Courier

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL 5. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. NO. 50.

Nameless.

...e is a name so sweet, so dear,
I could never write it here,
...re careless eyes perchance might see
name a loved one gave to me;
...e name one simple word,
...ter of a bird,
...

"With burglars, and mildew and mosquitoes thrown in, eh! Nonsense, my dear, nonsense. The city is the place to live in."

"And we can have papa and mamma to live with us, can't we?"

"W—well, I don't exactly know about that," said Milford, thoughtfully, stroking his moustache; "I'll buy 'em a snug little place, if you say so, my love; but I never did believe in fathers and mothers-in-law living with their children. Every household is complete in itself. That's my notion."

"Oh, Merton, how can you talk so!" cried Lucy, with a pained face.

"Oh, well, Lucy, there's no use in sentimentalizing on these points," retorted Milford, brusquely. "When I'm rich, if I can't enjoy my money," said Mrs.

...y them—if only you
...about it."
...a thought so much of
...ith me."
...thinking about it,
...lighting a cigar and
...is chair, the better to

...have as many servants
...as hazarded Mrs. Milford,
...wisely. ...he conversational bark
...away from the shoals of dispute.

"Twenty, if you like, my dear."

"And a housekeeper like Mrs. Miller's!"

"Not a housekeeper," said Mr. Milford, shaking his head. "No fine ladies for me, disguised as dependents. As many servants as are necessary—but no one to domineer over them, a proxy for yourself."

"I *will* have a housekeeper!" said Lucy, excitedly.

"No, you will not, my dear. Not in my house."

"Am I to have nothing at all to say?" cried Lucy.

"Oh, yes; but there's no use in being unreasonable."

"And can we have a cottage at Long Branch?"

"Why do you say Long Branch?" gravely questioned Merton. "To my mind, Pusa, Long Branch is nothing more than a hot-bed of folly and frippery. At Saratoga, now, or among the Catskill Mountains!"

"I don't care for Saratoga," said Lucy, moodily; "and mountain air never did agree with me."

"It seems to me," said Milford, impatiently, dinging his cigar into the fire, "that you are determined to be satisfied with nothing that pleases me!"

Lucy burst into tears.

"O, Merton, don't speak so to me!"

Mr. Milford got up and at out of the room.

"Merton! Merton!" cried

...ose's Money.

...RANDOLPH.

...with fender and fire-
...gold, windows hung
...of Turkey red, walls
...per, starred over with
...almost stand of books
...lford's parlor was a
...way.

...lfords were rich. Oh
...Milford was a bank
...so small that it some-
...almost insoluble prob-
...h ends meet. Almost,
...r quite; for Lucy Milford
...lesson of household econ-
...her pride to be able to
...er had been in debt.

...a woman's taste, and a
..., and a woman's inno-
...he beautiful and cost-
...special evening, as she
...ning one cheek on her
...t mechanically agitating
...baby's cradle, she was
...the unattain-

...ought Lucy
...e room.
...ou
...ely,

bright
er had

Rothschilds' Wealth.

THE BILLIONS OF MONEY POSSESSED BY THAT FAMOUS HOUSE.

The combined capital of the Rothschilds is stated by Emile Burnouf, the well known publicist, to have attained in the present year to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or $3,400,000,000. M. Burnouf's opportunities of information and temperate habits of speech invest his statement with a certain authority, and probably justify us in accepting it as no approximation to the fact.

The significance of these stupendous figures may be rarely conceived by comparison, but there is nothing in the ...f private wealth with which they can be compared. The capital of the Barings, the estates of Lord Dudley, the Marquis of Bute and the best of the family of Grosvenor, belong relatively to a humble category, to which the City of New York has contributed the fortunes of Astor, Vanderbilt and Stewart. The financial resources attributed to the Rothschilds can best be measured by contrasting them with the funded debts of the richest countries on the globe. It will then be found that the capital of this house, as estimated by Mr. Burnouf, is about equal to the whole funded debt of Great Britain, or that of France, and greatly exceeds the national debt of the United States.

A single century, or the possible span of one man's life, has sufficed for the accumulation of this fortune and the rise of its authors from a shabby rookery in the Judenstrasse of Frankfort to the domination of Europe. The name of Rothschild and the name of Bonaparte began to be known at the same epoch, and the descendants of the Jewish banker are more powerful to day than the heir of Napoleon. At the period of Rothschild's first decisive triumph on the London Exchange—the day after Waterloo, just sixty years ago—John Jacob Astor was already a rich man. The great fortune which the latter bequeathed, although guarded from subdivision and carefully administered, is not believed by competent observers to exceed at present fifty millions of dollars, while the inheritance of his Hebrew contemporary has been swollen to more than sixty times that sum. It is therefore either a mistake to suppose that colossal capital must content itself with diminished rates of increase, or we must rank the financial ability which during the last half century has wielded the Rothschild funds among the exhibitions of human genius.

In an age when the swelling capital of States is a prime factor for their military efficiency as well as the pacific development of their resources, it is not easy to ...the extent to which, at a moment, the good will or displeasure of the Rothschilds might sway the destinies of nations. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the operations of the house has never, to the knowledge of the public, been dictated by a sentiment of gratitude or aversion that they are believed to be uniformly guided by familiar principles ...ay, and that their move-
...susceptible of calcu-

...scretion, and even
their private life
the warfares with
...ided provoking the
governments, the
...de consi-
...uropean
...count.
be
its
...

Hearty Breakfasts.

In a large majority of cases it will be found that the best and heartiest meal of the day should be eaten in the morning. If the closing repast of the day has not been eaten too late, or, has not been excessive in quantity or indigestible in quality, the stomach will be rested and active in the morning after the individual has enjoyed a cool bath. The stomach will then respond quickly with the necessary gastric juice for the solution of food, if a fair amount of exercise is taken during the day, a large mass of food will be assimilated and converted into blood and tissue.

With a good, substantial breakfast, no great amount of food will be required during the remainder of the day. One further meal will be ample, and that might better be taken at from two to three o'clock in the afternoon than at any later period, if business engagements only permit it.

The breakfast may be made from any kind of wholesome food, and the fewer kinds the better. The dinner should be light and a strong appetite and perfect powers of digestion next day. If hunger comes, a bowl of sweet milk and well-cooked mush of Indian meal, or other unbolted grain, will allay it, and digest quickly.

One "square meal" in every twenty-four hours is all that can be taken care of by many weak stomachs, and more than this is an excess, and induces headache, nausea and distress. If dinners were abandoned, and especially late and heavy dinners, myriads of dyspeptics would be cured. But under the exigencies of a city life, a late dinner cannot well be avoided. This need not be the tremendous meal it is customary to make it, if the breakfast be substantial and nutritious, and not a thing of slops and biscuits, as it too often is.—*Hoff's Journal of Health.*

AH CHU AND HIS SALT.—B. writes to the *Scientific American* as follows: "Where is your salt, Ah Chu?" said I. Ah Chu had invited me to dine at his mess to celebrate a Chinese festival, and, barring the chop sticks and some national dishes, which I did not venture upon, a capital dinner it was. Ah Chu and his messmates were working on a sugar plantation below New Orleans. Ah Chu passed a bottle with a quill fitted in the cork. 'Vinegar?' said I. 'No, here is the vinegar,' said he, passing a bottle exactly like the first. 'Me thought you asky for salt.' 'Salt it was,' said I. 'Yes,' said Ah Chu, 'that is salt me gave you first.' And sure enough it was; salt dissolved in water and used in a liquid state. 'So,' says Ah Chu, 'noble salt is served in China.' For convenience of application and exactness with which the seasoning can be regulated, give me liquid salt."

HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS.—An exchange very aptly says: Deserve friends and you will have them. The world is teeming with kind-hearted people, and you have only to carry a kind sympathetic heart in your bosom to call out goodness and friendliness in others. It is a mistake to expect to receive welcome, hospitality, words of cheer and help over rugged and difficult passes in life, in return for cold selfishness, which cares for nothing in the world but self. Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people if you would never have your own injured. Those who complain of the most ill use are the ones who abuse themselves and others the oftenest. If life be to you a test all you would have it, seek to make it better and more enjoyable yourself.—*The Household.*

CHARLOTTE ROSSE.—(Superior.) One quart rich sweet cream, four eggs, half package Coxe's gelatine, quarter of a pound of powdered sugar. Beat yolks and sugar together. Add whites beaten stiff. Whip the cream light and smooth; flavor with vanilla. Stir it all together, and strain in the gelatine thoroughly dissolved. Serve in glass dishes; ornament with lady-fingers or macaroons, or pour into a dish lined with sponge-cake.

POTATO SOUP.—One quart of milk, six potatoes boiled and peeled, one-quarter ...nd of butter, season with pepper and ...the potatoes very fine, and, while ...d the butter, and salt, and ...in gradually the milk, ...and strain through ...egg and put in the ...is strained heat it

A Wolf in a Baggage Car.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* of a latedate, gives an account of the difficulty Baggage-master Hunt met on a trip from Chattanooga the day previous. It says: At Chattanooga a man from some Western State got aboard the train. He had, chained about the neck, a very large yellow wolf. The brute appeared to be docile enough while in charge of his owner, although to a stranger his fierce eyes and glaring teeth were sufficient to keep one at a distance. By considerable pulling and kicking and jerks the man succeeded in getting him aboard and putting him in the baggage car, where he was chained in one corner. As might be well imagined, the baggage-master did not fancy such a companion in his car alone, and protested against the act, but was repeatedly assured that the wolf was harmless and would attack no one. Thus the baggage man's fears were allayed, and the train started. It leaves Chattanooga before light, and the baggage-master was left alone in his car with his grunt companion. The train had not proceeded a very great distance before it became necessary for the baggage-master to adjust some pieces, which he proceeded to do. In moving about he either forgot the presence of the brute or depending upon what the owner had said in regard to its viciousness, went too near his wolfship, which, of a sudden, made a spring at Mr. Hunt and seized his coat-tail. Turning to fight the animal off it seized him again, tearing his coat half off. Mr. Hunt fought the wolf off and made his escape into the next car, where he informed Conductor Bell of what had taken place. That officer felt outraged at the danger to which his subaltern had been subjected, and started in to dispatch the brute, but thought it best to inform its owner of what had transpired before proceeding on his revengeful errand. The proprietor of the one-horse menagerie was accosted and informed of the situation and told that he must make reparation for the damage done, or he would be short of a wolf very soon. He offered to console the injured party by saying that the wolf was playing, and that it frequently tore his clothes off in these little antics. But this did not restore the rent garment or allay the anger of the baggage-master, who insisted upon his making good what the beast had rendered worthless. After considerable parleying and bickering they finally compromised on $10 50. After that the wolf had the car pretty much to himself the balance of the trip.

An Enchanted Banquet.

Some months since an Englishman named Atkinson bought a country place near Pithiviers, in France. For many weeks thereafter carpenters and masons were busily employed in repairing and altering the chateau; and after their work had been completed Mr. Atkinson issued invitations for a large dinner party to all the most prominent families in the neighborhood. The guests arrived at six o'clock, and on taking their seats at the dinner table noticed with surprise that there was not even one servant to be seen. The soup was consumed in silent astonishment. When all had partaken of it the host sounded a whistle, and as if by magic the soup plates disappeared, and three magnificent platters, each containing a roast goose, appeared. Little cries of terror were heard from the ladies. Mr. Atkinson took no notice of his guests' surprise, but remarking that it was a very warm evening, whistled again and the whole ceiling disappeared, the host's black coat vanishing at the same moment, leaving him clothed in a white suit. The guests, alarmed, were about to rise from their chairs, when they found themselves, their chairs and the table suddenly raised a five feet above the floor. They, however, were soon lowered again to the floor, and all took refuge in hasty flight from the demoniac show. A judicial investigation was instituted and it was found that Mr. Atkinson had been for five years the chief machinist at the Covent Garden Theatre, in London, where he had amassed a nice little fortune. The dinner was a little freak to indulge his fondness for his old pursuit.

Sheridan's Wonderful Springs.

Those who are in the habit of telling prodigious stories ought to have good memories; but fortunately their memories are generally short. Richard Brinsley Sheridan dealt with these mendacious pests in a manner peculiar to himself. He would never allow himself to be outdone by a verbal prodigy. Whenever a monstrous story was told in his presence he would endeavor to outdo it by one of ...volume, and sought the narra-
...confusion by a falsehood more
...than his own. Once in his hear-
...sporting adventurer ran thus: "I
...fishing one day, sap in a certain cold
...ing full of delicious trout, and soon
...caught a large mess. But what was
...really surprising, not a foot from the cold
...spring there was one of boiling water; so
...that, when you wanted to cook your fish,
...all you had to do, after hooking them
...from the cold spring, was to pop them
...directly into the boiling." The company
...all expressed astonishment and incredulity
...at this monstrous assertion, with the ex-
...ception of Sheridan. "I know," said he,
...of a phenomenon yet more surprising.
...I was fishing one day, when I came to a
...place where there were three springs.
...The first was a cold one stocked with fish,
...the second a boiling spring, and the
...third a natural fountain of melted butter
...and parsley."

"Melted butter and parsley!" exclaimed the first story-teller, "impossible!"

A SOUND-WRITER, called an opeldescope, is a new invention. On the end of a two-inch tube is pasted a piece of thin rubber or tissue paper. In the center of this is placed a bit of looking-glass, one-eighth of an inch square. Hold this end in the sun and the other end in the mouth, and sing or speak in it. The ray of light reflected from the mirror falling on a white surface describes curves and patterns differing for every pitch and intensity, while the same conditions give uniform results.

The Best and Worst Things.

Æsop was once ordered by his master, Xanthus, who was about to entertain a large party, to go and purchase for him the best thing he could find in the market. He went accordingly and bought a large supply of tongues, which he desired the cook to serve up with different sauces. When dinner came, the first and second course, the last service and all the mean dishes were tongues.

"Did I not order you," said Xanthus, in a violent passion, "to buy the best provisions that the market afforded?"

"And have I not obeyed your orders? Is there anything better than tongues? Is not the tongue the bond of civil society, the key of science, and the organ of truth and reason? By means of the tongue cities are built, and governments established and administered; with that men instruct, persuade and preside in assemblies. It is the instrument by which we discharge the chief of all our duties, praising and adoring the gods."

"Well," replied Xanthus, thinking to catch him, "go to market again to-morrow, and buy me the worst thing you can find. This same company will dine with me, and I have a mind to diversify my entertainment."

Æsop the next day provided nothing but the very same dishes, telling h... master that the tongue was the worst thing in the world. "It is," said he, "the instrument of all strifs and contention, the inventor of law suits, and the source of division and war; it is the organ of error, of lies, calumny and blasphemies."

A Minister's Wedding.

Weddings in our days are festive occasions, when merriment and good cheer abound, and sober thoughts are considered almost out of place. But in the puritan days of Massachusetts history hailed from the drain, and digging carefully into a stratum of black mud, he found impressed upon the plastic substance the perfect shapes of several parts of a huge monster, which he at once believed to be a mastodon. Further digging revealed a skull containing several teeth in a good state of preservation, and now he knew that his first impression was correct, for the teeth were mastoids. Unfortunately the greater part of the remains had already been pulverized by time, and many bones which were taken out solid crumbled to powder as soon as they came in contact with the air; but a part of the jawbone, sixteen inches long, four molars, a piece of tusk, and a thigh bone about thirty-nine inches in length, were taken out in good condition, and bid fair to hold together for a long time to come.

Judging by the length of the thigh bone, even if there had been no opportunity of forming an estimate by measuring the shape in its muddy mould, the mastodon must have stood about eleven feet, which is about the height of Dr. Warren's celebrated specimen, which was found near Newburgh, and is in motion. If we take these two as types, and follow the line of synthesis laid down by Dr. Warren, Waterhouse Hawkins, and other scientific men who have sought to rebuild the frame of the extinct beasts, Dr. Haines's mastodon's forefoot measured fully two feet across, and his hoof pan was of the size and shape of a man's head. From the tip of his tail to the end of his face he was twenty-four feet long, and it would take a belt nearly seventeen feet to encircle him amidships.

The teeth which Dr. Haines has secured are covered with excellent enamel. They are shaped like cows' udders turned upside down, and each individual pair, upper and lower, did duty as a full set of twenty teeth in the jaws of any graminivorous quadruped now extant.

Education in India.

A well-graded system of education, providing instruction for all classes, has been in process of organization and development in India since 1854. There are three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively. With each of these is affiliated a certain number of colleges, which fit the university undergraduates for the higher examinations and next below in the scale are the high-schools, where students are prepared to enter the university. These institutions complete the scheme for the education of the wealthier classes. After them comes the middle schools, where the course of instruction is intermediate, between that of the primary and the high-schools. Elementary education is afforded by the primary or village schools, of which the several provinces contain 37,544, there being 9,701 in receipt of government aid. Of colleges, there are twenty-eight in Bengal, seven in the Northwest Provinces, one in Oude, three in the Punjaub, thirteen in Madras, and eight in Bombay. The total number of high-schools is 340, of middle schools, 3,096, of female schools, 2,011, and of normal schools, 132. The professional schools comprise civil-engineering colleges at Roorkee, Calcutta, Madras, and Poonah; medical colleges at Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and Calcutta; and schools of design and decorative art at Calcutta and Madras.—*Appletons' American Cyclopædia, revised edition.*

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—The other day a Detroiter took home a book containing several anecdotes showing the power of imagination, and after reading them to his wife he tenderly said:

"Now, Angeline, you may some time imagine that you hear me kissing the servant girl in the other room, and you see how base it would be to accuse me of such a thing."

"John Henry," she replied, in a smooth voice, "if I ever imagine such a thing you'll need a doctor within fifteen minutes, no matter what the book says!"

THEY are talking of abandoning the system of giving prizes to Sunday-school scholars up in Williamstic, since they found last week that the boy who won a copy of Paley's "Evidences of Christianity," had swapped it off for a meerschaum pipe and a quart of peanuts.

Only Eleven Feet High.

Having heard that the skeleton of a mastodon had been found near Circleville a few days before, I took out to that village yesterday to take a look at the relic of a long buried past. The spot from which the bones were exhumed is on the farm belonging to Michael Henly, six miles from Circleville. Mr. Henly had disposed of them to the Rev. Alanson A. Haines, who on Wednesday had taken them to his home at Hamburgh, N. J., thirty miles away. So to Hamburgh I posted, and arrived there last night. This morning I called upon Dr. Haines, by whom I was received in his study in the old-fashioned homestead of his father, one of the ex-Governors of the State of New Jersey, and having made known the object of my visit I was soon treated to an account of the finding of the mastodon bones.

Mr. Henly, the farmer on whose place the discovery was made, was engaged a few days ago in completing a drain through a small piece of meadow land, and while digging was surprised at finding several bones of a size much larger than any he had ever seen before. As considerable excitement had been caused only two years before by the finding of similar fossil remains a few miles away, the neighbors looked upon the new discovery as one that might prove of equal interest to scientific men; and word was at once sent to Dr. Haines, who was known to be an enthusiast paleontologist, and into whose possession the remains of the mastodon found on the Crawford railroad had fallen.

He repaired to the Henly farm and rendered excellent assistance to the farmer in completing his drain. He had not been long at work, however, before he unearthed a piece of bone. After damming up the small stream that ran through the meadow, he had the water baffled from the drain, and digging carefully into a stratum of black mud, he found impressed upon the plastic substance the perfect shapes of several parts of a huge monster, which he at once believed to be a mastodon. Further digging revealed a skull containing several teeth in a good state of preservation, and now he knew that his first impression was correct, for the teeth were mastoids. Unfortunately the greater part of the remains had already been pulverized by time, and many bones which were taken out solid crumbled to powder as soon as they came in contact with the air; but a part of the jawbone, sixteen inches long, four molars, a piece of tusk, and a thigh bone about thirty-nine inches in length, were taken out in good condition, and bid fair to hold together for a long time to come.

Judging by the length of the thigh bone, even if there had been no opportunity of forming an estimate by measuring the shape in its muddy mould, the mastodon must have stood about eleven feet, which is about the height of Dr. Warren's celebrated specimen, which was found near Newburgh, and is in motion. If we take these two as types, and follow the line of synthesis laid down by Dr. Warren, Waterhouse Hawkins, and other scientific men who have sought to rebuild the frame of the extinct beasts, Dr. Haines's mastodon's forefoot measured fully two feet across, and his hoof pan was of the size and shape of a man's head. From the tip of his tail to the end of his face he was twenty-four feet long, and it would take a belt nearly seventeen feet to encircle him amidships.

The teeth which Dr. Haines has secured are covered with excellent enamel. They are shaped like cows' udders turned upside down, and each individual pair, upper and lower, did duty as a full set of twenty teeth in the jaws of any graminivorous quadruped now extant.

Education in India.

A well-graded system of education, providing instruction for all classes, has been in process of organization and development in India since 1854. There are three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively. With each of these is affiliated a certain number of colleges, which fit the university undergraduates for the higher examinations and next below in the scale are the high-schools, where students are prepared to enter the university. These institutions complete the scheme for the education of the wealthier classes. After them comes the middle schools, where the course of instruction is intermediate, between that of the primary and the high-schools. Elementary education is afforded by the primary or village schools, of which the several provinces contain 37,544, there being 9,701 in receipt of government aid. Of colleges, there are twenty-eight in Bengal, seven in the Northwest Provinces, one in Oude, three in the Punjaub, thirteen in Madras, and eight in Bombay. The total number of high-schools is 340, of middle schools, 3,096, of female schools, 2,011, and of normal schools, 132. The professional schools comprise civil-engineering colleges at Roorkee, Calcutta, Madras, and Poonah; medical colleges at Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and Calcutta; and schools of design and decorative art at Calcutta and Madras.—*Appletons' American Cyclopædia, revised edition.*

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—The other day a Detroiter took home a book containing several anecdotes showing the power of imagination, and after reading them to his wife he tenderly said:

"Now, Angeline, you may some time imagine that you hear me kissing the servant girl in the other room, and you see how base it would be to accuse me of such a thing."

"John Henry," she replied, in a smooth voice, "if I ever imagine such a thing you'll need a doctor within fifteen minutes, no matter what the book says!"

THEY are talking of abandoning the system of giving prizes to Sunday-school scholars up in Williamstic, since they found last week that the boy who won a copy of Paley's "Evidences of Christianity," had swapped it off for a meerschaum pipe and a quart of peanuts.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

"Life-Saving Appliances at Sea."

The importance attached to this subject is of such vast moment to the maritime world that we hail with no inconsiderable interest any suggestions coming from thinking men having a bearing upon it. The following, from a well-known correspondent—"Rustler"—opens up what appears to us to be a practicable means of saving life, and at the same time contains some very valuable hints regarding the qualifications of crews, which should receive the careful consideration of all who pursue the

"I noticed in your valuable paper that Mr. Rhodes, of Victoria, has issued a circular calling the attention of all interested, to devise means to save life on board vessels wrecked at sea. Like him, I am no mechanic, yet I have had some experience at sea and many close calls to visit the mysterious depths of 'old ocean,' and would suggest a plan which, if it could be carried out, would be the means of saving many lives. Let the hurricane deck of all passenger vessels be constructed in sections to fit together according to space, with places in them for bread and water, always in place, with life lines and beckits attached, ready at all times to launch, or if the ship sink to float off, so people could cling to them until rescued. If the boats were not damaged they might take what they could with safety and proceed to shore, and so return for the rest; or if in mid ocean could cruise for passing vessels, and notify them of the position of the life-rafts.

"It is well known that more lives have been saved by rafts or parts of the wreck than by boats, and this fact should be taken into consideration in the construction of passenger vessels, so that if possible an end may be put to the wholesale murdering of those who "go down to the sea in ships.'

"I would also suggest to the Government that steamers carrying passengers at sea should be made to carry SEAMEN, and not deck hands, as they are called now---meaning anything that can carry a swab or handle freight. No matter if they don't know a mast from a railroad tie, they are cheap. The Pacific, with 300 passengers, only carried four seaman, or men that could steer, the rest were roustabouts. If, perchance, her boats were launched all right the night of the collision, where were the sailors to man them? Four quartermasters could not pull six boats, and what dependence could be placed on the deck hands or roustabouts, as they are called, some of whom never were in a boat in their lives. Since steamers have been invented, the real sailor has been passing away, and they have substituted a spurious article, called deck hands. Why should steamers be allowed to go to sea with less sailors than a ship? Owners say we don't want sailors; we want men to handle freight. That is well enough. Men to handle freight can always be got at either end of the route. In the mean time sailors, under proper officers, could be getting the steamer and boats, with all the tackle, ready for sea, which is now neglected until after she leaves port, like the Pacific with all hands worn out with hard labor, from daylight till dark, then go to sea with decks and boats lumbered up, or the latter hanging to the davits with rotten falls or blocks, which the four quartermasters may fix up when they can find time.

"I have no doubt if there had been a watch on deck, the same as a sailing vessel of her size would have had, some of them would seen the Orpheus' lights in time to have turned round and gone the other way, and so avoided the collision; or, after it, got out some of the boats.

"All men shipped on steamers running on ocean routes, carrying passengers, should be seamen, and picked men at that, capable of handling boats anywhere, and if the moving of freight interferes with their business or rest it should be accomplished by laborers.

"No matter how well a vessel may be supplied with boats and other life-saving apparatus, it requires practical men to make proper use of them at the proper time."

Money is plentiful in San Francisco, and no complaints are being made on Change.

Editorial Notes.

THE Washington Chronicle warns Secretary Bristow that any Republican official who receives the commendation of the independent press is in danger of "being wrecked." It is rather a bad lookout for this country if the fearless performance of official duty is so perilous, and the good opinion of those newspapers whose opinions are uncontrolled is a rock upon which the honest official is sure to be "wrecked."

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON had finished his work on the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," with the exception of three or four chapters. Mr. Hunt, his private secretary, will complete these, and superintend the passage of the volume through the press, as he did the previous volumes; and thus the great literary work of Mr. Wilson's life, which held so large a place in the hopes and purposes of his later years, will be completed.

A SALT LAKE editor not having the fear of the great prophet before his eyes, discourses thus about Brigham Young: "We are pleased to chronicle the great improvement in the old fraud's health, and prophesy it will be permanent until he is again needed in court on account of his murders or lustful proclivities, when he will doubtless produce a score of medical certificates to the effect that he is about to enter the valley of the shadow of death."

MR. PLIMSOLL, the undaunted Englishman, whose fearlessness in exposing the unseaworthiness of Bates' vessels, together with their lack of stores for long voyages had already made him famous has secured immortality whether he ever has a monument or not. A short yellow band, painted amidships, about six inches below that which has ever been regarded as the ship's water line, which is being put upon British vessels by order of the Board of Admiralty, is called by the sailors "Plimsoll's mark." It will make a considerable difference in the amount of cargo which it will be lawful for the ship to carry.

THE destruction of ship property belonging to or trading to ports in the United States, during 1875, was $1,164,000 less than in 1874, the total being $7,622,000. In 1873 the loss was valued at $11,783,000. The most disastrous months for shipping last year were May and November, when over $2,000,000 went to the bottom of the sea, including six steamers, six ships, sixteen barques, five brigs and forty-four schooners, a total of seventy-seven vessels. Last year twenty steamers were lost; in 1874, nineteen. We have no data at hand showing the value of the cargoes lost in the 373 vessels last year, but no doubt marine insurance companies are familiar with the figures. The loss of life incident to these disasters has been comparatively small, but those over whose resting places no monumental stone can ever be placed, have left behind them hearts to mourn.

THE extent of the whisky frauds is something stupendous. The value of the property seized and libeled in the several collection districts since May, in consequence of frauds on the revenue imposed on distilled spirits, is $1,252,933, and the amount assessed upon the property and bonds of guilty parties, is $927,975. This last named amount was assessed as follows: Illinois, $427,870; Indiana, $84,540; Missouri, $284,814; Wisconsin, $176,775. All this is exclusive of the seizures made recently in Chicago and St. Louis. These, it is estimated, will result in the confiscation of about $500,000 worth of property, and the assessment of an additional $500,000. The number of persons so far indicted is over 150, and of these over one-third are Government officers.

THE erection of a centennial monument in the port of New York meets with much favor in France, where the friends of liberty are desirous of uniting with our country in commemorating the establishment of our republic. One man having offered to give all the brass necessary, the President of the Franco-American Union called upon him and said: "Sir, I must inform you that the statue of Liberty will be sixty-eight feet high, and that twenty-two tons of metal will be required; now that would be a princely gift." "I am not a prince," answered the ardent republican with a smile, "but I love liberty, I love America, and being able to do it, I want to show that a Frenchman can rival with Americans in devotion to the great cause of freedom. I only impose a condition that you will not cause my name to be published in the newspapers." This Frenchman, as modest as generous, loves liberty in America to the measure of $12,000, and we are confident that with such a start the contemplated memorial will be a reality.

ALAS! ALASKA.

Harry Elliott Dodges a Sharp Corner. The "Alta" Jobbing in the Whitewashing Line.

For the PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 2, 1876.

EDITOR ARGUS:

There being some likelihood of Congress in its wisdom soon attaching Alaska to Washington Territory, for the purpose of judicially managing the benighted country which at present suffers from mighty uncivil rule, or rather misrule, the affairs of that section must be interesting to your people and therefore I hope that the following from a United States citizen who has just returned after an 18 months' sojourn in Alaska, where he has had uncommon facilities for observing the state of affairs, may find a place in your columns.

Mr. Elliott, whilom U. S. Treasury agent, exploring Alaska and its resources at government expense, is out in the Alta. People have accused him of reporting deprecatingly on what he can hardly have any personal or correct knowledge of, since he visited no part of the mainland of Alaska, and but few of its numerous islands. He states the country to be utterly worthless, except for the revenue derived from the Fur Seal Islands; and loudly he sounds the praise of the company there reigning. In the letter to the above journal, under date of Jan. 7th., he wails as follows:

"Then again the (editor of the Monitor) calls attention to the doings of this Mr. Elliott, because, he says, the Anti-Monopoly Association have charged that I have minutely described scenes and people which I have never been within 500 miles of. Who or what is this so called Anti-Monopoly Association of the Pacific Coast? Who are the men who have written and published that vile pamphlet he quotes from? . . . I, for one, have not been able to find out who these men were and are who, by this anonymous pamphlet," etc., etc.

How badly the shoe evidently pinches, and how neatly the cap must fit! Harry dodges the point he mentions very clumsily. How about the 500 miles? If a man comes out roughshod in the journalistic field with intent to save his aspersed reputation as a public servant, he should boldly charge the enemy's battery and silence it, because his beating about the bush with a great flurry, and then scampering off at a wild tangent in a very unlogical line, will impress upright people with the conviction that he is not anxious or prepared for the contest.

Now, whether or not the fur seal contract was obtained fraudulently, or is unconstitutional, I will not at this time discuss. The offending pamphlet boldly charges it, and offers to prove it. Wincing Elliott whines over its pages and calls it vile and anonymous. As to the latter adjective I will prove it incorrect, and after a careful and repeated perusal of the publication I find no trace of the former. Were the pamphlet, as charged, vile and slanderous, the Fur Company could find ready redress by suing the Association for libel, for it is not an anonymous concern, the secretary of the same having printed at the very end of the pamphlet his name and address in full, with the request to communicate with him. Scores of respectable business men of San Francisco are members.

Had Harry's optics not been dimmed by copious tears of vexation when he was perusing the finale of the startling little brochure, which, by the way, is far from being complimentary to him, he would be perfectly aware that he gave vent to an antruth when he called the Association nameless. But this does not puzzle me half so much as the course pursued by the respectable Alta. I remember at the time of leasing the Seal Islands that paper was bitterly opposed to the granting of such a monopoly, yet two editorials published the same day with Elliott's letter gracefully, if not gratefully pat the Company on the back and emphatically cry "O K"! Whence the change?

C. W. Y.

THE Custom House Department at Sitka has experienced a touch of economistic reform. The off inspector there is abolished work now devolves on the collector in addition to his u. bor. As a proper encourage to the deputy thus honored, his nual salary has been reduced $3.

Alaska is likely to soon be traversed by gold hunters. It has just transpired that all last summer a few men were working on the banks of one of the small streams flowing into Cook's Inlet. They have made from $4 to $5 per day each. The season there is longer and more favorable than in the Cassiar district, and no overland traveling to be done, as a straight course can be steered to Cook's Inlet.

VICTORIA HARBOR LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given that a light house, erected by the Government of Canada on Berens Island, western shore of entrance to Victoria harbor, Vancouver Island, B. C., will be put in operation on the 1st of March next. The building will be a square wooden tower, 30 feet from base to vane, with dwelling attached and painted white. The light, a fixed blue one, elevated 44 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of seven miles. The light is intended as a harbor light, and bears N. N. W. ¼ W., magnetic from the bell buoy at Brotchie Ledge —Victoria Standard.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph and Mail.

Gold closed in New York, on the 3d inst., at 113¾.

The whisky trials at Indianapolis, thus far have resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of a number, and among them Jas. K. Hill, deputy revenue collector.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Congressional Campaign Committee by the Democratic caucus in Washington on the 1st inst: Clymer, of Pennsylvania, Chapin, of Massachusetts, Throckmorton, of Texas, Hooker, of Mississippi, Robbins, of North Carolina, and Sayler, of Ohio.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee was elected on the day following, names not given.

A special from East Lyndon, Vt., says that on the 1st inst., Silas Wilder killed his father aged 73, and his mother aged 70, with an ax, and then cut his wife's throat, after which he hung himself. The cause of the terrible affair, was an altercation with his wife, who, in altering a pair of overalls made them too short. The wife at latest accounts was yet alive.

Apprehensions are entertained at Washington of trouble with Cuba.

A snow blockade exists at Bitter Creek and Red Desert.

A Yankton special says that the reports from the Black Hills gold fields is causing great activity and many parties are going there daily.

In the Canadian Legislature last week, a bill giving women the right to vote in municipal elections, and on money by-laws, was defeated by a small majority.

The Directors of the Bank of California have levied another assessment of $10 per cent., in accordance with an agreement of the syndicate. It will be delinquent Feb. 28th.

War is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador. Both countries are arming.

Logan has introduced a bill in Congress to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver in Chicago.

Springer has introduced bills to prohibit American citizens from holding slaves in foreign countries, and to regulate elections in Utah.

A telegram from London says that letters from naval officers on the China stations represent a general belief among European residents that the Celestials are bent on fighting, sooner or later. The admiral has sent a man-of-war to each treaty post to protect the British interests in case of an emergency.

The third annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Association met in Washington on the 27th. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Olympia Brown. Fred Douglass made a speech in favor of woman suffrage.

Another big batch of officials at Washington have been indicted for frauds upon the government. From the time of the raid on the Tammany thieves of New York, some five or six years since, there has been a ceaseless round of disclosures of official dishonesty.

The Centennial Commissioners of Oregon are making efforts to raise seven thousand dollars to enable them to properly represent their State in the Centennial.

The Spanish Government has its hands full just now. The Carlists in Spain seem to have worsted the Alfonsists in a battle of some importance—and the rebels in Cuba are also gaining ground.

W. J. Letcher, an old and respected citizen of San Jose, Cal., committed suicide on the 28th ult. by cutting his throat. He got up at 2 in the morning, dressed himself and left the house. His wife becoming alarmed at his long absence called for assistance and search was at once instituted, but without success. The citizens called a meeting and men were sent out in all directions and search kept up till he was discovered in an old unoccupied st half a mile from town, with hi cut and the razor still Depressed spirits known. The sho his wife that the

an
lea.
ing
burne

Dr. E. Pi
recent body s
who was recent
guilty in the Cr
will be remembe
with the most di
a few weeks ago, tha
the tomb of a mother
Graceland cemetery, tse
being discovered at an expe
consigned to an Iowa medical

Capt. James Jones, for many ye
a resident of Victoria, took the oath
of allegiance to that Government
last week.

WHILE on a cruise up Sound on Thursday, the Oliver Wolcott discovered the bark Oneyo at anchor in close proximity to the shore, three miles below Seattle. A strong southeast wind was blowing at the time, and the weather looking threatening, the Wolcott steamed in close to the bark, ran a line to her and towed her to a safe anchorage off Seattle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1776 1876

ANNIVERSARY BALL

FEBRUARY 21, 1876,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

PORT TOWNSEND BRASS BAND.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

L. S. HASTINGS, D. C. H. ROTHCHILD,
F. H. WINSLOW, C. C. BARTLETT,
T. JACKMAN, D. M. LITTLEFIELD.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

H. E. MORGAN, G. G. HASTINGS,
B. S. MILLER, S. WATERMAN.

Music by White's Quadrille Band of Olympia.

Tickets.....$2.50

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

25 TONS OF THE Best Timothy Hay

For sale by B. E. CRAIG, Ag't.
For H. L. TIBBALS.

GOLD COIN LOTTERY!

IN AID OF THE SNOQUALMIE ROAD,

Draws in Seattle, April 3, 1876.

$20,000

GOLD COIN,

Placed in the hands of B. F. Briggs, Esq., Trustee, to be distributed in Prizes, as follows:

1 Grand Prize	.....	$10,000
1 "	.....	3,000
1 "	.....	1,000
4 Prizes, $200 each	.....	800
13 " $100 each	.....	1,300
780 " $5 each	.....	3,900
800 Prizes, amounting to	.....	$20,000

5,000 TICKETS, $5 COIN EACH.

A Fair Drawing Guaranteed.

☞ See circulars for full particulars as to mode of drawing, &c., &c.

B. CONKELMAN, Manager.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 15, 1876.

DENTISTRY.

J. S. MAGGS, DENTIST, WILL VISIT PORT Townsend, professionally, during the February term of the District Court. 48

E. J. CURLEY & CO.'S 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,

Below San Francisco prices, by

Waterman & Katz

☞ All those do WHISKY can obtain brand only, garti. Waterman & Katz.

Try it and

FOI

TH

LEGAL.

C. M. BRADSHAW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Port Townsend, W. T.

McNAUGHT & HALLER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law. Practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Port Townsend, W. T.

I. M. HALL,
LAWYER—Practices in the Courts of Washington Territory. Seattle, W. T.

DENNISON & BLANCHARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PROCTORS IN Admiralty. Port Townsend, W. T.

JAMES C. SWAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. PROCTOR IN Admiralty and Notary Public. Port Townsend, W. T.

HENRY C. STRUVE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Olympia, W. T.

MEDICAL.

U. S. Marine Hospital.

PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

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

Port Townsend Hospit

The above instit on a permanent States Hospital f Puget Sound, the pu in announcing that will be opened in mo fort and convenience This is the largest fa of San Francisco, fu plete in equipment, it ventured and refunishe have accommodatio dred patients and for cases requiring a ment and constant a expense. Those who furnished with pri separate and distinct, cost.

☞ The attention of and those interested in called to the fact that seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

THOMAS T. MINOR, M. D., Managing Surgeon.

26-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF FORMing a class for the purpose of Instruction in the Spanish Language. All wishing to join the class will please address J. R. REES at this office. 43-tf

HOTELS.

DALGARDNO'S HOTEL
WATER STREET,
Port Townsend, W. T.

THE ABOVE HOUSE IS PARTICULARLY adapted to the accommodation of all who desire A RESERVED AND NICE PLACE to Board, and especially Families and sojourners wishing good rooms.

Port Discovery Hotel,
Port Discovery, W. T.
J. E. PUGH, : : : PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN REFITTED and refurnished and now offers to the public every accommodation to be had in secluded, but most advanced in the line improvements of the age.

The choicest viands are selected for the Table, and the best brands of Liquors and Cigars are dispensed at the Bar.

STEAMERS.

Mail Steame

NEW GOODS.

JEWELRY!

THE LARGEST —AND— Best Selected Stock —OF— JEWELRY ON PUGET SOUND.

CONSISTING IN PART OF 18K AND Waltham Gold and Silver Watches. Ladies' American and Swiss Watches' heavy Gold and Silver Chains. Ladies' Gents Chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Cuff-pins, Rings, Earrings, Stud Buttons, Emblem Pins. Silver Ware of every Jackets, Clocks Musical Instruments.

THE GOODS!

New G

RECEI

A LARGE ST

GROCI

PR

The

THE PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

BY C. W. PHILBRICK.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.—One inch, first insertion, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cts; yearly advertisements taken at liberal rates.

☞ All Accounts Settled Monthly. ☜

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

Authorized Agents for the Argus.

Whidby Island—JAMES WATSON, Sheriff.
Utsalady—PETER DONLEY.
Dungeness Rev. Mr. MCDERMOTT.
Port Angeles—M. HEWITSON.
Port Discovery—JOHN E. PUGH.
Chimacum—R. S. BOWERSOX.
Port Ludlow—FRANK HAUKS.
Fidalgo Island—WILLIAM MUNKS.
LaConner—J. J. COONER.

LOCAL NEWS.

SEA SERPENT.—A most singular specimen of the genus Ophidian was shown us by Capt. Stratton, the eminent naturalist of Neah Bay, on his recent visit to this town. It was found, like extinct, on the beach near Cape Flattery, by the Capt. and by him preserved as a curiosity. It measures about seven feet in length. Its head, of a conical shape, measures 22 inches in circumference, and, with open mouth, confronting the beholder is a row of teeth in either jaw that might well quail the most fearless diver, reminding one of th at remarkable group in sculpture, which time has spared to us—the Laocoon—representing the Apollonian priest with his two sons, in the folds of two enormous serpents which had issued from the sea, the story of which is told in Virgil's inimitable style. The body of the reptile gradually tapers from the head to the tail, with a prominent fin above and below, running nearly the entire length. It is different from anything set forth in ichthyology, and combines features unmistakably Ophidian, and under the auspices of experts is pronounced an infant sea serpent. We learn that it has been consigned to the care of Judge Swan, to be by him forwarded to the national exposition at Philadelphia.

...ill soon be laid for a schooner... ness, by Capt. McAlmond. ... for the coasting trade, and carrying capacity of sixty or ...

To the Secretary of the Terri... H. G. Struve, are we indebted ... and copy of the laws enacted ... Legislative Assembly of this ...

... r, and Mrs. L. F. Jordan ... their sincere thanks to the ... nds who assisted them in ... avement. May blessings ... pathway through life.

... f Panama cleared at this port ... y evening for Victoria, with ... s aboard and a light freight ... t hereafter her charges on ... duced to $5 per ton.

... bark Isola reached this ... st, 13 days from San ...

... It was during the storm on ... waiting the receipt ... bey's Landing, that ... and it necessary to ... eek safety in flight. ... presented the only ... ard was turned the ... ant little steamer. It ... k. The wind was blow... up the Straits, the sea was ... while all around was a ... tidest confusion. Among ... were some busily engaged ... up accounts," while others ... were occupied in reflections concerning the past and future, and praying for deliverance, and to add to the consternation the craft would not mind her helm. The quarter boat and the only sail were carried away, and hope began to die out of the hearts of those on board. But Capt. Baker proved himself equal to the emergency. Order was brought out of confusion, five or six cords of wood on the forward deck were thrown overboard, and the boat properly ballasted was put upon her course, and after some three or four hours of exposure to a storm such as is seldom witnessed on this coast the little steamer announced her arrival at this port without sustaining any damage other than that alluded to above and the breaking of the crockery used in the culinary department.

JAMES MORGAN returned here on the Totser, Monday morning last, from Dog Island, with three tons of ore which was immediately transferred to the City of Panama, then lying at the dock. When returns from the assaying office shall have been received we will lay them before our readers.

HON. ORANGE JACOBS will please accept ... ks for public docu... ts.

THE people of Tacoma ... taking heart at the prospect of an imm... ment of the road ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice in Admiralty.

JAMES MONTEITH vs. STEAMER FAVORITE

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

WHEREAS A LIBEL HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States for the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, on the 24th day of January, 1876, by James Monteith, late mariner on the steamer Favorite, libelant, against said steamer, her tackle and apparel and furniture in a cause of wages, civil and maritime, alleging in substance that there is due him the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-one cents ($241.81) in gold coin, and praying process against said steamer, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and that the same may be condemned and sold to pay such wages with costs, charges and expenses.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at Port Townsend in and for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated Port Townsend, January 26th, 1876.

CHARLES HOPKINS,
U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.
Per J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN,
50 Deputy.

Probate Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE COUNTY of Jefferson, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of ALBION K. P. GLIDDEN, deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

Responding to the said Court by the petition this day presented and filed by David W. Smith, Esq., attorney for Lawrence Kessel, the Administrator of the estate of Albion K. P. Glidden, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell certain real estate as set forth in said petition for causes duly set forth and recited—

It is therefore ordered by the said Court that Monday, the 21st day of February, A.D. 1876, at 10 o'clock on the forenoon, at the Probate Court-room in Port Townsend, be the time when, and the place where, all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition be not granted.

JAMES G. SWAN,
Judge of the Probate Court.

Port Townsend, January 24, 1876.

Probate Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF Jefferson County, Washington Territory, In the matter of the estate of HENRY KUMMER, deceased.

Order of sale of Personal Property.

It appearing to said Court by the petition this day presented and filed by Henry L. Tibbals, the Administrator of the estate of Henry Kummer, deceased, that it is necessary and for the best interests of said estate that certain personal property be sold at private sale. It is therefore ordered that MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1876, be set for the sale of the following described property, to-wit:

One half interest in the teaming and draying business of the late firm of Kummer & Logan; one bedstead; 2 pair of blankets; one hat; one clock and personal clothes; and that such sale be made at the office of Henry L. Tibbals, in Port Townsend.

JAMES G. SWAN,
Probate Judge.

Port Townsend, Jan. 24, 1876.

JOHN T. NORRIS,

IMPORTER OF

STOVES, TIN WARE,

Pumps, Iron Pipe,

And general

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

...rrying the largest stock in the above line on Puget Sound, and guarantees the ...ime Quality and a fair market Price ...rticle made or sold.

A. F. LEARNED.

...LER & CO.

...ion

...USHES;

Assortment.

...RFUMERY,

POMADES,

HAIR OILS,

And all Articles used for the Toilet,

&c., &c., &c.

Quick Sales & Small Profits

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded. 4ly

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

SWEEPSTAKE 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

...ONERY, &C.,

...and Retail, by

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.

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 M. G. Dickey, 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 deeded 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

...ovey & Barker's Corner,

...osite Seattle Bank,) and the

...ific 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 in Seattle.
Address

H. L. YESLER,
46 Seattle, W. T.

FOR SALE AT NEW DUNGENESS

AN ACRE OF LAND ON WHICH is a small House, at New Dungeness, for sale. Price $500, cash.

Apply to MARY ANN McDONNELL.
New Dungeness, Oct. 23, 1875. 5tf

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 R. R. CRAIG, Esq., will act as my Agent. H. L. TIBBALS.

Port Townsend, W. T., Nov. 1, 1875. 28

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 charge 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 out.

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.

Friends 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 titles 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. 30-4m

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.

The Suspected Plot

The following particulars respecting the dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven are from the Weser Zeitung. It appears that just before the *Mosel* was about to sail a cask, containing four cases and a barrel, was being unloaded for shipment. Suddenly a terrible explosion occurred. The effect was horrible. The quay was then thronged with people—partly belonging to the steamer, partly spectators and partly passengers who had remained there to take a last farewell of their friends. An eye-witness, who stood under the gangway of the *Mosel*, on hearing the terrible report saw a column of black lumps flying about in the air, whilst very few of the persons on land remained visible. Apprehending a boiler explosion, he threw himself flat on deck, where he received a volley of sand, broken glass, fragments of dish, boxes, etc. The devastation on board the *Mosel* was terrible. In the hold and all parts of the ship were found arms, legs and other portions of the human frame; thus the lower hold received some limbs through the hatchways. The tug got off comparatively unhurt, being so much more below the quay line than [illegible] hill, the whole of its deck [illegible] Oil. On land, where the cask had been unloaded, a hole had [illegible] from six to seven feet deep. The whole place was strewn with limbs, shreds of dress, etc. In large reeking pools of blood you might see here an arm, there a calf, intestines, mutilated busts, etc. Amongst the most horrible details of this calamity is the fate of the Eimer family, who were seeing off one of their sons to California. The father, mother, son and son-in-law are dead, all four; the daughter-in-law has had her child, and her child its hand, blown off. The case which exploded had been in the care of the carrier Westermann, of Bremerhaven, and was accompanied on its way to the steamer by a Mr. Tumforde, of whom it is said all trace has been lost. The cart has been shattered into thousands of splinters, and the poor horse has had his four feet blown off near the hoofs. The authorship of the terrible catastrophe is now traced to W. K. Thomas, a passenger of the *Mosel*. Thomas has acknowledged that he was the owner of the barrel which exploded, and that he intended to take this barrel on board the vessel for the purpose of sinking her. The motive of this diabolical wickedness appears to have been the hope of gaining a large sum by means of exaggerated and fictitious insurances and the sum thus obtained was to have been shared with others. He is perfectly conscious, and answers all questions put to him. He is in the same room with many of his victims. According to information at present in the possession of the police, Thomas had prepared only one barrel for the carrying out of his horrid work, although a report had spread in Bremerhaven that a number of machines had been put on the *Mosel*. This barrel was made for Thomas by the master-cooper Delvendahl. It was made of strong material, and was divided by means of a strong partition in the middle, through which there is a hole. In the one division it is assumed that he had placed the igniting apparatus and the other was filled with dynamite. He accompanied the barrel when it was taken to the depot of the North German Lloyd Company and told the porters it should be handled with care. It is supposed that his plan was to effect the ignition by means of a clock-work apparatus, which in all probability was to have been set in motion when he arrived in Southampton, to which place only he had booked. It appears that he intended to sail with the ill-fated *Deutschland*, but the apparatus for effecting the ignition was not completed in time. The number of the victims is constantly being increased. According to the authentic information the list of dead and wounded amounts to 170 persons.

The scene at the hospital dead-house was of the most harrowing character. The mutilated remains filled a large basket which four strong men could hardly carry. There were also a number of heads, which from time to time were inspected by people looking for friends or relatives. About thirty wounded persons were in the hospital; many others were in private houses. Nearly every family in the little town has suffered severely.

Newspaper False Pretenses.

It has long been a matter of notoriety that certain newspapers, priding themselves on their moral and religious tone, have been selling their opinions for the purpose of leading the people into safe speculations. On Friday the charges against one of those journals was proved in Philadelphia. Mr. Edwin M. Lewis the assignee of Jay Cooke & Co., testifying before a commissioner of this State, that Mr. Henry C. Bowen entered into a contract with that house to publish editorial articles in his newspaper advising people to exchange United States bonds for those of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are glad that this exposure has come in official form, for nothing can be more dangerous than a corrupt and subsidized press. When a newspaper sells its opinions for money it becomes a public enemy. There will be no safety, even in matters of business, if a popular journal is permitted to misrepresent the condition of a corporation like the one in question with impunity. From the beginning the Northern Pacific Railroad was a chimera; it was based upon nothing, and began and ended nowhere. All this was known when Bowen agreed to hold up his claims to public confidence, as well as now that the whole scheme has exploded. But for such assistance as it received from papers like the *Independent* it would not have had any existence at all. Thousands of persons lost the savings they could ill-afford to lose, in an enterprise which had no foundation, simply because a journal they trusted counseled them to the course of folly they pursued. No species of false pretenses can be so bad as that of a newspaper which agrees to puff doubtful enterprises, and there ought to be a remedy at law, as in other cases of obtaining money by misrepresentation.—*New York Herald.*

THE Burlington *Sentinel* says: The second steamboat ever built in the world was the *Vermont*, which was launched in Burlington in 1809, just one year after Fulton had successfully steamed up the Hudson or North River. The boat was built by James and John Winans, just west of the old Nye store, and was 120 feet long with 20 feet beam, with an engine rated at 20 horse power. The boat was wrecked near St. Johns in 1815.

BRITANNIA'S color—Sea-rule-I-on.

The Temple of Juggernaut Vanishing in Flames

An event of some importance has occurred in connection with the Temple of Juggernaut. It has already attracted considerable interest in Orissa and Bengal, and will be before long the subject of conversation in every town and village in Northern and Western India. Throughout the whole of the Empire there is no shrine so sacred as Puri, no spot where a devout Hindoo would rather die than beneath the shadow of this great fane. What Palestine and its temple were to the Jew, Orissa and its temple are to the Hindoo. The native of Northern India especially feels that until he has taken the pilgrimage the one great act of his life has not been performed, and when he returns home and tells how he bathed in the sacred water, ate of the sacred food, sat beneath the shadow of the sacred tree, he is looked upon as a different being. The temple, which cost half a million sterling of the money of our times, is literally black with age. The storms of nearly seven centuries, which are often so violent in the Bay of Bengal, have produced little impression upon it, and until a few weeks ago it seemed likely to remain as many centuries more. Many of the large temples in the province are now in ruins, but they have not fallen through the wear and tear of time. A silent but irresistible power has been the cause of this destruction. The seeds of the peepul and banyan tree have got into the foundations. These have taken root; the sapling has forced its way through the fissures of the stones, and in the process of years the whole fabric has been loosened and overturned. Notwithstanding all this, it seems probable that the temple of Juggernaut will share the same fate. At the late car festivals, as soon as the idols had been taken from their thrones for their annual excursion, several large stones from the inner roof fell on the platform. Had they fallen a few minutes earlier the idols would have been shattered to atoms, and in all probability there would have been great loss of life. The resident magistrate applied to the Commissioner for an engineer to inspect the damage. This was found to be a very difficult task, as the temple is so dark. There are no apertures for the light; fire or lamp lights are kept burning in the daytime, and even with these nothing is visible but the idols. Plans have been prepared, and an estimate been made of the cost. It is but very rarely that temples are repaired, and the sound of the chisel and hammer on the top of this great temple will do more to wake up the faith of the Juggernaut than anything that has occurred in the present generation. There will be no lack of money for any estimate, as the priests are very wealthy and the annual income of the temple is said to amount to £68,000. The question which is agitating all priests is, what is to be done with the idols while the repairs are being made? The officers of the temples are most anxious to have the idols restored to their thrones. They propose that an inner ceiling of wood be made to protect the idols and the worshippers; but there would be so much danger, should there be another fall of stones, that the Rajah will not consent.—*India Cor. London Times.*

An Indian Mountain Chasm.

I went up between the Marble Rocks in the early morning in a boat, by moonlight, and floated down in sunlight; and as we moved slowly up that romantic chasm, the drip of water from the paddles, and the wash of the stream, only showed how deep the silence was. A tiger had been doing some devastations in the neighborhood, and one of the boatmen whispered that we might have a chance of seeing it come down to drink at the entrance of the cleft, or moving along the rocks above, which, of course, made the position more interesting. The marble walls on one side, which sparkled like silver in the moonlight, reflected so white a radiance as almost to illuminate the shadow of the opposite cliffs; but the stream itself lay in deep shadow, with here and there shafts of dazzling light falling upon it; and above, the moonbeams had woven in the air a silvery veil, through which even the largest stars shone only dimly. It did not look at all like a scene on earth, but rather as if we were entering the portals of another world. Coming down in the brilliant sunlight, the chasm appeared less weird but much more striking. Large fish began to leap at the dragon flies, which skimmed over the surface of the water; monkeys ran along the banks above, and chattered angrily at us; many peacocks also appeared above, uttering their harsh cries; and the large bees' nests which hung every here and there from the marble rocks, began to show unpleasant symptoms of life. Let every visitor to this place beware how he disturbs these ferocious and reckless insects. They are very large; their sting is very poisonous, and they display a fury and determination in resenting an interference which makes them most formidable enemies. Two Englishmen, I was told, were once floating through the chasm, when a ball, which one of them fired at a peacock, alanted off from the rock and unfortunately happened to hit one of these nests. The consequence was that the bees immediately swarmed about the boat, and stung one of its occupants who was unable to swim, so severely that he died from the effects. His companion leaped into the stream and floated down with it; but even then a cloud of bees followed him a long way, watching his movements, and immediately attacked his face and every portion of his body which appeared for an instant above the surface of the water.—*"The Abode of Snow."*

A PERSIAN SCHOOL.—A Persian school is a very funny affair. The room is generally open to the street. Looking in, one sees a lot of boys squatted on their heels on the floor round a Mollah, all rocking themselves to and fro, and all repeating aloud the tasks they have to commit to memory. The result is a little Babel of sounds—a jumble, to those who understand the language, of verses from the Koran, drinking and love songs from Hafiz, and heroic lines from Firdousi. These are the books most studied; and a Persian's education is pretty well complete when he can quote freely from them and talk a little Arabic. Hafiz is the favorite poet, and he is quoted and recited by all classes, as was Tasso some years ago by the gondoliers of Venice.

"JENNIE, you're my sweetheart," said a nine year old suitor, as he sat alone with his heart's idol, the other evening. "How can I be your sweetheart?" asked the little miss, "when I am 13 years old and you are only 9?" "Are you 13?" "Of course I am." "Well," answered the juvenile beau, after reflecting a little, "I'd have been 13, too, if I hadn't been sick so much when I was little."

The Way Two English Gentlemen Were Paunched

The story of the accident of the present Marquis of Normanby is a very interesting one. Almost two hundred years ago an Englishman named Philips crossed the Atlantic, made his way to Boston, the way a generally, and finally located himself at Woodfish, in Maine. He married there, and the result of the marriage was twenty children, and twenty of these were sons. Among them was one William, who objected to working in his father's shop, and was given to fitting in the Indian of going to sea. He wanted to be a sailor, and as he could not find a ship that would take him, he apprenticed himself to a shipbuilder, taught himself to read and write in his leisure hours, and, after he had served his time, married a widow, who had some money, and started a ship building yard of his own, built himself a ship and started out to sea in his own craft and piled her for some years in the lumber trade. One day while he was roaming around among the shipping in old Boston, he heard some sailors, who had just reached the port, telling of a Spanish galleon that had been wrecked off the Bahamas with a large treasure on board. He immediately got together a crew and started in his vessel for the islands, found the wreck and raised some of the cargo, but the rumored treasure was not there, or if it was Philips could not find it. He heard of another wreck which had taken place fifty years before on the coast of South America, which he believed did contain a large amount of money. He determined to make the attempt to raise it, but he had not the means to make the venture. He sailed for England, applied to Charles the II, who placed at his disposal a ship and crew, and appointed him captain. The search was long, the men got tired and organized a plot for mutiny, Philips got wind of it and quelled it, but had to return to England after a fruitless search. The government would not aid him any further. He persevered for years, and finally raised the necessary money through a stock company. He then started again. This time he was successful; he found the wreck and recovered treasure to the value of nearly two millions. He was made High Sheriff of New England, and afterwards Governor of Massachusetts; and then he returned to England and founded the fortunes of the noble house of Normanby.

The founder of the Barony of Foley fiddled his way into distinction. He was a nail-maker. The trade became a poor one in consequence of the quality of nails which were imported from Sweden. They were better nails and were sold cheaper than the domestic article. Richard Foley determined to discover the reason for this. He disappeared from his fellow-workmen at Stourbridge, and no trace could be found of him. He engaged himself as a sailor on a vessel bound for a Swedish port. When he landed there he had nothing but his fiddle, and the celebrated Dannemora mines were near Upsala. He walked all the way there, and subsisted by playing his instrument. When he reached his destination, he fiddled himself into the good graces of the workmen, and was allowed access to the works; he was such a good fellow and played the fiddle so admirably. After he had discovered—as he thought—the secret, he disappeared from Upsala, returned to England the same way that he went out. He revealed his secret to a rich man, who erected works and put machinery to manufacture nails, but it would not act; something was wrong. Foley disappeared again, taking care to carry his fiddle with him. He set out for Sweden the second time. When he reached the works at Upsala he was heartily welcomed, and as they did not want to lose him, he was allowed to go where he liked, as he seemed to have no intelligence beyond his playing. He soon found the cause of his failure, returned home again, the time he succeeded and amassed a fortune. The poor nail-maker, with the aid of a fiddle, founded the house of Foley.

An Ugly Face—But!

The following story is told of the Duchess de Berri:

She was extremely fond of Dieppe, and passed a great deal of her time there in summer; indeed, it is said that the town owes to her passing patronage the establishment of the workshops for the production of those exquisite ivory carvings which are well known to every stranger that tarries at Dieppe.

One summer evening a fisherman met a plainly-dressed lady walking alone on the beach. He ventured to accost her, saying that he had a petition which he wished to present to the Duchess de Berri, but that he did not know how to proceed in order to do so.

"Did you ever see the duchess?" asked the lady.

"No," was the answer; "but I am told that she is very ugly."

"Give me the petition at all events," said the questioner; "and it shall be placed in the hands of the princess herself."

The fisherman complied with the request, and a few days later he was summoned to the villa of the duchess. What was his dismay, on being introduced, to the presence of the princess, to find that she was the person to whom he had given his petition! He commenced to set forth some incoherent excuse, but Caroline interrupted him.

"Your petition is granted," said smiling; "and henceforth, when people say that the Duchess de Berri has a ugly face, do you add, 'but she has also a kind heart.'"

A GOVERNOR WITH NO NONSENSE ABOUT HIM.—An anecdote of Governor Peck has just come to our ears which shows his contempt for false pride and his kindness of heart, as well as his good deal of muscular activity in a person of his advanced years. Near his home in Jericho live a poor old couple, to whom the struggle for life is a hard one. Recently the husband was laid up, by accident, and as Governor Peck was passing by the house, the other day, he saw the old lady endeavoring to saw and split some wood, furnishing the piteous spectacle a woman always does under such circumstances and achieving the degree of success usual when the softer sex stoop to conquer a wood pile. The Governor promptly interfered, attacking the wood with the impetuosity and vigor of a youth of twenty, and sawed and split a large quantity, to the intense delight and happiness of the aged couple. It is rare that large wealth, exalted position, profound learning and innate kindness of heart are united so happily as in Governor Peck.—*Vermont Paper.*

THE Osage Indians are trying to get up a war among themselves.

A Rare Industry

We were not aware until quite recently that a manufactory had been established in Boston for the manufacture of Rubber Goods, especially adapted for the mining interests of the Pacific slope. Learning that such was the fact, we called on the proprietors, Messrs. Weaver, Taylor & Co., No. 26 Kearny Street, San Francisco, and were shown through the premises and passed in many things relative to the application of India Rubber, a knowledge of which we were in sublime ignorance. Messrs. Weaver, Taylor & Co. informed us that they were some four years since an agency for the sale of Eastern Rubber Goods, as an experiment, which proved so satisfactory and successful; and during the last year these gentlemen became convinced that a different and better quality of goods were needed for the manufacturing and mining interest of this coast than could be procured from the East. The fact that in many of the Eastern manufactories, old rubber is used, which has lost much of its elasticity and strength, and that goods made of such material would not meet the requirements of the mining and manufacturing interest of California, which requires the machinery and all of its mechanical appliances to be of a superior quality, induced Messrs. Weaver & Taylor to enter into the manufacture of rubber goods from the raw material, to order, all of that class of goods adapted to Railroad, Mining, and general Mechanical purposes. To this end they have procured the necessary machinery and material, and are now prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice, for Rubber Hose, Carbolized Rubber Hose, Rubber Steam and Oil Hose, Rubber Suction Hose, Valves and Gaskets, Rubber Belting and Packing, etc., etc. While we cannot in a brief notice, enter into a detail of the processes of manufacturing different articles, yet we cannot forbear calling particular attention to one or two special articles. The most important, perhaps, is that of Suction Hose. This is made upon an iron or steel mandrel of the requisite size. The mandrel is first covered with a layer of rubber, upon which is placed iron rings, or solid band iron or wire, according to the size of the hose, over which is laid one or more covers of lengths of canvas, heavily coated with rubber, and lastly, an outside of pure rubber to protect the canvas from wear. Hose of this kind is made from one-half inch in diameter, up to any required size. The hose is especially adapted for heavy mining purposes, and must be of the very best of material. Messrs. Weaver, Taylor & Co. have recently filled large orders of the larger sizes, for the Comstock, Nevada, California and Ophir mines. They also furnish a very superior article of Gaskets for packing flanges, and all joints for water, steam or air; they are made in one piece and of any required size; also Rubber Belting, from one inch to the size of the C. P. R. R. Co. sixty-five inches in diameter. The usual waste made by cutting up packing is saved by the use of gaskets. To give a still further idea of the facilities of Messrs. Weaver, Taylor & Co. to fill any required order, we will state that they recently manufactured a valve for an air compressor for the C. P. R. R. Co. forty-three inches in diameter, and weighing one hundred pounds. We would call the attention of inventors especially to the fact that articles of any description needed for any new invention or machinery, will be furnished by Messrs. Weaver, Taylor & Co., at the shortest notice, in first-class style and of the best of material. Among the samples of the raw material we notice the Para Rubber from Para, Brazil, South America, an article of the finest quality, and used for fine work, requiring durability and elasticity; Carthagenia Rubber also from South America, a second grade rubber for general work, such as car springs, hose, belting, etc. We noticed also a very fine quality of White Rubber that is used principally for clothes wringers. It will interest our lady readers to learn that at this establishment their old and worn out wringers may be supplied with new rollers, at a trifling cost, making them as good as new. They have also in store a large stock of rubber goods, consisting of a great variety of Clothing of every description, Horse Covers, Carriage Aprons, Ladies' and Gent's Gloves and Mittens, Pails and Buckets, Ankle and Knee Boots, and Ankle Rollers for horses, Door Springs; an extensive and fine assortment of Combs, Brushes, Toilet articles, Teething Rings and Pads; Nursery, Ice, and Mechanic's Aprons, Canoe Caps, Tumblers, the secret, in disappearing from the glass frame, Bath Mats, Gun Covers, Finger Cots, Piano Covers, Examined Cartridge Cloth, Hard Rubber Syringes of every size and variety, Ear Trumpets, Speculums, Scoops, Cork Screws, Sugar Cocks, for gas logs, common and gold mounted Pencils, Rulers, Ink-stands, Pipes, Hard Rubber Whip Sockets, Hard Rubber Elastic Bottom Oilers, Martingale Rings, Spittoons, Curry Combs, Submarine and Diving Apparatus, and an almost unlimited variety of miscellaneous Rubber goods, which are being sold at extremely low rates. We congratulate these gentlemen for the foresight and sound business judgment that they have manifested in the establishment of a business that is already a success, and that is destined to fill a very important part in developing the mechanical and mining interests of the Pacific slope. Our readers who contemplate ordering mechanical appliances for machinery or the purchase of fine, fancy Rubber goods, will consult their own interests by calling upon these gentlemen before giving their orders.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is "How do you do?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I'm well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons light by regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell imperfect, there is a disagreeable sensation in the head, there is a discharge having a bad smell, the disease is allowed to fasten, think, hard increasing in the head, the bones of which become softened and broken, and will persons continue suffering, disgusting and annoying, when a remedy is at hand? Ken. Catarrh Remedy is a specific for Catarrh, and will cure the most obstinate case. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00. Weaver Bros. Proprietors, 611 Washington street, San Francisco.

Gold Medal Pump &c.

DR. P. J. Merwin, President of California Wrecking Company, informs us that he purchased of Messrs. W. C. Wilcox of 114 and 116 Beale St., San Francisco, Steam Pump that won the Gold Medal at Mechanics' Institute Fair, of 1875 over a competitor. This Pump is to be used at the wreck of the "Golden Gate," that lies near the Port of Manzanillo, that, as our readers will remember, was lost in the year 1862. The doctor says that the expedition will leave San Francisco with all the appliances to make the trip a successful one. He expects to recover about four hundred thousand dollars that was lost with the wrecked steamer, and feels confident of success. He seems to be much pleased with this purchase, and says that he believes he has got the best Steam Pump in the United States.

A COMPLETE and reliable remedy for Bright's disease, Diabetes, Albuminuria, or Bloody Urine, Difficult Urination, Pain in the Loins, Gravel, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Vomiting, Sick Headache, Gastritis, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Take no other. Hard to Digest Dropsies, Fever.

Patent Cases of Consumption and Kidney Complaint have been cured by Dr. Kennedy's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by druggists. Dr. Kennedy's Medical and Tar Soap, 25 cts.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

THE LITTLE PAIN, toothache, headache, earache, cramps, colics, corns and bunions, are relieved by one application of Trapper's Indian Oil. Price 25 Cents.

MULLER'S PERFECT SPECTACLES. DIRECTION AND PRICE LIST MAILED FREE. Good Spectacles, Gold Frames, Lenses warranted for Work, Eyes & Co. C. O. D. subject to examination. Address J. MULLER, 183 Montgomery St., near Bush, San Francisco, Cal.

MOSHER'S PALACE OF ART, 37 MONTGOMERY St. San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED—ADDRESS WEISTER & CO. 7 Tyler Block, Chicago, Ill.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. NOVELTY. Sample Free. Address, J. H. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$102 $25 Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. Bryant's Sons, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms Free. Address G. STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine.

$100 A month to energetic people out of employ. Business perfectly legitimate. Address A. L. BARCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

$60 PER WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Articles in demand. Samples and particulars free. 33 Third street, S. F.

PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT can be secured by one lady in every town in the United States. Address J. KENT & CO., Box 5, Boston, Mass.

ONE DOZEN Japanese Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Fancy Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Fancy Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Fancy Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Fancy