of which 60,331 were males and 24,068 females.

The Baltic Marmora and Menschikoff from Seattle arrived at San Francisco on the 12th.

THE gold yield of British Columbia for the past year amounted to $2,400,020.

The Ballad of the Gruesome Butcher, his Sausage Machine and the Little Dogs.

From Scribner's Monthly for January.]

It was a gruesome butcher,
With countenance saturnine,
He stood at the door of his little shop,
It was the hour of nine.

The little dogs were playing round,
They loudly in air sniffed,
They smelt the great big sausage machine
And heard its awful roar.

The butcher he looked out and in,
Then horribly he swore,
Next yawned, then smiled, and licked his chops.

Quoth he, Life's an awful bore!

Now here's all these little puppies,
Some one might have to be sorry:
Why shouldn't I save 'em trouble to wunst
And chop 'em up slipperty lickety?

So he 'ticed the puppies into the shop,
With some nice fresh bits of liver
Says he the man that is sure to get rich,
Is a man that's a cheerful giver.

He 'ticed them into his little shop,
The machine went round and round;
But when those little dogs came out again,
They fetched ten cents a pound.

THE Russian bark Pallas, outward bound, arrived Thursday, and will sail as soon as her crew is completed.

THE North Pacific brought down several head of stock for Jackman & Co., Thursday, one of which ran off the wharf and has not been recovered though it is known to have reached the beach in safety.

Dashing Wave and Forest Queen.

From the San Francisco Alta of 23d Dec. 1875.]

BUSINESS ALTA: My attention has been called to an article in your issue of December 16th, which it is claimed the ship Dashing Wave, Capt. Nickels, on her last passage to the two sound ports and return that had been made—21 days to the Straits, but did not get in till the 23d day; that the Forest Queen, 1875 tons, had made one round trip in 21 days, but in consideration of her being 35 miles farther up the Sound than Port Ludlow, all conceded that Capt. Sinclair and his vessel were entitled to the laurels fairly won." Now to the records: The steamer left the wharf in San Francisco at 12:30 P. M., May 4th, 1875, arrived at Port Ludlow on the 10th, discharged 200 tons of freight and ballast, loaded a cargo of lumber and sailed again the afternoon of the 23d; arrived in the Straits at 4 A. M. on the 26th; made the trip in 37 hours 45½ hours' tide, and anchored off Meigg's wharf at 4 A. M. on the 26th; made the trip in 21 days 15½ hours' giving the Pacific-built Queen a few hours better time than the "old-time bay" Dashing Wave's best trip. The only time it has been my wish to speak to any one in connection with the Wave was on August 26th, 1875. The Wave having just come out of the dry dock in best trim, there was the usual amount of talk indulged in as to the vessel likely to answer first at the wharf. The speed and beauty of the Wave's model were then the theme of admiration. It was not considered worth speaking of at Port Ludlow. The Queen sailed January 11th, 1876, for Port Ludlow, and will sail again December 26th, 1875, for the same port, on her tenth trip in 11 months and 15 days. She has laid on for freight each trip and taken off the freight for the Port Ludlow Mill Company, being a detention each trip of from three to four days. Your mention of the Queen in your article of the 21st is my only excuse for troubling you with these few words—a heavy blow on shore not being required to keep the Queen's record good.

F. J. BURNS, Master Forest Queen.
San Francisco, Dec. 23d, 1875.

From the S. F. Alta of 30th December, 1875.]

The claims of the rival captains for the best trip on record to Puget Sound, must give way to a round trip made by the "Empire Queen" some years ago in 29 days. The following is a statement of the arrivals for the year: The "Forest Queen" sailed from San Francisco January 12th and arrived from her ninth trip December 30th, her several passages having made—up, 11, 13, 8, 15, 14, 12, 10 and 8 days, an average of 11 days; down, 14, 5, 9½, 5, 8, 7, 5, 5 and 9 days, an average of 6 days and 21 hours. The "Dashing Wave" sailed from San Francisco January 30th and arrived from her 9th trip December 26th, her several passages having made—up, 11, 13, 13, 9, 17, 16, 13 and 7 days, an average of 13 days and 16 hours; down, 6, 6, 9, 7, 7, 7, 11, 9 and 7 days, an average of 8 days and 2 hours. As a lively interest is evidently felt in the speed of these two crack vessels, the above statements may not be uninteresting, as it involves their profitable. G.

From the Alta of December 30th.]

ANOTHER CARD FROM CAPT. BURNS, OF THE FOREST QUEEN.

Editors Alta: I am sorry to be having again to trouble you, but would ask the favor of replying to statements made by Capt. Kinsman in the Alta of the 24th, about the "Dashing Wave" and "Forest Queen." The only time the Queen and Wave sailed in company was on the 30th of August, 1875. They left San Francisco at 4 A. M. The Queen entered the Straits of Fuca on the 6th of September. Beat for 40 hours with southeast winds to Dungeness, then towed to Ludlow. The Wave entered the Straits of Fuca on the 8th, two days after the Queen (from logs of Queen and Wave). I now think it worth mentioning—the Queen's beating the Wave two days in a passage of twelve days. It was certainly understood on steamer account that there was a race. Mr. Hansen, owner of the Dashing Wave, has seen the Queen's log and knows that the above statement is correct. The Wave left San Francisco July 4th, 1874, and arrived June 27th, 1875, nine trips in 11 months and 18 days. The Queen left January 11th, 1875, and arrived December 26th, 1875, nine trips in 11 months and 9 days. The extra lumber claimed to have been carried by the Wave is offset by the Queen's detention of the—or four days each trip with freight and ballast.

F. J. BURNS, Master Forest Queen.
San Francisco, Dec. 25th, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BLUE GRASS
WHISKY!

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THE above named celebrated Whisky has just been received direct from the Distillery in Kentucky, and is for sale at wholesale,

Pure and Unadulterated,

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THEREON, TOGETHER WITH
Two Yoke of Oxen, one 6 years old, and the other 4 years old.
Three Cows 4 years old.
Two Yearling Heifers.
Nine Hogs, including one splendid Breeding Sow.
One Yoke Heavy Bulls 7 years old, and about 50 Laying Hens.
For particulars apply to
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French Bark Francois Joseph.
☞ NEITHER CAPT. J. GRAVOIT, OF the French bark Francois Joseph, nor the undersigned Agents for the above-named bark will be responsible for debts contracted by the others or crew.
BOTTINEAU & CO., Agents.
Port Townsend, Dec. 29, 1875.

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ANY SICK SAILOR WHO HAS PAID ... Hospital dues for two months preceding his application for admission, is entitled to Hospital relief.

Port Townsend Hospital.
The above institution having been ... as a permanent feeding, ha... States Hospital for Marine ... Puget Sound, the proprietor is announced that no ... will be spared in administerin... and convenience of pri... This is the largest Genera... of San Francisco, and to... plete in equipment. It has ... cabinet and refurnished ... have accommodations ... dred patients and are ... case requiring th... ment and constant super... expense. Those who desire t... furnished with private rooms, ... separate and distinct, by a slight additional cost.
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THOMAS T. MINOR, M. D.,
29tf Managing Surgeon.

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A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF FORming a class for the purpose of
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All wishing to join the class will please address J. B. HERN at this office. 45tf

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Has constantly on hand a lot of fine French Cloths and Cassimeres, Oregon and Mission Cassimeres, from which parties can select for thems... ☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Mr. Peterson is Agent for the Celebrated
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Any party desiring to purchase one of these elegant machines can call and examine them at the Agent's place of business. Hemmers, Rufflers, Binders, Needles and thread kept constantly on hand. All Machines warranted for five years and sold on monthly payments so that every family can have a Singer Machine. Full instructions how to operate the Machine will be given free.
Port Townsend, W. T.

$5 to $20 A Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 50-

SUMMONS.
In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington.
SARAH KNIGHT, Plaintiff, vs. GRANVILLE P. KNIGHT, Defendant.
Action brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, and complaint filed in the County of Jefferson, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.
GRANVILLE P. KNIGHT, Defendant.
IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES ... you are hereby required to ... in an action brought against you by ... Knight, Plaintiff, in the District Court ... Judicial District of the Territory of ... Washington, holding terms at Port Town... and complaint filed in the County of ... Jefferson, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, ... GRANVILLE P. KNIGHT, Defendant. ... answer the complaint filed therein ... six weeks after the first publication of ... summons, or judgment by default will be ... against you according to the prayer of ... complaint.
And said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the parties ... and inhuman treatment of ... the part of defendant to ... and abandonment of ... and you are hereby no... appear and answer ... complaint, the same ... ers for the relief ...

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Best Selected Sto...
—OF—
JEWELRY
ON PUGET SOUND.
CONSISTING IN PART OF ELGIN ... Waltham Gold and Silver Watches ... Ladies' American and Swiss Watches ... Gents' heavy Gold and Silver Chains ... Ladies' Gold Chains, Necklaces, Lock... Ladies' sets Bracelets, Silver Bu... Cuff-pins, Rings, ... Buttons, Emblems ... Silver W... Spoons, Ch... Miller
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At C. C. Bar...
25 MILCH ...
FOR SA...
From $25 ...
By M...
Elk Farm, Elwah Valley, ...

British Ship Green J...
NEITHER CAPT. H. D. ROE ... unauthorized agents, who ... be for any debts contracted by ... or crew of said Ship Klarin ... the owners of Puget Sound.
E. S. FOWLER & C...
Port Townsend, Dec. 2, 1875.

Russian Bar
NEITHER CAPTAIN ... the undersigned A ... bark PALLAS, will ... any debts contr... of crew of said bark; ... got sound.
E. S. FOW...
Port Townsend, N...

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REAL ES...
Collector
Houses to ren... paid for non-r... Homestead ... parcel, and ta... Anything ... sold.
☞ I will ... buying sell... use by ...

THE PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

By C. W. PHILBRICK.

Terms of Subscription.—$3.00 per Annum in advance; six months, $1.50.

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☞ All Accounts Settled Monthly. ☜

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

Authorized Agents for the Argus.

Whidby Island—JAMES WATSON, Sheriff.
Ulsalady—PETER DOHERTY.
Dungeness—Rev. Mr. MEDEMOTT.
Port Angeles—M. HUNTOON.
Port Discovery—JOHN E. PUGH.
Chimacum—R. S. ROBINSON.
Port Ludlow—FRANK HARRIS.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE CENTENNIAL.—
determined that
d Indians
lbe under
d States.
ngress for
of the trans-
Indians.

A CARD appears in the Walla Walla Statesman under date of Dec. 20, 1875, from Thos. Quinn, a relative of the late
, deploring the slander published in
Olympia paper reflecting on
and crew of the steamer Go
dly assisted in returning
relatives." Mr. Quinn
Helmuth had $10,000
satchel when leaving
r arrival at Portland
n bank, and, knowing
he thinks the balance
to the satchel it is ever re-
"The jewelry found with the de-
reased was all she possessed."

SCOTTISH LAUGHTER AND SCOTTISH MUSIC.—Mr. J. C. Fergusson, the celebrated lecturer on Scottish scenes, and the best performer on the bag-pipes ever on the Pacific coast, will give one of his interesting entertainments in Fowler's Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25th. We suggest to Mr. Fergusson that after his lecture, he have a regular set of Scottish dances, to the music of his inimitable bag-pipes. Such an arrangement would be sure to draw a full house.

THREE schooners arrived from Victoria on Wednesday—the Sabina, Harney and Granger—the latter under charter of H. L. Tibbals, Esq., to take hay and produce to Victoria.

THE street in front of the new hotel is being raised up to grade, making a very commendable improvement in that quarter of the town.

CAPT. JAMES M. SELDEN, of the U.S.R. Cutter Wolcott, has taken the house of L. B. Hastings, Esq., next to St. Paul's Church, and will have it ready for occupancy in a few days.

we are informed that the mission of
W. Agnobl, of Island County, to
o secure a patent, has proved
from Mr. Tib-
bescing, and
health may
ently re-

ion to
's Grand Lottery
a signal success,
JACKMAN & Co., of the Peoples' Market, are always prepared to furnish citizens of Port Townsend and vicinity with the choicest of meats, including fresh and corned beef and pork, cooked meats, sausages, head-cheeses, tripe, lard, and all vegetables in their season. Go there, if you want to get your money's worth.

Dr. B. R. FREELAND, well known to our readers as a first-class Dentist, will arrive in town about the first Monday in February next and remain one or two weeks, thus affording an opportunity for all desirous of his experience or skill to avail themselves of it.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Washelli Tribe No. 3, Improved Order of Red men, held at their wigwam in Port Ludlow, on the 11th Sleep of Cold Moon; G. S. D. 385, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Spirit to remove from the forest of life to the happy hunting grounds of our fathers one of the members of our Tribe, therefore, be it—

Resolved, That in the death of our Chief and brother, John Stanford, we have lost a faithful officer and devoted friend, one who was ever ready to advocate and defend the principles of our order and prove by his deeds that he worked for the best interests of his tribe.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the records and a copy forwarded to the PUGET SOUND ARGUS for publication.

ED. DANIELS, C. R.

Marine Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ENTERED.

Jan. 10—Str. S. L. Mastick, Nanaimo.
" 11—Str. North Pacific, Victoria.
" 12—Schr General Harney, "
Schr Sabina, "
Schr Granger, "

CLEARED.

Jan. 10—Str. North Pacific, Victoria.
" 12—Schr Experiment, 1,500 bushels oats and 15 tons hay, Victoria.
Schr Sabina, 900 bushels oats, Victoria.
Schr Granger, 22 tons hay, for Victoria.

Probate Court No

THE REGULAR JANUARY T
the Probate Court of Jefferson Co.
Wa will be held in the Probate Court
Mrs. Bachelder's Building, on
Monday, the 24th instan
A. M. All persons in
Court are hereby not
to appear on or before
JAMES
Probat

upplies in
natters in
ale here
to a

DUNGENESS LIGHT.—Below is a table showing the number of vessels which have passed the Light House at New Dungeness for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875, as furnished us by the keeper, Mr. F. Tucker.

Months.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Steam.	Schrs.	Total.
October.....	9	52	7	23	27	118
November.....	6	31	1	17	2	28
December.....	8	45	3	11	6	20
Total.....	23	131	11	50	8	85

CONSIDERABLE feeling is apparent among the business men of this place relative to the course pursued by the mail boat running to Neah Bay, which, instead of starting from this place, as heretofore, has latterly made Port Discovery her objective point. Now so far as the mere matter of stopping at the latter place is concerned it would not make so much difference were it not that the commercial relations existing between Port Townsend and way ports on the route are seriously interfered with, and particularly the transportation of freight, which it is hardly feasible at all times to forward to Discovery by stage. We hope it will not be long ere she resumes her trips from this place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND

LOTTERY!

First Grand Lottery of Washington Territory,

LEGALIZED

By an Act of the Legislature, approved Nov. 12, 1875, by His Excellency, E. P. Ferry, Governor of the Territory.

CAPITAL

$300,000,

DIVIDED INTO

60,000 TICKETS,

AT $5.00 COIN EACH,

Or eleven for $50

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF KING County, Washington Territory, appointed W. P. Booth, Esq., Auditor King County; Capt. George D. Hill, U. S. A., Treasurer King County; and John Collins, Esq., Trustees, into whose hands the whole of the property is decided in trust for the prize-holders.

The Seattle Saw-Mill and Mill Property,

Owned by H. L. Yesler, will be the

Grand Prize of $100,000

Hovey & Barker's Corner,

(Opposite Seattle Bank,) and the

Pacific Brewery Property

The second and third

Grand Prizes.

There will be in all

5,575 PRIZES!

SEE CIRCULARS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE!

GET UP CLUBS.

Send money by Registered Letter, Post-office Order, Certified Draft, or by Express.

Tickets forwarded immediately on receipt of money

Tickets for sale at the office of the Manager at Seattle.
Address
H. L. YESLER,
Seattle, W. T.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

E. S. FOWLER. A. F. LEARNED.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

warding
AND
Commission
RCHANTS,

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full and selected Stock of

Ship Chandlery,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, ETC,
—ALSO.—
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
SAN JUAN & ORCAS LIME,
CALIFORNIA REDWOOD CEDAR,
And a Fine Selected Stock of
LIQUORS,
Tobacco and Cigars
Which they are prepared to sell at the
Lowest Rates for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PORT TOWNSEND

Boot & Shoe

STORE.

MEN'S, BOYS'
LADIES', MISSES,
AND CHILDREN'S

Boots & Shoes

Of the very best qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

Gent's and Ladies'

Arctic Over-Shoes.

Gent's
Misses and Children's

Rubber Over-Shoes

Shoe
ndings,
Leather Etc.
nt of
Stock!
n Work
pairing charged as usual; and
tion guaranteed.
fair share of the patronage of
solicited.
J. FITZPATRICK.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

O. F. GERRISH & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
OF EXTRA QUALITY.

HARDWARE,
House and Ship Carpenter's Tools,
SHIP CHANDLERY,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
Boots and Shoes,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &C., &C.

AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS
Of all Kinds.

AGENTS FOR THE
BUCKEYE
MOWER & REAPER
HAINE'S HEADER
SWEEPSTAKES THRESHERS,
SEED DRILLS
Taylor's Sulky Rakes,
MOLINE PLOWS.
Mitchell's Farm Wagons
&c., &c., &c.,
AT THE
Lowest Prices
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS
STATIONERY, &C.,

Wholesale and Retail, by

N. D. HILL,

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,
&c., &c., &c.

Quick Sales & Small Profits

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded. 4ly

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WATERMAN & KATZ,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

And will Sell

CHEAPER FOR CASH,

Than any House on Puget Sound.

Our Facilities for Purchasing in the Leading Markets are Superior to any.

We will give and take Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK,

At the most Liberal Discount.

WATERMAN & KATZ.

JOHN T. NORRIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TIN WARE
—AND—
METALS,
And Manufacturer of
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet-Iron Ware,

☞ SHOP on Water street, second door east of the Drug Store, Port Townsend, W. T.

SAVE $50

WHY PAY $85.

Sewing Machines.

REDUCED PRICE, $30.

Home and Home Shuttle Sewing Machines.
Reduced to Live and Let Live Prices.

THESE MACHINES ARE SUPERIOR TO any and all nine sewers, straight needle, two threads, simple, new stitch, the simplest and cheapest, and the lightest running first-class machines in the market. To see is to convince yourselves.

THE
Hall Treadle!
FOR SEWING MACHINES.

The most important improvement ever made. It saves labor and preserves health. No more dragging and dusting, side or back-aches from using Sewing Machines. No treadling required. A child can run it. Always starts the right way. Never goes backward and breaks things. Can be stopped instantly. With it on your machine, you can do double the work you can do without it. Fifty (50) stitches can be made with one pressure of the foot. It can be applied to any sewing machine. Approved by the Massachusetts State Board of Health now entrusted by the Massachusetts Medical Society and Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association. The Hall Treadle is a part of all Home Machines sold by us.

The Hall Treadle Grinding Machine Must be seen to be appreciated. For a farmer or Mechanic to use it, is to buy one. It is an indispensable article to every farm-house, shop or hotel.

The Hall Treadle Jig Saw and Boring Machine,
Is an accomplishment in every workshop. The Hall Treadle is applicable to all machinery requiring a foot power—Sewing Machines, Grindstones, Jig Saws, Turning Lathes, Jewelers' and Druggists' Lathes, &c. Send for Circulars.

Hall Treadle Manufacturing Co.,
17 New Montgomery St. San Francisco. 4ly

FOR SALE AT NEW DUNGENESS.

AN ACRE OF LAND ON WHICH is a small House, at New Dungeness, for sale. Price $100, cash.
Apply to MARY ANN MCDONNELL.
New Dungeness, Oct. 23, 1875. 4ly

Tibbals' Superior Teams

Teaming of all kinds done.

Vessels Discharged.

Best of Cord Wood, Cheap!

Water furnished to vessels & families;

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS promptly attended to.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO MY care will receive prompt and careful attention.

GOODS DELIVERED AND FREIGHTS collected by

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

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM PORT Townsend B. E. CRAIG, Esq., will act as my Agent.
H. L. TIBBALS.
Port Townsend, W.T., Nov. 1, 1875. 3tf

NOTICE!

To Whom It May Concern:

I HAVE JUST DISCOVERED A

HAIR RESTORER,

For Restoring FULL GROWTH of hair on bald heads, and in a short time I shall publish

sworn Testimonials

Of what it has already done. Parties residing in Port Townsend and suburbs that are troubled with baldness, or thinness of hair, can have it applied at a reasonable figure until I publish the sworn testimonials.

I am giving a RARE OPPORTUNITY to parties residing in Port Townsend, as proof can now be readily furnished of what the Restorer has accomplished. It prevents dandruff, also the hair from falling off.

For further particulars apply at

J. Korter's Hair-dressing Emporium,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
9-tf J. KORTER.

George Sterming

WISHES TO INFORM HIS PATRONS that he is still doing business in the OLD STAND known as

Sterming's Saloon

Superior Qualities of
Foreign & Domestic Cigars
Constantly on hand.
Friend's and Patrons are welcome.
Port Townsend, Feb. 7, 1874.

PEOPLE'S

MARKET,

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the
CHOICEST MEATS
AND
Vegetables.

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

T. JACKMAN & CO.
Port Townsend, W. T. 12-tf

A Rare Chance!

SALOON AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISPOSE of his Saloon, including stock and fixtures, on reasonable terms. It has a good run of business, and will prove a safe investment. For particulars inquire on the premises, opposite the Commercial Hotel.
GEORGE STERMING.
Port Townsend, Nov. 4, 1875.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Forwarding
AND
Commission
MERCHANTS,

Port Townsend, W. T.

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes,
SHIP CHANDLERY,
Tobacco and Cigars,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
STATIONERY, &C.

EXCHANGE

On San Francisco, Eastern, and Principal Cities of Europe Bought and Sold.

Liberal Advances
MADE ON
Consignments.

The Highest Price Paid for Wool, Hides, Furs and Produce.

GOODS
Bought and Sold on
COMMISSION.

ROTHSCHILD & CO.

CALIFORNIA WINES, IMPORTED by us directly from the vineyards, in pipes, barrels, or quarter casks to suit. For sale at San Francisco rates by ROTHSCHILD & CO.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE Spring and Summer Goods received by the last steamer.
ROTHSCHILD & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS, TRIMMED Hats, Ribbons, Buttons, Flowers, Embroideries, etc., latest styles.
ROTHSCHILD & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods.
ROTHSCHILD & CO.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CALIfornia manufactured Gold Sets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast and Cuff Pins, Sleeve and Collar Buttons Studs, Lockets, &c., that have ever been offered for sale on Puget Sound, received by last steamer, and for sale
ROTHSCHILD & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spring Gardens.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

33 ACRES GOOD LAND.
25 Acres well improved.

3 Acres Garden and Orchard.
Apply to THOS. PHILLIPS,
Real Estate Agent.
Port Townsend, Nov. 18th. 39-4m

AUCTIONEER!

The undersigned will make

Liberal Advances
—ON—
CONSIGNMENTS,

And attend to any and all

Business entrusted to him

As Auctioneer,

With Promptness and Dispatch.

J. G. CLINGER.

North Pacific Saloon

GERMANIA BEER HALL,
Opposite Dalgardno's Hotel.
C. LOUIS SCHUR, PROPRIETOR.

THE BEST OF
LAGER, ALE & PORTER
Constantly on hand. Also, the
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS & TOBACCOS
Agent for Mukilteo Beer.

Wine and Water.

A story is told of two well known merchants of Boston, one of whom has quite a reputation as a connoisseur in matters of taste. Dining at the other's table, the latter was particularly requested to taste of a very choice wine which the host sent him, and give his opinion. The man of taste sipped from his glass, set it down, and resumed conversation with his next neighbor at the board. The host, observing this, took up the first opportunity of challenging his guest for an opinion, with a sly look at some friends as if he were bound to show how fallacious were judgments in wine tasting.

"Say, my dear Beeswing, you don't tell me what you think of the wine I sent you."

Beeswing looked at the glass, without raising it, and quietly said, "no."

"Well, now," said the host, "I wish you would really give me your honest opinion of that wine, Beeswing."

"Excuse me," said the other, deprecatingly. "I'd rather not."

By this time the attention of the whole table was directed to the dialogue. "But I insist," urged the host; "for you have such a reputation for taste, I want your opinion now, and on this wire."

"It will hardly be courteous," said Beeswing, "to give an honest opinion of the wine while partaking of the hospitalities of the host."

"Certainly it will; out with it, Beeswing; we are all friends here. Splendid article—eh!"

"The wine may be good, but it is watered."

"What?" said the host, reddening to the roots of his hair at this unexpected reply. "Watered! You're mistaken; taste it again."

"Yes, watered," said Beeswing, taking another sip and setting the glass down upon the table.

"Well, now, look here, Beeswing, my boy, for once in your life you are mistaken, for my father bought two casks of that wine abroad; it came home in my ship with him; it was unloaded opposite his warehouse on India wharf under his eye; and hoisted up into a loft over his own counting-room, where after a few months ripening, he had a man come and bottle it under his own supervision; he then sent it up to his own cellar, which, since his decease, has come into my possession, and his wax seal on the bottle is that which is broken to-night. So acknowledge, my dear Beeswing, that you are mistaken about its being watered wine."

"Can't acknowledge anything of the kind," said the obstinate Beeswing, "for I remember your father's importation of that wine very well. Charley Van Blanc, John Magnum, and myself were your father's clerks at that time, and we had a good many surreptitious drinks out of those casks while the liquor was 'ripening' in the loft, and always took care, whenever we drew out any to turn back the same quantity of water, so that the measure might not fall short. You see I recognize an old acquaintance, if he is in reduced circumstances."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

An Auctioneer that Quoted Sheridan Knowles.

Thirty years ago a young wag who had made "going, going, gone," his profession—a great favorite among the knights of the buskin and all good fellows, besides being a chosen favorite among the ladies, was once mounted, hammer in hand, selling a piece of furniture. He was conversant with all the best dramatic productions of the day, and among the rest, the "Hunchback," then the rage of Boston, where the joke occurred. Fanny Kemble was at that time delighting the town with her Julia, and everybody was well acquainted with the celebrated lines:

"Clifford, why don't you speak to me?
O, Clifford, is it you, sir?"

Which are ranked among the favorite points of the play. "Going, going—last call—fifty-two—any more!—fifty-three, thank you, sir—fifty-three dollars—last call—once, twice, any more!—gone!" Who is it?" There was a pause and nobody answered. "Who is it? who bid fifty-three!" "Clifford," cried a voice near the door. "*O, Clifford, is it you?*" exclaimed the auctioneer, dropping his hammer and clasping his hands *a la* Fanny Kemble. The joke was irresistible; everybody recognized it; and amid the wild spirit of the thing, the audience followed up an ecstacy of laughter with three rounds of applause, while the auctioneer drew out a handkerchief to bemoan the fatation of Miss Fanny. "Clifford, did you say, sir! Clifford," said the auctioneer, when the merriment had subsided, "is it each, sir!" Clifford, the purchaser, it seems, was a bashful person, unacquainted with theatrical things, and had become somewhat alarmed at the uncontrollable good humor of the crowd, so he was afraid to open his lips again lest he should excite another burst of fun. "Is it cash, sir!" again inquired the auctioneer. All eyes were turned upon Clifford, who looked very much as if he felt his mother might be anxious about him. The merry auctioneer would rather lose his customer than his joke and exclaimed, still imitating the fiery-eyed Fanny:

"Clifford! why don't you speak to me?"

The assembly now fairly screamed with laughter; and amid an uproarious burst of applause, Clifford made a precipitate rush for the door and escaped.

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—The Reading, Pennsylvania, *Eagle* says: It is none of the world's business who the lady is or in what part of the country she resides. The facts are an enormous fortune to her only child, whose history would easily furnish materials for a romance. Twelve years ago she was passing through Phoenixville while visiting the military college of that town fell violently in love with the riding master. This young man, who rejoiced in the euphonious name of Jud, and originally been a shoemaker, but having martial tastes he abandoned the last for the sword. The princess finally married the ex-shoemaker, who afterward became the Count de Jud," and could often be seen daily taking his afternoon drive with the Baroness in a gorgeous coach and four, the envy and admiration of his fellow-townsmen. The Baron did not, however, live long to enjoy his wealth. Consumption carried him to an early grave, and all that now remains of this little romance is a magnificent mausoleum erected to his memory by his disconsolate widow.

THE first volume of Bryant's History of the United States will be issued soon. It will contain a sketch of the pre-historic period and the age of the Mound Builders, a summary of the pre-Columbian discoveries, the establishment of the several colonies along the coast and the beginning of their colonial career. Its appearance will be eagerly awaited.

THE literary color—Read.

Altogether too Clever at Drawing Wills.

A London correspondent of the New *York Times* writes: The evidence that has come out in the law case about Lord St. Leonards will read like a farce. It seems that his Lordship—the "old Sugden" of Thomas Moore—was extremely proud of his cleverness in understanding the law of property and drawing wills. He was perpetually bragging about his skill, and he prided himself specially on that way, even to the women servants in his house, and scarcely ever talked of anything else. His daughter Charlotte said that she had all his legal works to her own proof of real property, on the slightest provocation. Indeed, he had a favorite song about an old woman who hid her will in a secret drawer, but the housekeeper heard him singing it over and recollect the end of the story. The end of the story, however, in Lord St. Leonard's own case was that after his death the codicils were found, but no will. It is said that he used to keep the precious document in the pocket of his dressing-gown, in which he desired to be buried, and that by accident the will was interred with him. Another theory is that the will was stolen by some one in the interest of his grandson, the heir to the peerage, with whom he was offended at one time on account of a marriage engagement that did not come off, and in order to punish him he altered his will, reducing the lands going to the peerage. A third theory is that the old Lord, either from weakness of mind or because he had forgiven the young heir, but was afraid to excite the anger of his second son and daughter by making a new will in his grandson's favor, himself destroyed that which he made, and left the law to take its course.

Penalties of Ballet Dancing.

The decline of the ballet is an unquestionable fact, the cause of which we cannot pretend to fathom. Judging, however, from some estimates made by Dr. Schulz, an Austrian physician, we should be inclined to attribute it to the circumstance that the greater the attainments of the dancer, the more certain she becomes a certain liability attending the profession. This drawback consists of a peculiar cramp to which all other cramps are trifles. It begins during a moment of rest, increasing in intensity till the whole body is implicated in the contraction, and palpitation of the heart is produced, ending in unconsciousness. Dr. Schulz, having discovered this malady—or, at any rate, the extreme form of it—occurred only in the case of the best dancers, those intrusted with the performance of the *pas seul*, instituted it through all the most complicated movements known to the profession, and at last found a sufficient cause for its appearance in their beautiful step now so rarely seen, to execute which the dancer poises herself on the extreme point of her *chaussure*. This step, says Dr. Schulz, telling tales out of school, cannot, indeed, be produced without the help of shoes made expressly for the purpose, strengthened at the tip and furnished with a support running up the inner side of the toe, on which the whole weight of the body rests. The doctor adds that he was able, by the employment of electricity, to overcome the more serious results of the "dancer's cramp," but could devise no means of removing the muscular pains which render what looks like fairy pastime some of the hardest and most harassing work to which the human frame is subjected.

THE THUMB AS AN INDEX OF CONTEMPT.—Scott says that to bite the glove or the thumb was a Border pledge of mortal revenge. In England thumb-biting was practiced to goad an adversary into fighting. Dekker tells us that St. Paul's Walk was notable for shouldering, jesting and biding of blows to begin quarrels, and Shakespeare imports the fashion into Verona. When Gregory and Sampson espy two Montague men out fly their swords; but prudent Sampson will have the other to take the initiative, bites his thumb at them, "which is a disgrace if they bear it." Challenged with the question, "Did you bite your thumb at me, sir?" he replies, "No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb!" and in a few minutes the fray begins. It was not absolutely necessary to put the thumb to the mouth. In 1292 a rude fellow was sent to prison for casting vile contempt upon the clerk of the Sheriff of London by using his thumb "in manifest contempt of our Lord the King."

If one Neapolitan wishes to anger another, he places the palm of the right hand on the back of the left and shakes the crossed thumbs, symbolical of a donkey's ears, a pleasant bit of pantomime answering to the "taking a sight" popular elsewhere—a sign of contemptuous defiance said to be at least as old as ancient Assyria.—*All the Year Round.*

A ROMANTIC PRINCESS.—There recently occurred at Zurich the death of the Princess Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, a lady remarkable for her charitable acts and life. She leaves an enormous fortune to her only child, whose history would easily furnish materials for a romance. Twelve years ago she was passing through Thoune, and while visiting the military college of that town fell violently in love with the riding master. This young man, who rejoiced in the euphonious name of Jud, had originally been a shoemaker, but having martial tastes he abandoned the last for the sword. The princess finally married the ex-shoemaker, who afterward became the Count de Jud," and could often be seen daily taking his afternoon drive with the Baroness in a gorgeous coach and four, the envy and admiration of his fellow-townsmen. The Baron did not, however, live long to enjoy his wealth. Consumption carried him to an early grave, and all that now remains of this little romance is a magnificent mausoleum erected to his memory by his disconsolate widow.

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THE literary color—Read.

"Come Boys."

There is a wonderful difference as a motive power between the command "Go Boys," and the appeal "Come Boys." The one as naturally incites to resistance as the other does to imitation. The leader of a forlorn hope would have few followers, who should himself lag behind, no matter how violently he might vociferate "Go Boys." He might gesticulate wildly, and brandish his sword valiantly, but if he himself did not "go," they would be sure to stay likewise. But if, without a single flourish, and with dauntless spirit, he first threw himself into the breach, they would emulate his zeal and courage, and he would scarcely need to bid them "come." This is human nature. And it is as operative in things spiritual as in things secular. The Christian who expatiates eloquently on the importance of prayer, but himself neglects to besiege the Throne of Grace, will hardly incite his children or dependents to "wrestle with God" in fervent supplication. The parent or teacher who urges temperance or godliness in some particular form, but is himself addicted to intemperance or ungodliness in some other kind, will find the command "Go boys," far less effective than his own example of right doing and right thinking coupled with a hearty, sympathetic, though unspoken "Come boys."

The London *Times*, recently, in an obituary notice of the late Dean Hook, related an incident of that eminent preacher and writer, which pleasantly illustrates the power that resides in the simple appeal "Come." It seems that quite late in life, the Dean, with a view to aid the wide and general movement for the moral improvement of the masses, became a total abstainer. He used to tell the story of his change in this direction, in the following pleasant way: "I had in my parish at Leeds a man who earned eighteen shillings a week; out of this he used to give seven shillings to his wife, and spend the rest in drink; but for all that he was a good sort of a man; I went to him and said 'Now suppose you drink nothing at all for six months.' 'Well, if I do, will you, sir?' was the reply. 'Yes,' I said, 'I will.' 'What,' said he, 'from beer, from spirits, and from wine?' 'Yes.' 'And how shall I know if you keep your promise?' 'Why, you ask my "Missis" and I'll ask yours.' It was agreed between us for six months at first, and afterwards we renewed the promise. He never resumed the bad habit that he had left off, and is now a prosperous and happy man of business at St. Petersburg, and I am Dean of Chichester."

Taking Toll.

A gentleman of an autobiographic turn relates how he was instructed in the custom of taking toll, by a sprightly widow, with whom he enjoyed a sleigh-ride with a merry party. He says:

The lively widow L. sat in the same sleigh, under the same buffalo-robe, with me.

"Oh! oh! don't, don't!" she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, at the same time catching me by the arm and giving a mischievous twist to the skin which her little eyes twinkled through the moonlight.

"Don't what?" I asked. "I am not doing anything."

"Well, but I thought you were going to take toll," replied the widow.

"Toll!" I rejoined. "What's that?"

"Well, I declare!" cried the widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells, "you pretend you don't know what toll is!"

"Indeed I don't, then," I said, laughing; "explain, if you please."

"You never heard, then," said the widow, most prettily coughly, "you never heard that when we are on a sleigh-ride the gentlemen always—that is, sometimes—when they cross a bridge, claim a kiss, and call it toll. But I never pay it."

I said that I had never heard of it before; but when we came to the next bridge I claimed the toll, and the widow's struggles to hold the veil over her face were not enough to tear it. At last the veil was removed, her round, rosy face was turned directly towards mine, and in the clear night of a frosty moon the toll was taken, for the first time in my experience. Soon we came to a long bridge, with several arches; the widow said it was of no use to resist a man who would have his own way, so she paid the toll without a murmur.

"But you won't take toll for every arch, will you?" she said, so archly that I could not fail to exact all my dues; and that was the beginning of my courtship.—"*Literature of Kissing.*"

The Origin of Robinson Crusoe.

Robinson Crusoe was published in 1719, with the following title: "The Life and strange, surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner, who lived eight and twenty years all alone on an uninhabited island on the coast of America, near the mouth of the great river Orinoco." The publisher, who purchased the manuscript after all others had refused it, is said to have cleared one thousand pounds by it. Defoe was accused by his enemies, who were numerous and bitter, of having stolen the idea and even the materials of "Robinson Crusoe," from the narrative of Alexander, Selkirk; but the charge was wholly without foundation. Selkirk was a Scotch sailor, who was wrecked at all, but voluntarily went ashore on Juan Fernandez, which at that time was as well known, and more frequented by ships, than now. Crusoe's island is the title of his narrative states, was in the northern hemisphere, in the Caribbean Sea, near the mouth of the Orinoco; and the most probable prototype of Defoe's island is Peter Serrano, who in the sixteenth century was shipwrecked, and lived alone for several years on an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the mouth of the Orinoco. His story is told at full length in Garcilaso's "History of Peru," a translation of which was published in London twenty years before "Robinson Crusoe" was written, and could hardly have escaped Defoe's notice, as the book attracted great attention, and Serrano's story is in the first chapter.—*Appletons' Cyclopædia, revised edition.*

A LIVELY LAWYER.—The French journal *Figaro* says that an American lawyer who had been retained to defend a desperate character on a charge of murder has just taken out an insurance policy on the life of his client; and that this showed such confidence on the part of the company in the ability of the lawyer to secure an acquittal that the office of the latter has ever since been overcrowded with clients.

COAL is not, as is generally imagined, a modern form of fuel. The Chinese knew its value centuries ago. It is known to have been in use in the days of Julius Cæsar.

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How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere cruel existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and any thing but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, and with it comes a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her *"feel better,"* or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

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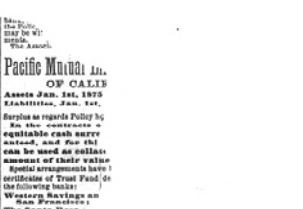

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