PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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Write Soon.

Long parting from the hearts we love
Will shadow o'er the brightest face:
And happy they who part, and prove
Affection changes not with place.

A sad farewell is warmly dear:
But something dearer may be found
To dwell on lips that are sincere,
And lurk in bosoms closely bound.

The pressing hand, the steadfast sigh,
Are both less earnest than the boon
Which, fervently, the last fond sigh
Begs in the hopeful words "Write soon!"

"Write soon!" oh, sweet request of Truth!
How tenderly its accents come!
We heard it first in early youth,
When mothers watched us leaving home.

And still amid the trumpet joys,
That weary us with pomp and show,
We turn from all the heavy noise
To hear this minor cadence flow.

"Write soon!" oh, sweet request of Truth!
How tenderly its accents come!
We heard it first in early youth,
When mothers watched us leaving home.

We part, but carry on our way.
Some loved one's plaintive spirit-tune;
That, as we wander, seems to say
"Affection lives on faith—Write soon!"

—ELIZA COOK.

Enigmas of Justice.

We doubt if there ever happened a more melancholy instance of what is termed "judicial murder" than the famous case of Eliza Fenning. The tragic history of that unhappy young woman, though well remembered by old Londoners, is probably forgotten, or at least but little known, in the United States. Eliza Fenning was a fair girl of twenty-two, of more than usual intelligence for one of her class, bright, coquettish, but well-disposed and amiable. The daughter of a poor couple who dwelt in High Holborn, on the very spot where Day & Martin's blacking establishment now stands, she was employed as cook in the family of a Mr. Turner, a law-stationer in Chancery Lane. That family consisted of the Turners, man and wife, two apprentices named Gadsden and King, Sarah Peer, a housemaid, and Eliza Fenning, the cook. One day the father of Mr. Turner went to his son's house to dinner, and Mrs. Turner ordered Eliza to make some yeast dumplings. When dinner-time came the three Turners sat down at table, and began to discuss the savory dish. The dumplings had scarcely been tasted, however, when all three were seized with sharp and agonizing pains. The dish was taken out into the kitchen, and there Gadsden, one of the apprentices, partook of it, and also fell violently ill. Eliza herself ate of the dish, and was attacked by the same strange symptoms. The apprentice King, and the maid, who had dined earlier, did not taste the dumplings, and were not ill.

The physician who was called declared the symptoms of the sufferers to be those of poisoning by arsenic. Then every component part of the dish of dumplings was examined. It was clear that the poison was not in the sauce, of which the elder Turner had not partaken. Neither was it in the flour, for a pie-crust made of the same flour had been eaten by King and Peer with impunity. Some dough of which the dumplings were made was examined, and poison discovered therein. It appears that Turner used arsenic for killing rats, and was in the habit of leaving it carelessly in the open drawer.

Suspicion fell at once upon Eliza Fenning, and she was arrested and arraigned on a charge of attempting to poison the Turners. From the first she earnestly protested her innocence. It was proved that she and she alone had mixed and made the dumplings; the circumstantial evidence went to show that no one else could have had access to them until they were served upon the table. She had been in the kitchen all the time they were there, and most of the time alone. Here, then, was proved opportunity. It was shown that when the apprentice Gadsden was on the point of eating some of the dumplings, Eliza urged him not to do so, saying they were cold and heavy. It was in evidence that Eliza had not taken the poisoned food until she had observed its effect on others, and it was thence inferred that she either took it to conceal her crime, or with a suicidal design. It moreover appeared that Eliza's statements about the matter were inconsistent, contradictory, and in some instances untrue. She declared that the poison must be in the milk, and not in the dumplings. Now, the milk had been fetched by Sarah Peer. It was thence inferred that Eliza was trying to divert suspicion from herself to her fellow-servant. The analysis proved conclusively that the arsenic was in the dumplings, and not in the milk. To further disprove the presumption of innocence raised by her eating herself of the poisoned food, it was shown that she had shortly before had a hearty meal off a beefsteak pie, and therefore was not likely to have eaten the "cold and heavy" dumplings, as she described them to Gadsden, because she was hungry. Having tried in vain to persuade people that the poison was in the milk, she declared that it was in the yeast. The yeast was proved by analysis to be perfectly pure.

Here, then, was a group of important circumstantial elements. Opportunity was proved, so was an instrument (the arsenic) at hand in a drawer to which she had free access, and a desire betrayed to conceal the crime by diverting suspicion to another, and by telling untruths. Upon the evidence as we have sketched it, Eliza Fenning was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to death. The case, however, created so wide-spread an agitation in the public mind that justice hesitated to execute its fatal decree. The utter absence of a conceivable motive was a serious flaw in the case. Why should the light-hearted, amiable young girl, whose worst-known fault was her coquetry with the apprentices, poison a whole family? The great Irish advocate Curran, then in the height of his fame, exclaimed, in burning eloquence, against the horrible cruelty of her fate. She was reprieved for three months, in the hope that new evidence would transpire to save her. None was forthcoming. She was executed amid the greatest excitement throughout the metropolis; and on a warm July day she was borne, amid the sorrowing faces of ten thousand spectators, and her pall upheld by six young girls robed in white, from her humble home to the graveyard of the Foundling Hospital. One who lived amid those scenes wrote, long after: "Poor Eliza Fenning! So young, so fair, so innocent! Cut down even in the morning, with all life's brightness only in its dawn! Little did it profit thee that a city mourned over thy early grave, and that the most eloquent of men did justice to thy memory!"

For more than half a century the guilt or innocence of Eliza Fenning was a disputed point. Then the confession of the real murderer came out, and her innocence was established beyond a doubt.

The story of the Danish pastor, Soren Qvist, is one of the most touchingly tragic in judicial records; and once more exemplifies Paul Feval's complaint that justice is sometimes too quick to seize upon appearances, and neglect the supposition of fabricated evidence. Soren was a clergyman of middle age, settled over a small, primitive parish in Jutland. Pure and irreproachable in character, genial, generous, and devout, he was cursed with a fiery and ungovernable temper; yet he was universally revered, and varied his pastoral cares, as is not infrequent in Scandinavian countries, by cultivating a modest farm. He had a daughter gentle and comely. A farmer in a neighboring village, one Morten Bruns, well off but of bad reputation, sought this daughter in marriage, but was rejected both by her and by her pastor. Soon after a brother of his, Niels Bruns, entered the pastor's service as a farm-hand. Niels was lazy, imprudent, and quarrelsome, and frequent altercations occurred between him and his master. One day Soren found the man idling in the garden. A quarrel ensued, when the pastor, his hot temper getting the better of him, struck Niels several times with a spade, saying, "I will beat thee, dog, until thou liest dead at my feet!" The man then jumped up and ran off into the woods, and was not seen again. The rejected suitor, Morten, after his brother had thus mysteriously disappeared, boldly charged the pastor with the crime, and offered to produce convincing proofs of the fact. Soren was therefore arrested, when the following evidence was arrayed against him. A man testified that, on the night after the quarrel, he saw the parson, in his green dressing-gown and white night-cap, digging in the garden; and it was also proved that, search having been made in the garden, a body had been unearthed, undoubtedly that of Niels, with his clothes and ear-rings upon it. A boy also testified not only to having heard Soren repeatedly threaten to kill Niels, but to having seen the parson go out into the garden on the fatal night, in his green dressing-gown and night-cap. Still stronger evidence was produced to the effect that the parson had been seen, in his dressing-gown and night-cap, carrying a heavy sack from the wood near by to fasten the corpse of murder on the pastor, in revenge for the rejection of his suit. A body had been disinterred and dressed in Niel's clothes; the dressing-gown and night-cap had been abstracted, used as we have seen, and replaced; Morten, dressed in them, had brought the corpse in the sack, and buried it in the garden; and then, his plot accomplished, had given Niels a purse and bid him begone, and not to return, or his life should answer for it. Niels had kept out of the way till Morten's death, and had now returned with this terrible tale.—GUSTAVUS M. TOWLE in *Appletons' Journal.*

THE OLD "CONSTITUTION."—As many of our readers are aware, it is proposed to have the old "Constitution" thoroughly repaired and refitted, as nearly as can be, in her old-time style, for the Centennial, when she is to be fully equipped, officered and manned, and thus to form a "big show." The great attractions of the "big show" will be her wooden walls, and the old-fashioned costumes of the "tars of the period." There she goes!" to go up from those assembled. After moving slowly smoothly about half her length, she stuck, causing considerable delay. The difficulty was finally overcome, and the famous vessel was firmly settled on her dock. The work upon her is to be under the direction of Naval Constructor Hart, whose grandfather was her original builder, and whose father superintended the rebuilding in 1813.

THERE will be three hundred wild, wicked-eyed, scalp-yielding, entrail-eating, long-haired, blanketed Indians camped upon the Centennial grounds, and a million foreigners will view for the first time that strange, weird, and seemingly mythical being, who has in years past been to them only a character in romance and story.—*Philadelphia Item.*

FIRMNESS, both in suffering and exertion, is a character which I would wish to possess. I have always despised the whining yelp of complaint, and the cowardly, feeble resolve.—*Burns.*

Earnings of Journalists.

Mention has already been made of the salaries paid to popular comic singers, the figures in one instance going as high as $250 a week. I won't attempt any comparison between the work of a comic singer and that of a first-class journalist, but it does seem rather odd that a vulgar fellow at the footlights should earn a great deal more money than a score of public opinion. Whitelaw Reid is said to get $10,000 a year, and this, I believe, is the largest editorial salary paid in the United States. There are rumors that Mr. Reid will soon lose his place, but thus far they are only rumors, and probably do not deserve much attention. Mr. Jennings, of the *Times*, likewise said to be on the point of decapitation, also receives a large salary, and a few other leading journalists may be put on the list of well-paid writers. But when half-a-dozen are named the list of such writers is exhausted. The highest salary paid on the *Herald* is $5,000, which the managing editor receives. The *Herald* pays liberally for special news, but its salary rate is no higher than that of my other leading paper. The *Times, Tribune* and *World* are managed with close economy in all departments below the editorial and every unnecessary thing as waste is allowed. The average salary of good editorial writers, taking the New York press all through, does not exceed $2,500. Reporters can hardly be said to average above $20 a week, and there are scores of reporters in New York who cannot make over $15 a week the year round. The *Post* and the *Graphic* are the only afternoon papers which deal liberally with writers, and the *Graphic* is a good deal ahead of the *Post* in this respect. The editor, Mr. Croly, is one of the few New York journalists who sympathize with struggling writers and give them whatever encouragement they can. On the whole, there are few professions in which men of moderate talent cannot do better than they can in journalism. Those who get into the first editorial rank get what may be called a fair compensation for their labor, but rarely a large one. The great body of newspaper men, however, have to remain below and content themselves with the wages of a good clerk or mechanic.

Grandeur of the Deposed King of Oude.

Kings out of business are usually an unhappy set, and the deposed King of Oude, who held sway in India before England took possession, appears to be no exception to the rule. The palace and grounds provided for the deposed monarch by the British Government extend one mile on the river's bank by a half-mile with a width of about one-eighth of a mile. There is the main palace nearly in the centre with smaller palaces along there; there is a long line of mosques; there are a hundred or more small houses along the street side, occupied by the King's retainers, numbering 400 in all; there are fountains and pagodas and beautiful structures on the grounds inside; there is a large pigeon-house for the flock of more than a thousand of these birds, which are trained to fly in one direction and another as their keeper waves his flag; there are walks, lawns and gardens artistically laid out, with a wonderful show of ornamental trees, growing fruit and beautiful flowers. For a distance of a mile there is this exhibition of garden culture in varied forms of artistic skill and magnificent effects. The snake pagoda is a curiosity. Every variety of poisonous reptiles, hundreds of them, are seen through glass crawling and coiling themselves throughout every section of this curious structure which heathen taste and ingenuity devised. The King of Oude is really a prisoner held in state. He is granted an allowance of $120,000 a year by the British Government. He spends all that, and ran so deeply in debt a year ago that the government came to the relief of its prisoner, granting him several thousand pounds to liquidate his liabilities, at the same time warning his deposed majesty that he must in future try to get on with his allowance of $556 a day for the maintenance of his regal establishment. The ex-King is considerably advanced in years; is said to be discontented with his lot; is sour in temper, and, so far as he dares to do so, exhibits the deep hatred he cherishes toward Europeans and white people generally.

WE BELIEVE IN FORTUNE-TELLING.—"Do you believe in fortune-telling?" asks a young correspondent. Yes, certainly we do, and practice it, too. We give you like a few trials of our skill! Well, then, give attention. When a boy with black hair and eyes always tells the truth, he will be believed and respected as long as he lives, and as a rule will always prefer to keep him alive, he will stand a good chance to arrive at old age. A girl with brown hair and blue eyes, who obeys her parents, is good tempered and industrious, will have many admirers, particularly among sensible men, and she will therefore be in the way of getting a good husband. If a girl with rosy cheeks and curly hair will avoid tight lacing, tight dresses, too many nice things to eat, will take plenty of exercise in the open air, and keep good natured, she will probably be a good looking and happy lady, and if she obtains a good education, she will be a fit wife for a Governor or President. In all these cases the hair and eyes are of no great importance, but the other requirements must be strictly observed to secure the good fortune to come out right.

THE following is an extract from a lately-issued report of the government inspectors of factories in England:

"The women are in many cases absolute slaves to their husbands; and it is a common thing for idle, lazy young lads to look out for skilled, industrious wives, in order to obtain an easy life.' The toil is hard and unfeminine, and the so-called fairer sex are obliged to allow their children so long as he can get money wherewith to gratify his own degraded tastes. The feminine feeling on this subject was well expressed by one woman, who approached the subject with the words: 'I say, master, I wish you would make my man do a little more work, and me less.' It was her fate to keep her husband and 'find him money to drink.'"

The Children.

Parke Goodwin made a little speech at a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and paid the following compliment to Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Said he: "We have all of us of late years delighted to honor and bless one of our fellow-citizens, who, if the horses had votes, like the greater brutes who misuse them, and could hold conventions, would nominate him not for a first, a second, or a third term only, but for perpetual President. [Laughter.] His defense of the poor dumb animal, who can utter no complaints, and cannot even express their gratitude, (if they could, what a universal neigh, meaning aye, would greet a vote of thanks!) [Laughter.] has touched every feeling heart. For the children, while they are greater, are as helpless as the animals. Their feelings are keener, their suffering more poignant, the consequences of what they are and are to be infinitely more important. In each little squalid figure that we see in the gutter sprawls the future citizen; in each little plaintive girl face, so old before its time, is the mother of the future citizen; in each lies infinite potencies of good and evil—usefulness, honor, purity, and the blessings of whole generations; or worthlessness, disgrace, putridity of body and mind, and the curses of long ages to come."

CURE FOR CROUP.—A Kansas lady gives the following cure for croup, which she vouches for as reliable. She has had much experience with a child always troubled with croup—had tried hive sirup, goose grease and scores of other remedies, and finds the following better than all:

Take of honey one tablespoonful, pulverized alum one-half teaspoonful, saleratus, one and one-half teaspoonful, and one-half the white of an egg. Beat all to a cream and give one fourth teaspoonful. This will be enough to give relief if taken as soon as the first symptoms of croup appear, which is a hoarse cough, the horror of which can be realized only by those who have heard it, and have watched night after night with a child sick with croup. If it has become necessary to vomit the child, give one teaspoonful, and if the case is a stubborn one repeat the dose in half an hour. In an extreme case, when this remedy has not been applied soon enough, she recommends to take a piece of flannel large enough to cover the throat and lungs and saturate it with fresh lard and wet it with camphor, then warm it and apply. This will relieve the hoarse breathing in a very few moments. If given in time no outward application will be necessary.

HOW TO CLEAN BLANKETS.—Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved put in a pair of blankets and let them remain there over night. Next rub them out and immediately put the two waters and hang them to dry. Do not wring them. This recipe will also apply to the washing of all kinds of flannel and woolen goods. It is equally useful in washing lace curtains and heavy laces. Remember not to wring the article washed, and invariably use cold water.

COUGH-PLASTER.—Take of Castile soap, one ounce; lead plaster, two drachms; sal ammoniac, finely powdered, half a drachm, or one drachm of melt soap and lead plaster together, and when the mix ture is nearly cold add the sal ammoniac. This is to be spread on leather, and applied to the chest immediately after it is spread. It must be removed every twenty-four hours, otherwise the intention is lost. It is sometimes of much service in whooping-cough, asthmatic and consumptive coughs, etc.

POTATO CHIPS.—Wash and pare off the skins of two or three or more large potatoes, and when you have done this go on paring them, cutting them as thin and as evenly as possible in ribbons nearly an inch wide; throw these into boiling fat, let them take a nice light color, drain them well before the fire, and serve immediately (or they lose their crispness,) piled high on a napkin. They may be sent in with game in the third course.

A SWEETMEAT PUDDING.—Cover a dish with thin puff-paste, and lay in it freshly-candied orange, lemon and citron, one ounce each, sliced thin; beat the yolks of eight and the whites of two eggs, and mix with eight ounces of butter, warmed, but not oiled, and eight ounces of white sugar; pour the mixture on the sweetmeats, and bake an hour in a moderate oven.

BISCUIT-DROPS.—Beat up four eggs with one pound of finely-powdered loaf sugar and a small quantity of water, add the same weight of flour and some caraway seeds. Then let the consistence of a piece of white paper, and lay the mixture on in spoonfuls; sprinkle them over with fine sugar, and bake them at a moderate heat.

WASHING BLACK CALICO.—To a boiler full of strong soapsuds put two handfuls of logwood chips and let it boil one-half hour and strain. Free the garment from spots of grease and wet thoroughly. Put it into the boiler and let it boil several minutes. Rinse in clear cold water until the water is colorless.

TO TAKE OUT PITCH, PAINT, ETC.—If any of these happen to get on a garment, either linen or woolen, pour a little alcohol on the place, and let it soak in about half an hour. Then rub it gently, and you will find the alcohol has soaked out the glutinous quality, so that it will easily crumble out.

CAULIFLOWER SALAD.—Boil a cauliflower till about two-thirds done; let it get cold, then break it in branches, lay them neatly in a dish, adding salt, pepper, oil and vinegar, and serve.

IRONMOLD.—Yellow stains, commonly called ironmold, are removed from linen by hydrochloric acid or hot solution of oxalic acid. Wash well in warm water afterward.

FRIED CAKES.—Two cupfuls sour cream, two cupfuls sour milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls soda, one cupful sugar.

Another Mammoth Cave.—Gigantic Human Skeletons.

A correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, writing from Columbia, Ky., says that a short time ago, two young men named White, while idly wandering in a large tract of wild, dense forest, in the southeastern part of our country, discovered what they suppose to be a sink-hole or fox den, and with that idea proceeded to explore it. After a little trouble in making their way through the entrance, the cave (for such it proved to be) became large enough to admit of their walking upright. They had proceeded thus in this passage probably 150 yards when they emerged into a large and picturesque gallery, the beauty and grandeur of which will rival that of the old Mammoth itself. The room, according to their calculation, is about 150 by 100 feet, and abounds in all the varieties of the stalactites and stalagmites. In the northeast corner of the first gallery (for there are five, of which I will hereafter speak), about five feet from the ground, they noticed some strange characters, or hieroglyphics, neatly carved in the wall, which, upon close examination, proved to be the head-rock of a vault. A few minutes' prying served to loosen this and disclose to view the interior of a large vault in the solid rock of about five by ten feet, which contained the remains of three human skeletons, which measure eight feet seven and a half inches, eight feet five inches, and eight feet four and three-quarter inches in length respectively. The heads were lying towards the east, each body parallel to the other. Beside them lay their weapons—what looked to be—swords, but they were so decayed that upon being touched they immediately crumbled to dust. After examining the remains closely, but finding nothing else, they closed the vault, leaving on the question as to who and from whence they are, they closed the vault, but in doing so knocked their torch out, which they had lighted before entering, leaving them in anything but a pleasant predicament. After searching some time for their lost treasure, they concluded to try to escape by feeling their way out; but in this they made the matter worse. They stated that after leaving the first large room they struck a good-sized branch, and continued following it until it forced us into another passage—the stream disappearing suddenly in a huge perpendicular gulch—which led them into another spacious hall, the size of which they believed to be quite as large as the first. Out of this second hall, in and through what they conceive to be three others similar at least in size, their way seemed to gradually ascend, until their hearts were made glad by the discovery of light ahead, and finally they emerged from their ugly confinement through a cow-stable. Mr. White and Russell's Creek, having been confined in their subterranean discovery over thirty eight hours. The whole country thereabout is rife with speculations concerning this strange discovery, and numbers of citizens will visit it as soon as the Messrs. White finish their work of rendering the entrance less difficult to pass.

BLAINE PHOTOGRAPHED.—He looks surcharged with tremendous nervous energy, so irresistibly impelling him that the steam brakes couldn't slow him down to 300 revolutions per minute. When there is nothing to work it off it seems to effervesce in boyish exuberance of spirits; or he darts hither and thither across the hall, up and down the aisles, or through the lobby, with incessant activity. The physical air is that of a man intent upon overtaking to-morrow, and driving ahead at such a tremendous speed that nobody would be surprised if he did it. Physically he is a splendid type of manhood; of medium height, stature; straight as a Maine pine; broad-shouldered, and of stalwart, muscular frame; a trifle stout, but with a step as quick as a boy's, and every movement as free and supple as that of a trained athlete. He has a full, high forehead; large, keen, observant eyes; nose slightly squiline, and of the sort that adds to the look of judicial-shrewdness that is imprinted on his every feature. His short-cropped beard, which half conceals his lower face, gives him an air of military precision. In speech he is rapid, but distinct in utterance, and clear in expression; makes no apparent attempt at rhetorical graces, but is forcible, pungent, and at times stirringly eloquent, while always terse, action polished, and marvelously quick at repartee.

ITALIAN VISITORS TO THE CENTENNIAL.—Some time ago a society was organized in Italy for the purpose of getting up an excursion to the Centennial Exhibition. Information has been received at the Centennial Rooms to the effect that the organization has proved very successful, and that a society has been formed under the name "Associazion Cristoforo Colombo," for the purpose of securing a large representation of the scientific and literary men and artists of Italy. They have hired a steamer to leave Genoa on the 1st of June, reaching New York on the 15th of June. The party will remain in New York until the 1st of July, in order to be in Philadelphia on the 4th. After leaving Philadelphia they will visit Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, across Lake Ontario, down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, to Boston, and thence to New York. The trip will occupy ninety days, and will cost each member of the party 1,200 francs. The applications for passage on the steamer have been so numerous that it has been found necessary to secure another steamer.

THE Staunton *Vindicator's* composition on the ground hog: "The ground hog was out Wednesday. He saw his shadow. He ran back in his hole. There will be awful weather for the next six weeks. Many persons will damn the ground hog. But he will not care. He is in his hole. If a person is safe in his hole he does not care how much cursing goes on outside. It is the same with ground hogs as with grown persons."

Incidents of Life in Paris.

Two well-known Parisians, who are now independent of fortune, but who were once her slaves, stopped a few evenings since in front of the ticket office of the vaudeville; both were embarrassed. One said: "How stupid I am! Would you believe it, I have come out without my purse! Tell me other replied: "Well, I am in still worse plight—I have just paid the last cent I had." The former smiled: "What ungrateful dogs we are! Prosperity has made us forget our old, our best friend—the pawnbroker's shop is round the corner—we both have our watches."

A diner-out says that three evenings since he went to dine with some new acquaintances. It was his first invitation to their house. He entered the mansion just as the neighboring clock was striking the hour appointed for dinner time. As he put his foot on the first step of the staircase he heard loud words, screams, tumult—and before he could pick up his ears, down came a tureen of soup, rolling, tumbling, bounding, breaking, rattling, clattering, distributing its contents as a great carrots, parsnips, shin, rags of meat and fragments of porcelain right and left, front and back." The culinary cyclone past, he, finding himself even unstained, kept up stairs. Dinner was announced soon after he had saluted his hosts. They took seats at the table. The servant brought on a turpot. The husband said to his wife: "My angel, tell our friend the bill of fare!" She—her face wreathed in charming smiles—answered: "No, darling, that duty is the host's." He therefore easily said: "Well, I must give you warning that we have adopted the English custom. We never have soup."

A Previous Understanding.

A night or two since a chap about thirty-five years old, looking as if he had crawled out of a cave to commence life anew, entered one of the hotels in this city, and waiting at the counter until the clerk was at liberty, he asked:

"Is this a hotel?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Good thing, good beds and the most courteous attention?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said the stranger, after a long look at the railroad time table, "I suppose you don't trust?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days until something turned up?"

"No, sir."

"That's what I wanted to know. I always like to have a previous understanding about such things, for if anything makes me mad it is to have a great big black clerk jump in on me and kick me down stairs on account of my strained circumstances. Well, I'm sorry, but I'm only out of cash for a few days, and I'm in no condition to be imposed upon," said the stranger, in this respect, and consequently detract from his value. It was intended, when speaking of his knee action, to draw the conclusion that, with reasonable attention, he would make a very good feed, for we like to allude to the opinion that high actors forward cannot have as good feet if called upon to any considerable extent for their speed upon the road especially. Nor must we forget to say that the disposition of this horse, which is an important point to mention, is perfection—there is no other word that fully expresses it. He is remarkably affectionate, and enjoys very much the company of a friend; though he is a little reserved, he enjoys the chit-chat of his driver when upon the road, always polite enough to an attentive listener, and always manifesting his appreciation of kindness by a constant readiness to reciprocate in any direction his driver, by the slightest draw of the rein or word, may suggest. We doubt the Commodore will enjoy his society very much—much more than that of many loquacious acquaintances he may meet upon the road. His turf performances we will pass over, as you have in former communications been fully informed; except I will take this opportunity to say it is but a jog for Small Hopes to beat his best record, 2:26¾.

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.—Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, good limbs, and a pretty good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and lands; It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among horses and dogs. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition.

The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow—a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid and care-hardened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts do.

THE FORTUNE OF SIR A. ROTHSCHILD.—Sir Anthony Rothschild died a poor man for one of the heads of that great firm—a pauper in comparison to your Astor. To his widow he leaves £15,000 a year and his house in London; to each daughter £200,000, to revert to the firm should they die childless; to his son-in-law, a son of the late Earl of Hardwick, £50,000; his race-horses to his brother, and his landed estates to the nephew who inherits his baronetcy; to three nephews his house in Newmarket. But Sir Anthony's hospitality was profuse, his style of living magnificent, and his charity widespread and diffusive. He was also a great patron of art, and had collected valuable pictures. He was a great connoisseur in the matter of cigars, these being specially manufactured for him at Havana.—*London Letter.*

Commodore Vanderbilt's New Purchase in Horse Flesh.

William McGulgan, Jr., the driver and trainer of the horse Small Hopes, who gained such a reputation last summer, writes as follows from Jackson, Michigan, where Small Hopes was owned, to the *Turf, Field and Farm*:

Now that the notorious horse and incomparable trotter, Small Hopes, *alias* Lothair, *alias* Lapland, *alias* Westbrook, has been purchased for the stable of Commodore Vanderbilt, you will indulge his former driver and a reader of your paper in giving to the public through your columns what may be called the unwritten reminiscences of this matchless little son of Hâmbletonian. So much has been said and written about Small Hopes that, to some extent, repetition is unavoidable. As to the manner or way of going that distinguishes him, it may be said that he imitates no other horse in his style of trotting. He is perfectly balanced when in motion, and to such perfection that when trotting at his best rate he seems to be going at the greatest speed, but is not. He has a great extent, of all famous trotters; but there is a difference in the degree in which this quality distinguishes even one great performer from another, and to Small Hopes we give the credit of possessing this rare quality in the highest possible degree. His feet are perfect, which is a point of the highest importance in either turf or road horse. He has a way, peculiar to himself, in what horsemen term knee action. He lifts, swings, and places his feet with the utmost grace, and yet they go the shortest possible distance consistent with ease to the muscles called into action. His foot strikes lightly at his greatest speed; possessing remarkable elasticity of action, he steals along over the ground at a pace without any apparent effort on his action. His stride is as regular and steady as the beat of a chronometer, and so great is his control over his feet and limbs that he never yet has made a false take with them resulting in their slightest injury. He does not wear a boot of any description. At Boston, however, he was booted in every way to perfect his disposition. With or without a check he handles alike. All of your readers understand that many speedy trotters are of no value for road purposes. This horse, however, is perfect, too, as a roadster—a twenty-pound easy pull will always control him; his various rates on the road may be gauged by the driver. He jogs elegantly at all rates of speed, and it is the same at all times, no matter what rate of speed he is going. He resembles Dexter in the weave of his nose when in action. It, like the vibrator of a pendulum, makes one in the only not 'Jack for' Dexter in this respect; and consequently this peculiarity should detract from his value. It was intended, when speaking of his knee action, to draw the conclusion that, with reasonable attention, he would make a very good feed, for we like to allude to the opinion that high actors forward cannot have as good feet if called upon to any considerable extent for their speed upon the road especially. Nor must we forget to say that the disposition of this horse, which is an important point to mention, is perfection—there is no other word that fully expresses it. He is remarkably affectionate, and enjoys very much the company of a friend; though he is a little reserved, he enjoys the chit-chat of his driver when upon the road, always polite enough to an attentive listener, and always manifesting his appreciation of kindness by a constant readiness to reciprocate in any direction his driver, by the slightest draw of the rein or word, may suggest. We doubt the Commodore will enjoy his society very much—much more than that of many loquacious acquaintances he may meet upon the road. His turf performances we will pass over, as you have in former communications been fully informed; except I will take this opportunity to say it is but a jog for Small Hopes to beat his best record, 2:26¾.

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.—Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, good limbs, and a pretty good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and lands; It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among horses and dogs. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition.

The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow—a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid and care-hardened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts do.

THE FORTUNE OF SIR A. ROTHSCHILD.—Sir Anthony Rothschild died a poor man for one of the heads of that great firm—a pauper in comparison to your Astor. To his widow he leaves £15,000 a year and his house in London; to each daughter £200,000, to revert to the firm should they die childless; to his son-in-law, a son of the late Earl of Hardwick, £50,000; his race-horses to his brother, and his landed estates to the nephew who inherits his baronetcy; to three nephews his house in Newmarket. But Sir Anthony's hospitality was profuse, his style of living magnificent, and his charity widespread and diffusive. He was also a great patron of art, and had collected valuable pictures. He was a great connoisseur in the matter of cigars, these being specially manufactured for him at Havana.—*London Letter.*

Now the Brooklyn Bs are busy buzzing.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

TREES.—During a recent walk upon the hill we were much pleased to note among other evidences of improvement the growing taste for planting and cultivating trees as a means of beautifying the homes of quite a number of the residents. The estimation in which trees are held would constitute a very fair test not only of the taste, but of the elevation of sentiment and thought with which an individual or a people are endowed. The groves were God's first temples and they have always been associated with some of the loftiest sentiments and noblest aspirations of mankind. There is something in the presence of trees which inspires loftiness of thought, and we verily believe it is harder for a person to lapse into meanness, or give way to groveling instincts when surrounded by these silent monitors of nature than amid the hard environments of a treeless town or a barren and unadorned demesne. A home embellished with trees and shrubbery and flowers presents its own certificate of the character of its people, and continually exerts a civilizing and refining influence upon them. A child brought up in such a home, especially among ancestral trees which spread their boughs abroad in perpetual benediction, will expand with a fuller and purer life and have higher sentiments and aspirations than one who is encircled by barrenness and desolation. Trees are objects of love and veneration as no other inanimate thing can be. How many memories of childhood and tender associations of our riper years gather around the trunks or whisper among the branches of well-remembered trees. They are landmarks in our lives, and seem almost like friends who have shared in our experiences. We recognize them with joy as we go back to places long ago familiar, and it seems almost as though the recognition and the joy were mutual as they wave a rustling welcome.

SOME of the party organs are taking pains to show that General Belknap never was a Republican, although it is admitted that he has acted [illegible] party [illegible] assumed to have been to secure a personal advancement. This is very small business, and as a device to save the party from reproach will hardly serve. General Belknap was the same kind of a Republican before and since the war that General Grant and many other prominent men of the party were, and it will hardly pay at this late day to go into the record on that subject. We do not think the Republican party should be held responsible for General Belknap's conduct, but the attempt to avoid it on the ground that he was a Democrat is sheer impudence.

THE World suggests the following as a plain and rational device for a grand national banner which should be hung out in front of the entrance to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, to mark the progress which we have made in one hundred years of existence as a united people:

The spirit of 1776—I am not a rich man but, poor as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me.—Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, to the British Commissioners.

The spirit of 1876—My wife must have diamonds and lace enough to shine at Long Branch and Washington. Pay me, therefore, $10,000 down and $6,000 a year, and you shall have the exclusive right to sell supplies to the soldiers of the United States on the frontier at your own rates. —William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, to a post-trader at Fort Sill.

IN a stray newspaper paragraph we find the following extract from a speech of Thomas H. Benton, made as long ago as 1831, on paper money and the laboring classes:

If I were going to establish a workingman's party it should be on the basis of hard money—a hard-money party against a paper-money party. Paper-money banks tend to aggravate the inequality of fortunes, to make the rich richer, the poor poorer, to multiply nabobs and paupers. Paper money is injurious to the laboring classes because they receive no favors, and the price of the property they wish to acquire is raised to the paper maximum, while wages remain at the specie minimum.

It is the same story to-day. Let the worgingmen ponder these words.

THE New York Herald finds that of 98 Republican newspapers which have declared for Presidential preferences, 20 support Blaine, 19 Conkling, 16 Bristow, 10 Hayes, 3 Grant and 30 scattering. Of 51 Democratic and Independent journals, 17 are for Hendricks, 9 for Bayard, 8 for Thurman, 6 for Tilden, 4 for Hancock and 7 scattering, one of the latter running Charles Francis Adams.

The Metric System.

The metric system of weights and measures had its origin in France during the revolution. In the year 1790, a time when all regard for the institutions of the past was repudiated, the French government resolved to introduce a new system; and in the following year appointed a commission, nominated by the Academy of Sciences, to prepare it. The first work of the commission was to select a standard of lengths from which the system of units adopted might be readily restored, if from any cause the original unit should be lost. The standard adopted was a quadrant of the earth's meridian, and the ten-millionth part of this was taken as the unit of length. This ten-millionth part they called a "metric," and from the word metric the system derives its name. The metric system is decimal in scale, and commends itself by its simplicity, convenience and cosmopolitan character. Its use was authorized in the United States by Act of Congress in the year 1866, but no effort has been made to make its use general.

We are glad to see that our exchanges, both technical and popular, are discussing, with renewed interest, the expediency of its general introduction. The majority are in favor of the movement, and we may reasonably hope, therefore, to see it introduced in the near future. Why may not this Centennial year have the credit of so sensible a reform added to its other prospective honors and glories? It would be a good preparation for the general introduction of the new system to furnish examples of the measures and weights in a cheap form, and so far as possible in combination with those in ordinary use. In the case of the linear measures this could be readily done; and we believe that the first maker of yard-sticks and foot-rules who shall put the decimal measures on one edge or side of these (and to do this would add but little to the cost of manufacture) will soon find his goods in great demand. The same may be said, too, of Centigrade thermometers, which ought by this time to be in everyday use, both in the office and in the household. Why does not some manufacturer put the Centigrade scale on his thermometers beside the Fahrenheit scale, the two on opposite sides of the tube? [illegible] will amply remunerate the maker who shall put such instruments into the market at the same price he now charges for the ordinary Fahrenheits.

Let the people be made familiar with the metric system by means of these cheap practical models, and the day of its general adoption, we venture to predict, will be materially hastened. Let the children in our public schools be thoroughly instructed in the metric system so that they may be early familiarized with its denominations and values, and not unprepared for the change that will follow when the decimal system supersedes the clumsy system now in use.

Correspondence.

For the PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.]

NEW DUNGENESS, March 23, 1876.

Winter seems to have forgotten that he has been here already, and has come back to make sure. We have had snow, rain and blow, but it has not kept our citizens from enjoying themselves.

The Good Templars of this place gave a social party and dance on the 17th for the purpose of raising money to liquidate their debt. The ball commenced rolling about 7 1-2 o'clock P. M., when some good singing and music was rendered, after which came the supper in which all, old and young, participated as a matter of course. Next came the grab bag, from which may be had anything that you might wish for. Here you would get a $5.00 ring for 25 cents; next came the post-office, where all who wished could get a letter for 25 cents. When the company was tired of all these things, part retired to the lower hall, where dancing became the order of the night, and the remainder wended their way home. On the whole, all were well satisfied, and the society realized the sum of $60 when all expenses were paid.

I might say that this society is threatening to become quite strong, and it is hoped will do much good. They have now a fine hall, two stories high, and are nearly out of debt.

Quite a sad catastrophe has occurred lately at this place. The Railroad Band, on which we placed so much hope, is no more. It has "busted," and now the weary workman has to bear his hard lot without any of the soothing strains so often heard here before. It is hoped that the Band will shortly start up again.

There is quite an excitement here at present on account of the Indians getting ready to go to war with the Indians from the other side. It appears that some of the Clallam Indians killed a Cowhican chief, and the relations of the Chief are coming to have revenge. The Neah Bay Indians are expected up here to take part in the fun.

Mr. George Sterning and family, of your city, are down here. Mr. Sterning has in contemplation the erection of a barn upon his farm here, and is already in the receipt of a cargo of lumber for that purpose.

The schooner Mist belonging to Messrs. Bartlett & Abernethy was blown ashore on Dungeness spit during the night of the 22d, and she has not been gotten off as yet. A. Z.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph and Mail.

Gold, in New York on the 29th inst., 114 1-8@1-4.

The new postage bill provides that the rate for third-class mail matter shall be one cent per ounce for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two cents per ounce for any distance over that. The amended bill also provides that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage for any distance at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part.

Treasurer New has withheld for the present his resignation at the request of the President and Bristow.

The famous stallion Hambletonian died at Chester on the 27th, aged 28 years. He was the sire of the most valuable trotting stock in the country

Thomas W. Piper, who murdered little Mabel Young in a church belfry at Boston, last May, has been sentenced to be hung.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to give a national charter to build a railroad from the Black Hills to Portland, Oregon, to be completed within 15 years.

The steamship Great Western went ashore on the Long Island coast on the 28th inst. A total loss. No lives lost.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt in San Francisco on the 25th.

The Oceanica arrived at San Francisco on the 26th from China and Japan, bringing in the steerage 846 Chinamen and 51 Japanese.

The Chinese companies of this coast will employ lobby influence at Washington to oppose contemplated anti Chinese measures.

A Washington dispatch of the 25th says that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is in trouble again with the postoffice department concerning the China subsidy. It seems that this subsidy was payable for the entire service by American ships, and that by the sale of the Shanghai line to the Japanese Government it is no longer able to perform its contract, and Postmaster General Jewell has stopped the further payments of the subsidy. The matter is to be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, but the impression is that Jewell's position will be maintained.

The examination of the affairs of the Surveyor-General's office in San Francisco is still going on before the land monopoly committee. The evidence shows great looseness in the conduct of the office.

An attempt is being made in San Francisco to form an anti-Coolie vigilance committee.

In the California Senate a bill was introduced [illegible] for an appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses of a delegation to Washington to urge a modification of the Burlingame treaty in reference to Chinese immigration.

The statement published that the papers and records of the California Independent central committee had been turned over to the Republican party turns out to be false.

The freedmen's monument to President Lincoln will be dedicated on the 14th of April next. The subscription for erecting this monument was started by an old black woman of Marietta, Ohio, on the morning after the assassination, by a contribution of five dollars.

Mr. Villard, agent of the German bondholders of the Oregon and California Railroad, is now in Oregon reorganizing the company. He says about eleven millions of dollars of stock is held in Germany in the Oregon Central road. No bonds have yet been issued, certain bankers in Germany and in England, whom he represented having furnished the money for the road thus far. Two years ago the bondholders failed to get more than one-third of the interest due on bonds, and so made a contract with Mr. Holladay which set forth that he was to pay them $50,000 per year, payments to be made semi-annually, in case the road did not pay them 2½ per cent. This the road failed to do, and so the payment of the money mentioned devolved on Mr. Holladay. He made only one payment, the first due, of $25,000, and failed to make any afterward. Mr. Villard will be assisted in the work of reorganization by the railroad engineer, who was sent out to Oregon from Germany some two years ago. With regard to the steamship line there will be no change further than adding two new steamers this summer.

The Governor of California on the 23d inst signed the bill to punish wife beaters by public whipping.

After an animated debate in the House of Commons the royal titles bill making Queen Victoria Empress of India, passed its reading. The vote was 207 for the bill, 134 against.

The Montana legislature before closing passed an act granting a subsidy of three million dollars to the Northern Pacific Railway. But the people do not mean to submit to it and a protest against any taxation for the purpose of raising that sum of money or any other sum for the N. P. R. R. is being numerously signed.

The City of Peking on her last trip to San Francisco brought about 1,017 more Chinamen to our hospitable shores. The whole steerage accomodation of all steamers sailing from China for the next six months has been contracted for by the importers of coolies.

The Pirate "Shenandoah."

The following is a synopsis of a letter written by E. F. Nye, a New Bedford whaling captain, to a San Francisco paper in view of the appointment of Waddell to the command of she City of San Francisco:

"I am highly pleased to know that you are making it hot for Pirate Waddell. He is nothing better than a pirate, and is guilty of piracy and arson in any way that you look at his doings. I was a prisoner on board of the Shenandoah 28 days, and at the time she made her first captures in June 1865, (the ship Wm. Thompson and bark Euphrates, of New Bedford) I had San Francisco and Honolulu papers which contained full accounts of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, and the assassination and death of Lincoln. This was all known to Waddell and his officers, but to use his own words he "would make New England suffer." He had a particular spite against New England. . . . The shipmasters, merchants and sea-faring men of this State are astonished at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for employing rebels when so many good and loyal men can be had to man their ships, men as well qualified as those rebels and pirates that took an active part in destroying the commerce of their country ten years ago. I hope the Pacific Mail will never get another dollar from our government by way of subsidy or even carrying the mails, as long as they employ such men as Waddell and Lynch to navigate their ships."

Mrs. Belknap.

This lady, who has been a central figure of late, is the General's third wife, and thoroughly known in Washington as the gayest and most fashionable lady of the season just gone by. Her equipage and toilets have vied with all. She has been an object of admiration since first she came to Washington six years ago to visit her sister, the former wife of Gen. Belknap. She is five feet six inches high, with a well developed form and graceful carriage. Her features are regular, her complexion clear and fair, her hair is black, and her eyes black and very bright; she is also remarkably witty and vivacious. She is a daughter of Dr. Tomlinson, of Harrrodsburg, Ky., where herself and sisters have always been noted as the reigning belles and beauties of their native State. Mrs. Belknap has always displayed great richness in dress, generally patronizing Worth, the great Parisian man dressmaker. She would look equally lovely, whether attired in pale rose-colored silk, with soft creamy lace, or torquois blue silk with long garlands of flowers trimming the low corsage and short sleeves, or with an ablier and train of ivory tinted silk trimmed with fringe, or even in her carriage costumes, one of black velvet and lace another of blue velvet trimmed with bands of pheasant's feathers. Her foot is the smallest in Washington, she wearing number one and a half shoes. Slippers and boots of satin for these dainty feet always came from Paris. The jewels she most frequently wore were a string of large pearls around her neck, with a beautiful pendant of diamonds and two solitaire drops for each ear, with an aigrette of diamonds as the only ornament ever worn on her shapely head.

The New York Herald puts some leading questions to the President. It asks him to inquire into the New Mexico stores and see how much money one of the Deuts has made out of the soldiers. Let him ask Babcock how much his relatives make out of Fort Wallace. Then let him send for his own brother and question him about the money that was made in the Sioux country by starving squaws and children.

The following vessels have sailed for this port: The Montana on the 20th; the Gen. Butler on the 27th, and the Adelaide Cooper and Columbia on the 28th.

BORN.

SMITH.—At Port Discovery, March 27th, to the wife of James A. Smith, a son.

NOTICE.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

JOHN H. WOODLEY has placed in my hands a number of accounts which are indebted to him with positive orders to collect.

Now, gentlemen, I will give you until April 20th, 1876, to call and settle your accounts, but if not paid then, I shall invoke the power of the Courts.

All persons having baggage at Woodley's Hotel must redeem the same on or before April 20th, or the same will be sold to pay charges.

H. W. SMITH, Att'y, &c.

Port Townsend, March 25, 1876. 6-1d

Plows! Plows!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

JOHN DERE MOLINE STEEL PLOWS

JUST ARRIVED AND

For sale Cheap by

6-4w E. S. FOWLER & CO.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A

COUNTY JAIL

For Jefferson County, W. T., will be received at the County Auditor's Office, at Port Townsend, until Monday, May 1st, 1876, at 12 o'clock M. Plan and specifications may be seen at said Auditor's office, and all information relating thereto obtained.

Proposals to be opened by the County Commissioners of said County, at their May meeting, 1876, and the right to reject any and all proposals reserved by said Commissioners.

Per order County Commissioners Jefferson County, W. T.

JAMES SEAVEY, Auditor.

6-4d

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Collector and Conveyancer,

Houses to rent, money loaned, and taxes paid for non residents.

Homestead and pre-emption papers prepared, and titles to claims searched.

Anything and everything bought and sold.

☞ It will be to the advantage of parties buying, selling, or renting to first consult me by letter, or at my office, at

Port Townsend, W. T.

1776. 1876.

GRAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION!

—ON THE—

FOURTH OF JULY,

—AT—

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

At Sunrise a Salute of 21 guns.

At 9 o'clock Boat and Canoe Races for purses.

At 10:30 A. M. a procession will be formed at the Masonic Hall under direction of Capt. G. H. Burton, Chief Marshal, in the following order:

Port Townsend Brass Band.
Port Townsend Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M.
Strict Observance Lodge No. 23, F. and A. M.
Jefferson Lodge No. 12, Order of Good Templars.
Washnell Tribe No. 3, Imp. O. of R. M.
Clalam Tribe No. 2, Imp. O. of R. M.
Chemakum Tribe No. 1, Imp. O. of R. M.
School Children.
Officers and Soldiers of the U. S. Army.
Officers and seamen of the U. S. Marine service.
Invited Guests.
Citizens generally.

The procession will leave the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock A. M. and proceed to a place on the hill selected for the purpose.

At 12 M. a grand salute of 21 guns.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence by D. W. Smith.
Oration by Hon. ——
After the oration the procession will form and march back to the Masonic Hall and disband.

At 2 o'clock P. M. horse-racing for a purse.
Foot races for a purse.
Wheelbarrow and sack races for a purse.
Salute at sundown of 21 guns.

The whole to conclude with a

GRAND CENTENNIAL BALL At Fowler's Hall.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

A. F. Learned, Sigmund Waterman, Horace Tucker, Capt. Jas. M. Selden.

COMMITTEES OF INVITATIONS:

VICTORIA.—Doctor J. W. Powell, Hon. David Eckstein, H. L. Tibbals, D. W. Higgins.

PORT TOWNSEND.—H. A. Webster, L. B. Hastings, O. F. Gerrish, S. I. Katz, Capt. J. M. Selden.

PORT DISCOVERY.—C. E. P. Wood, Andrew Waymouth.

DUNGENESS.—Edward Pitcher, Richard McDonald, John Morris.

SAN JUAN.—James McKenna, I. Katz.

WHIDBY ISLAND.—G. O. Haller, R. C. Hill.

PORT LUDLOW.—George W. Harris, Frank Bowers, Frank Harris.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Chas. Gerrish, L. B. Hastings, Jr., Wm. Katz, Frank Bartlett.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Sigmund Waterman, Frank Hastings, John T. Norris, David Littlefield, J. W. Keene, Wm. Korter.

THE BEST MUSIC IN THE TERRITORY

will be employed for this occasion, and no efforts will be spared to make this one of the grandest and most successful Balls ever given in Washington Territory

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

Supper will be prepared by J. J. Hunt.

Tickets, Including Supper.....$5.00

FOR SALE AT

Rothschild & Co.'s, Waterman & Katz's and E. S. Fowler & Co.'s.

WM. H. H. LEARNED, Ch'n Ex. Committee.

D. W. SMITH, Secretary. 6-1d

JEWELRY!

THE LARGEST

—AND—

Best Selected Stock

—OF—

JEWELRY

ON PUGET SOUND.

CONSISTING IN PART OF ELGIN AND Waltham Gold and Silver Watches.

Ladies' American and Swiss Watches.

Gents' heavy Gold and Silver Chains.

Ladies' Opera Chains, Necklaces, Lockets

Ladies' sets Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Cuffpins, Rings, Charms, Studs, Collar Buttons, Emblem Pins.

Silver Ware, Diamond and Pebbled Spectacles, Clocks, and a large assortment of Musical Instruments. At

Miller's Jewelry Store,

Port Townsend, W. T.

ENGRAVING AND REPAIRING Neatly Done.

LEGAL.

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 G. SWAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, PROCTOR IN ADmiralty and Notary Public. Port Townsend, W. T.

C. M. BRADSHAW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Port Townsend, W. T

MEDICAL.

U. S. Marine Hospital.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

Port Townsend Hospital.

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

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

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

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

25-tf

HOTELS.

PALGARDNO'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 establishments most advanced in the 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.

UNITED STATES

RESTAURANT.

(Opposite Dubuque Bank, Water st.)

M. McDONALD, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS ON THE SHORTEST notice, at 25 cents each.

I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, having been in the business in California, I can guarantee satisfaction.

M. M. DONALD. 49

STEAMERS.

U. S. Mail Steamer

TEAZER,

CAPT. MUNDIE ..... PORT TOWNSEND

LEAVES PORT TOWNSEND

for Semiahmoo and way points every Tuesday.

For freight or passage apply on board.

J. C. BRITTAIN,

Proprietor.

Port Townsend, July 29, 1875.

Steam Ferry

FANNIE,

ALFRED WAITE ..... MASTER

LEAVES PORT TOWNSEND FOR Port Townsend Landing daily—

At 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

Connecting with the stage to and from Port Townsend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN P. PETERSON,

Merchant Tailor,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Gents' and Boys' Fashionable Suits.

IS PREPARED TO MAKE UP GENTS' Clothing according to the latest fashions. Special attention paid to repairing and cleaning. Terms moderate.

Has constantly on hand a lot of fine French Cloths and Cassimeres, Oregon and Mission Cassimeres, from which parties can select for themselves.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Mr. Peterson is Agent for the Celebrated

Singer Sewing Machine

Any party desiring to purchase one of these elegant machines can call and examine them at the Agent's place of business. Hemmers, Rufflers, Binders, Needles and thread kept constantly on hand. All Machines warranted for five years and sold on monthly payments, so that every family can have a Singer Machine. Full instructions how to operate the Machine will be given free.

Port Townsend, W.T.

1776. 1876.

GRAND

CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION

AT SEATTLE, W. T.,

July 4th, 1876.

THE CITIZENS OF SEATTLE HAVE determined to celebrate the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

—OF—

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

ON THE COMING FOURTH OF JULY,

And, in order to observe the day in a manner befitting the occasion, hereby extend a

CORDIAL INVITATION

To everybody throughout our Territory to join them and make it worthy of the great event.

By order of the Committee. 6-1d

Just Received

A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

C. C. BARTLETT.

New Goods!

RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS,

Which are on sale at

The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES EISENBEIS,

PROPRIETOR

Pioneer Bakery,

PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CROCKERY

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS,

Cigars, Tobacco,

WALL PAPER,

STATIONERY,

&c., &c., &c.

At C. C. Bartlett's

Puro and Unadulterated,

Below San Francisco prices, by

Waterman & Katz.

Try it and be Convinced.

25 MILCH COWS

FOR SALE,

From $25 to $40.

By M. HUNTOON.

Elk Farm, Elwah Valley, Clallam Co.

S. L. STRANGE

Is now prepared to do

Teaming and Hauling

Of all Kinds.

Will attend to Grading Streets and Lots on short notice.

Water furnished to Families & vessels

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

BY C. W. PHILBRICK.

Terms of Subscription.—$2.00 per annum in advance; six months $1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES. One inch, first insertion, $1.50; each subsequent insertion, 50 cts; yearly advertisements taken at liberal rates.

☞ All Accounts Settled Monthly. ☜

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

Authorized Agents for the Argus.

Whidby Island—JAMES WATSON, Sheriff.
Utsalady—PETER DEARIE, P.
Dungeness—Rev. Mr. MCDERMOTT.
Port Angeles—M. HUNTER.
Port Discovery—JOHN E. PUGH.
Chimacum—R. S. ROBINSON.
Port Ludlow—ISAAC HAGENS.
Fidalgo Island—WILLIAM MUNRO.
LaConner—J. J. CONNOR.
Whatcom—A. W. ENGLE.

LOCAL NEWS.

"MAN OVERBOARD!" was the cry that startled our citizens just after the steamer North Pacific left the wharf last Monday, bound for Victoria. The unfortunate man, whose name we subsequently learned was Joseph Watson, belonged to the crew of the steamer, and was engaged in putting the gangway rail in place, when the vessel, owing to the heavy swell, gave a sudden list to that side and he slipped off into the water, but with sufficient impetus to clear the wheel. The accident was witnessed from the wharf, and in less time than is consumed in writing this sketch, two boats were manned for the rescue—one from the wharf and the other from the outer. The man was battling bravely with the heavy seas that ever and anon swept over him and using his utmost endeavors to reach the shore, while the boats were being urged on by stalwart men with still more stalwart hearts. At length the first-mentioned boat, in which were Messrs Bracken, Furlong, Rollfinch and G. Fowler made up to him, and he was rescued. By this time the steamer's yawl-boat, which had been lowered, came up, and together they proceeded to the wharf, where Watson, after having partaken of some refreshment, was transferred to the latter boat and thence to the steamer which had returned for the purpose. It was fortunate indeed, that the accident happened where it did—within reach of the shore—as had it occurred at sea with such tempestuous weather, the chances for rescue would have been few, for—and it's the same old story—the steamer's boat with dilapidated wooden thole pins would most probably have given out ere the man could have been reached. Much credit is due those gentlemen who so promptly volunteered their services on behalf of the unfortunate mariner.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BOAT.—Thomas Robinson, boatman, running between this port and Whidby Island, brought the news Wednesday afternoon that the body of an unknown man had been found in Admiralty Bay on the morning of the 27th inst. lying in a skiff. The remains were clad in red-colored canvas overalls, gray flannel drawers, red inside flannel and checked plaid outside shirts, and heavy gum boots, and in the skiff was an oil-skin overcoat. He had evidently died from exposure or sudden illness. A paper was found in one of his pockets stating in substance that a man by the name of S. Anderson had entered his house and put some cloth on the walls, to which he had objected and torn it down.

MONDAY and Tuesday were not good days for dumping stock into the bay from the deck of the steamer North Pacific, as the sequel showed, for the wind was blowing fresh from the southeast and there was a heavy sea running. Nevertheless there were eight head thus slipped off of on the former and five on the latter day. The first lot were quite considerate however, and all made for the shore but the second were not so inclined, and swam in different directions, one of them even showing a disposition to go to sea. A boat was launched however in good time and succeeded after much exertion in turning them shoreward, where they were all finally secured in safety.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as we are informed by an exchange, are prepared to build their road from Tacoma to the coal fields of the Puyallup, having already arranged for the money for it, by mortgaging the Pacific Division, and a large force of Chinamen were expected last week to begin the work. This will give the Company all the odd sections north of Tacoma as far as Snohomish City, including all the coal lands. It will then own the finest and most extensive coal field on the coast.

A FEW lines received from Chimacum Valley dated the 27th inst., say: "A young man named Wm Lowe who recently came to this neighborhood from Port Ludlow for the purpose of recruiting his health which has been much impaired for the past four years, died very suddenly of heart disease to-day at the house of John Glanvil. Deceased was a native of London, Eng., and the remains were buried in the county burial ground."

OUR respected townsman, F. W. Pettygrove, Esq., has been honored by a cordial invitation extended to him from the Centennial Executive Committee of Portland, Oregon, to participate in the celebration ceremonies proposed to be held in that city on the Fourth of July next. The committee trust that he will give them "the assurance of having the founder of their city as one of their most honored guests on the occasion."

THE new schooner, Mary Parker, Captain Parker, arrived here last Friday morning from Whidby Island with 37 tons of hay, 31 of which she took up to Victoria on Saturday morning. The vessel is a staunch craft of 61½ tons register, with sharp bows and flat bottom, and is proven to be A 1 in sailing qualities. On Friday night during a heavy gale the sea so shook her that she parted her fastenings to the wharf and went ashore, but was gotten off without any damage.

WE inadvertently neglected to state last week, that among other useful as well as ornamental articles recently obtaining position in B. S. Miller's jewelry store, is an elegant and commodious safe, just from the manufactory, at Cincinnati, Ohio. It weighs 2,200 pounds, and is capable not only of withstanding fire, but all attempts at burlarizing as well.

A SOCIAL DANCE will be given at Good Templars' Hall next Monday evening in the interest of the Port Townsend Brass Band. The object is a laudable one, and deserves the countenance and support of the community generally. We trust there will be a large party in attendance.

THE steamship Gussie Telfair made this port on Saturday evening, via Victoria on her return to Portland, loaded principally with coal.

WE learn from Capt. Chas. Howard that extremely rough weather has been experienced at the Cape; he also reports that the Gussie Telfair, after getting about half way to Portland, was obliged to run back to Neah Bay for harbor on Tuesday last.

THE Gold Coin Lottery, from present appearances, will be drawn ere another issue of our paper, and we would recommend all those desirous of obtaining tickets to lose no time in that direction, as they are selling very rapidly.

JUST after going to press last week information reached us of the drowning of James Elder and Wm. Hanson, two seamen, on the 12th inst., from the schooner Joseph Perkins bound from San Francisco to Port Gamble.

THE French bark Cap Horn, Capt. A. Montet, with 372,568 feet of rough lumber, from Port Ludlow, arrived on the 29th. She is bound to Valparaiso, consigned to Anton Dominique Bordc.

THE steamer California arrived the 29th eleven days from Sitka. There is no news of importance. She is loaded principally with coal from Nanaimo for Portland, with a light freight of skins, oils, etc., from Sitka.

THE construction of another sternwheel steamer, for the Snohomish river trade, is talked of. She will be 80 feet in length, beculth of beam 19 feet, and depth of hold four feet and three-quarters, and draw, when loaded 16 inches of water.

MR. D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, of the firm of Rothschild & Co., will leave on the next trip of the Dakota for San Francisco, to purchase a stock of spring goods. Any orders forwarded to him will be promptly attended to.

THE reader will not fail to notice elsewhere, the arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July in this town. Also, the notice from Seattle respecting the celebration in that city.

THE bark Fowhattan, from Port Gamble, bound for the Sandwich Islands, with a cargo of lumber, made this port on the 18th inst., and went to sea on the 30th.

CAPT. SWIFT, of Island County was in town for several days this week, and looking remarkably well after his recent illness.

BY reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that "Sealed Proposals" for building the Jefferson County jail are now in order.

THE schooner Letitia cleared from this port on the 24th inst., for Nanaimo, loaded with 8 tons of hay, 30 barrels of flour, and quantities of bran, wheat, apples, etc.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company have transferred their agency in Victoria from Rhodes & Co., to Engelhardt & Co.

SHIP Shirley arrived here Wednesday night.

Same night ship Pride of the Port, to clear for Hastie's mill, Burrard Inlet, where she will load with lumber for Calcutta.

IT is rumored that Messrs. Goodall, Nelson & Co., have abandoned for the present the project of placing a steamer on this northern route.

THE bktn C. L. Taylor arrived on Saturday evening, lumber laden, bound for Santa Barbara.

THE ship Lookout arrived on the night of the 24th from San Francisco for Bellingham Bay to load with coal.

THE ship Dashing Wave passed up Sound Wednesday evening. Also the bk General Cobb.

SEVERAL of the street-crossings on Water street have been much improved during the week.

THE schooner Mattie Macleay will load with coal at Seattle for the Sandwich Islands.

THE bark Forest Queen arrived on the 28th, 13 days from San Francisco.

Justice's Court—WM. H. H. LEARNED, J. P.

Territory vs. S. Strange—Surety to keep peace. Tried and acquitted.

F. W. Pettygrove vs. Charles Lambert; civil action. Hearing set for April 5th.

People of Port Townsend vs. Indian woman Jenny—drunk and disorderly. Fined one dollar and costs.

People of Port Townsend vs. Chimacum Jim—drunk and disorderly. Fined $2.50 and costs.

Port Discovery Items.

A correspondent writing from Port Discovery, under date of March 20th, says:

The barks Mary Glover and Caroline are loading. The former sails on Friday morning for San Francisco.

The ship War Hawk and brig Deacon are due from San Francisco.

We have had the severest southeast gale of the season, the wind lasting 48 hours, without intermission. No damage done.

The mail sloop Jenny visited us on Monday, hence for Protection Island for a load of potatoes for E. S. Fowler & Co. of Port Townsend.

P. S.—Since the above was received the War Hawk and Deacon have arrived.

T. JACKMAN & Co., of the Peoples Market, are always prepared to furnish the citizens of Port Townsend and vicinity with the choicest of meats, including fresh and corned beef and pork, smoked meats, sausages, head-cheese, hams, tripe, lard, and all vegetables in their season. Go there, if you want to get your money's worth.

Marine Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ENTERED

March 24—Str North Pacific, Victoria
25—Str Gussie Telfair, Victoria
28—Str Mattie, Nanaimo
Bark Forest Queen, S F
Str North Pacific, Victoria
29—Bktne Eureka, San Francisco
Str California, Nanaimo
30—Str Dakota, Victoria

CLEARED.

March 23—Str North Pacific for Victoria
24—Schr Letitia, Nanaimo
Schr Mary Parker, Victoria
25—Str Gussie Telfair, Portland
27—Str North Pacific, Victoria
Str Goliah, Nanaimo
28—Bark Fowhattan, Honolulu
29—Str California, Portland
Bark Cap Horn, Valparaiso
30—Str North Pacific, Victoria

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bark Caroline.

☞ NEITHER CAPTAIN CHAS. FORESLAND of the Bark Caroline, nor the undersigned, Agent of the above-named bark, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew.

G. F. W. SOD, Agent.
Port Discovery, March 11, 1876. 4-1f

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN DULY appointed by the Probate Court of Island County, W.T., Administrator of the Estate of

Colin Chisholm, Esq., Deceased,

late of Utsalady, W. T.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against said Estate to present them within one year from the date of this publication duly authenticated, to my Attorney, G. Morris Haller, Esq., at his office in Port Townsend, W. T., or to the undersigned, at his residence in Coupeville, W. T.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER,
March 21, 1876. Administrator. 5-4w

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD Judicial District of Washington Territory, at Port Townsend, W. T., this 16th day of March, A. D. 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS CHANNEY, of Utsalady, in the County of Island, and Territory of Washington, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

SAMUEL D. HOWE,
Assignee of Thomas Channey, Bankrupt.
Port Townsend, W. T. 4-4w

Ship Niagara.

☞ NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, OWNERS, NOR the undersigned Agents of the ship Niagara, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of said ship during her stay on Puget Sound.

E. S. FOWLER & CO., Agents.
Port Townsend, March 15, 1876. 4

FOR SALE.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL

Edward Lill's Farm,

Situated at the head of Colnett Bay, Hood's Canal, containing 224½ acres of good bottom land. Said farm has a fine orchard, a small house, and other necessary buildings. The whole will be sold for $2,500. Ill-health the only reason for selling.

For particulars apply to

H. C. COTTEL,
Colnett Bay.
OR EDWARD LILL,
Royal Hospital, Victoria, B. C.
March 18, 1876. 4-1f

Music! Music!!

THE PORT TOWNSEND BRASS BAND numbering fourteen members, is now prepared to furnish music for Excursions, Picnics, Celebrations, &c.

All communications addressed to

B. S. MILLER,

will receive prompt attention.
Port Townsend, March 8, 1876. 3-1f

French Bark Cap Horn.

☞ NEITHER CAPT. A. MONTET, OF the French bark Cap Horn, nor the undersigned Agents for the above-named bark will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

MOVRIE HILL & CO., Agents.
Port Townsend, March 7, 1876.

BEST

Mukilteo Lager Beer

In 10 and 15 Gallon Kegs

For sale by

ROTHSCHILD & CO.

JOHN T. NORRIS,

IMPORTER OF

STOVES, TIN WARE,

Pumps, Iron Pipe,

And general

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

Carrying the largest stock in the above line on Puget Sound, and guarantees the

Prime Quality and a fair market Price

For every article made or sold.

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

E. S. FOWLER & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SHIP CHANDLERY

GROCERIES,

Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

And all kinds of

Agricultural Implements,

Agents for the Celebrated

Schettler Wagon,
Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
John Deere's Moline Plow,
and Pacific Gang Plow.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD AND SITKA CEDAR,

SAN JUAN AND ORCAS LIME,

Constantly on hand.

Also a full assortment of

Doors, Windows and Blinds,

And a full and selected stock of Wines and Liquors,

At the Lowest Rates for Cash.

PORT TOWNSEND

Boot & Shoe

STORE.

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

Boots & Shoes

Of the very best qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

Gent's and Ladies'

Arctic Over-Shoes.

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

Rubber Over-Shoes

Shoe Findings,

Rigging Leather, Etc.

A complete assortment of

Miscellaneous Stock!

Custom Work

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ A fair share of the patronage of the public's solicited.

J. FITZPATRICK.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

O. F. GERRISH & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

OF EXTRA QUALITY.

HARDWARE,

House and Ship Carpenter's Tools,

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

WINES,

LIQUORS,

CIGARS, &C., &C.

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS

Of all Kinds.

AGENTS FOR THE

BUCKEYE

MOWER & REAPER

HAINE'S HEADER

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

STATIONERY, &C.,

Wholesale and Retail, by

N. D. HILL,

Port Townsend, W. T.

DRUGS.

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

AND TRUSSES;

Patent Medicines of all Kinds.

GLASS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

AND BRUSHES;

A Large Assortment.

SOAPS,

PERFUMERY,

POMADES,

HAIR OILS,

And all Articles used for the Toilet,

&c., &c., &c.

Quick Sales & Small Profits

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded. dly

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. S. Booth, Esq., Auditor King County; Capt. George D. Hill, U. S. A., Treasurer King County; and John Collins, Esq., Trustees, into whose hands the whole of the property is 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

Hovey & Barker's Corner,

(Opposite Seattle Bank,) and the

Pacific Brewery Property

The second and third

Grand Prizes.

There will be in all

5,575 PRIZES!

SEE CIRCULARS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE!

GET UP CLUBS.

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

Tickets forwarded immediately on receipt of mone

Tickets for sale at the office of the Manager at Seattle.

Address

H. L. YESLER,

46 Seattle, W. T.

NOTICE.

☞ HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SEXTON by the Board of County Commissioners, I am now prepared to attend to the filling in of lots with loam, graveling sidewalks, planting trees, flowers and shrubs.

Parties desirous of decorating the graves or lots of departed friends should apply at once to

E. D. SMITH, Sexton.
Port Townsend, Feb. 19, 1876. 52

TIBBALS & CO. to

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 OUR care will receive prompt and careful attention.

GOODS DELIVERED AND FREIGHTS collected by

H. L. TIBBALS & CO.,

Port Townsend, W. T.

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 adjacent that are troubled with baldness, or thinness of hair, can have it applied at a reasonable figure until I publish the sworn testimonials.

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

For further particulars apply at

J. Korter's Hair-dressing Emporium,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

9-1f **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, 1876.

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 good run of business, and will prove a safe investment. For particulars inquire on the premises, opposite the Cosmopolitan 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 quart 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.

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	" "	2,000
1	" "	1,000
4	Prizes, $200 each	800
13	" $100 each	1,300
780	" $5 each	3,900
800	Prizes, amounting to	$23,000

8,000 TICKETS, $5 COIN EACH.

A Fair Drawing Guaranteed.

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

H. COSKLEMAN, Manager.

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

North Pacific Saloon

GERMANIA BEER HALL,

Opposite Delgardoe's Hotel,

C. LOUIS SCHUR, PROPRIETOR.

THE BEST OF

LAGER, ALE & PORTER

Constantly on hand. Also, the BEST BRANDS CIGARS & TOBACCOS

American Humor.

Woman can extend her sphere when she resumes her hoops.—[Rochester Express.

Deep-thinkers—Visitors in a coal mine, wondering if they will get out alive.—[Norristown Herald.

There is one man in Philadelphia who does not expect to make a fortune this year. His funeral will take place to-morrow.—[Norristown Herald.

It is decided that women cannot practice law in Wisconsin; but the judge who decided it, crawled under his barn last week and hasn't come out since.—[Brooklyn Argus.

"Out of one hundred and seventeen ladies in Michigan University only four have taken to law." How many have taken to lawyers is not stated.—Norristown Herald.

Each Indian costs the Government $2,000 a year. And if the Democratic House Committee on Appropriations wants to retrench, why don't they "cut down" the Indians?—[Norristown Herald.

It makes no difference how eloquently a man is discoursing about the chivalric regard he has for women in general, he will invariably change the subject when his wife asks him to get a pail of water. —[Rome Sentinel.

This is a good time for Prof. Watson to discover something. The interest on the cost of that telescope is over a thousand dollars a year, and that calls for four new comets and a star as big as a grindstone.—[Detroit Free Press.

A doctor was discovered holding a young lady in his lap the other evening, but he stated that he was examining her for an affection of the heart, and she remarked that there was nothing wrong in laying her head on her pillow.—[Norwich Bulletin.

It takes but little to dam the current of a man's happiness in this world. Many a bridegroom, whose future was all roseate with happy promise, has been suddenly hurried into the valley of woe by a protruding peg in the sole of one of his wedding boots.—[Rome Sentinel.

Mr. Beecher has arranged for quarters at the Twin-Mountain House next summer, and we might as well begin to argue the great moral question whether people should go to church in a tent, and whether they should reach the tent by rail, horse car or canal.—[Rochester Democrat.

It is proposed to make Washington's Birthday a national holiday. This is right. George, besides being unable to tell a lie, never belonged to a base ball club, never read a dime novel, did not indulge in pocket handkerchief flirtation, and was never seen going out between acts for beer.—[Norristown Herald.

A Sunday-school speaker the other evening used the word abridgement, but immediately pulled up and remarked that as some of the younger scholars might not know its meaning, he would say that it was a synonym of epitome. The members of the infant class were afforded to tears.—[Norwich Bulletin.

Proctor Knott tells us that the President, on a salary of $50,000, has a secretary on a salary of $3,500 to do the President's writing; an assistant secretary on a salary of $2,500 to do the secretary's writing, and two clerks on a salary of [illegible] each to do the assistant secretary's [illegible] out, and as there is none to pay somebody to do the writing of the two clerks, the poor devils have it to do themselves.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Rah! for Birthington's Washday," exclaimed a patriotic Whitehaller, who was not only full of spirits of 1776, but who had also a large quantity of the spirits of 1876 aboard, as he tumbled into his house last evening. Just then he observed his wife's gaiter boot gliding towards him, surmounted by red and white stripes, and as his head came down against the stove hearth, he saw many stars, which so filled him with patriotism that he poured out about a pint of his warm blood for his country.—[Whitehall Times.

The doctors have discovered that although oatmeal makes brain, it wastes muscle, because if a man uses it for a steady diet, he will soon catch about a pound and three-quarters of himself away every day, and worry himself into a nervous fever trying to reach over his shoulders or under his arms to get at the middle of his back. And since this fact became known the West Hill Young Men's literary lyceum gave the seven barrels of oatmeal they had bought for their own use "the relief society for the poor.—[Burlington Hawk-Eye.

George Berry was never known to lose his patience but once. This was last Thursday. Two gentlemanly looking men came into the room and stepped up to the bar asking for a match about a pound and three-quarters of himself away every day, and worry himself into a nervous fever trying to reach over his shoulders or under his arms to get at the middle of his back. And since this fact became known the West Hill Young Men's literary lyceum gave the seven barrels of oatmeal they had bought for their own use "the relief society for the poor.—[Burlington Hawk-Eye.

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A correspondent explains how the boys attempted to scare Bridget. They constructed a "ghost" in the spare-room and sent Bridget up about dusk on an errand. Bridget was accompanied by a broom, when she saw the apparition, she became a trifle paler, and exclaiming, "O, ye bloody gho-as!" demolished it with one whack of the broom. Then as she turned about she caught sight of her reflection in the mirror, and coolly remarking, "O, wurra! there's another wan o' thim ugly things!" demolished a fifty dollar looking-glass at one fell swoop of the broom! The boys failed to see where the laugh came in.—[Norristown Herald.

A Boston family has a remarkably intelligent parrot, which repeats nearly everything it hears, and which some bad boys had taught to swear awfully. It finally did little talking, except of a profane character, and, to cure its propensity, was repeatedly soused in cold water and placed near the stove to dry. During a recent storm some chickens, which had become very wet and chilled, were brought into the house and put by the stove to revive them. To its horror, it was discovered that the parrot had just been ducked himself, and, after surveying the chickens for some time, he cried out in oracular tones: "Little d—fools been swearing!"

A man found lying asleep under the projecting ends of a pile of lumber this morning was easily mistaken for a Brooklyn detective in search of Tweed.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

British Parliament and Peers.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed of four constituent elements—the King or Queen; and the three estates of the realm, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons. These several powers collectively make the laws that are binding upon the subjects of the British Empire. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal constitute the House of Lords—the former consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and twenty-four Bishops of the Church of England; the latter consisting of: 1 the Prince of Wales, 4 Dukes of the blood-royal, 21 Dukes, 18 Marquiths, 111 Earls, 24 Viscounts, 245 Barons, 16 Representative Peers of Ireland, or 468 in all. There are also 7 ladies who are peeresses in their own right. The House of Commons consists of 658 members, viz., 493 returned by English and Welsh, 60 by Scotch, and 105 by Irish constituencies. The members of the House of Commons, though they varied in its past have remained stationary at the mystical number of 658 since the union with Ireland at the close of the last century, and this stationariness has survived notwithstanding the numerous and almost phenomenal alterations which had been made in the distribution of the electoral franchise by the several reform acts which have been passed during the century. Thus, again no reason why 658 should be selected rather than any other fancy number. *Thirty or forty* more or thirty or forty fewer members of Parliament would not make any perceptible difference in the quality or quantity of the legislative or deliberative acts performed by this body. But the whole distribution of political power in this country is full of curiosities and anomalies, grown out of traditions or compromise, and fostered by the conservative instincts of a slowly-moving population. Probably 658 is as good a number as any other fancy number, and does its work, with a sort of clumsy method that suits the genius of the people. The numbers of the House of Lords are not restricted. Peerages become dormant from time to time, or die out, but the gaps made by these natural processes are more than filled up by new creations and promotions from a lower to a higher rank. During the reign of Queen Victoria no fewer than 146 creations or promotions in the House of Lords have been made. Each Prime Minister seems to feel bound to tap the fountain of honor in favor of his supporters at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of his tenure of office. When Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister, at the commencement of the Queen's reign, a couple of dozen peerages were authorized. Sir Robert Peel, between 1842 and 1846, was satisfied with four. Lord Russell, between 1847 and 1851, and again in 1866, created twenty; Lord Palmerston, fourteen; Lord Derby, ten. Mr. Gladstone, feeling the weakness of his party in the upper House, advised the creation of no less than forty peers in six years, and Mr. Disraeli, not to be outdone, has, in the brief periods of his two reigns in 1868 and 1874-5, created seventeen, and within the last few days he has promoted three of his supporters and elevated four more—giving him a round total of four-and-twenty in three years, or an average of eight a year. But among his four-and-twenty there are no less than three dukes, and no Prime Minister except Mr. Disraeli has ever managed more than two. Few, indeed, have ventured to aspire above a plurality of viscounts.—*The Nation.*

The Chamois.

There is perhaps no animal so peaceful, and at the same time so timid, as the chamois. Nature, therefore, besides endowing it with a facility of climbing into the most inaccessible places, and thus avoiding pursuit, has enabled it to guard against the approach of danger by the great acuteness of its senses of sight, smell and hearing. It is this which makes it so very difficult to get near them. A rolling stone or a spoken word at once attracts their attention; and they will look and listen to discover whence the sound has come that breaks the silence of their mountain solitude. For an indefinite length of time they will stand gazing fixedly in one direction, quite immovable; and if it happen to be towards something in your neighborhood that their attention has been attracted, you must be still and close indeed to escape their observation. The eyes of the whole herd will be fixed on the spot in a long steady stare; and as you anxiously watch them from afar, they almost look like fragments of rock, so motionless are they while they gaze. You begin to hope they have found no cause for alarm, when, "Phew!" the sharp whistle tells they have discovered intruder, and away they move, to the precipitous rocks overhead; unless panic-stricken, they stop from time to time to look behind; and then suddenly uttering a peculiar sound, again move on.

It is true that on the mountains, when an awful silence ever broods, the slightest noise breaking the stillness is heard with wonderful distinctness a great way off, but even making allowance for this, there is sufficient evidence that the senses of these animals are particularly acute. If but the gentlest wave be moving in the air, they know you; to them, they at once become aware of your presence, long before you perceive them or they see you. In the human being this particular sense is comparatively speaking less developed than the others. It is the one which man least needs, not wanting it for his safety, but possessing it solely to minister to his pleasures. When, therefore, we see the chamois extend one another animal, it strikes us more than any example of an unusually sharp sight or an extraordinary power of hearing; just as we are always more astonished at that in another which we are least able to achieve ourselves. A chamois, when dashing down the mountains, will suddenly stop as if struck by a thunderbolt, some yards from the spot where recent human footprints are to be found in the snow, and turning scared away, rush off immediately in an opposite direction. The taint which the presence of the hunter has left behind is perceived by it long after he has passed.

The agility of the chamois has become almost proverbial; but to have any idea of it you must be a bona fide eye-witness of the bounds they will make, and see the places they will race down at full speed when pursued. A smooth surface of rock, so smooth that a footing there seems impossible, and of nearly perpendicular steepness, is no obstacle to their flight. Down they go, now bounding, now gliding with a velocity which makes it seem as if they must inevitably dashed to pieces. The chief strength of the animal is in its hind legs, which, if extended, would be longer than the others. On this account it springs upwards with more ease than it descends the mountain, and on level ground its walk is clumsy and ungraceful. It is not made to run, but bounds along over the ground. The hoof is cloven, long and pointed, and the slot of the chamois resembles that of a roe-deer. The edges are sharp, which causes it to slip easily on the ice, and on this account it rather avoids passing the glaciers. When standing, the hind legs are always bent, as if the animal were preparing to lie down, which no doubt helps considerably to break the fall when leaping from a great height. The elastic force which the hind legs possess is immense. With a sudden bound the chamois will leap up against the face of a perpendicular rock, and by spreading its hoofs, rebound again in an opposite direction to some higher crag, and thus escape from a spot where, without wings, egress seemed impossible.

A Strange Story.

The romantic tale of the schooner *Florinda*, if true, says an exchange, surpasses the wildest dream of the novelist. In 1840, the *Florinda* sailed from New Orleans, bound to California, and was never again heard of, until a short time ago, when an English vessel brought back the news that she had been wrecked on one of the unfrequented islands of the Pacific, where her crew had lived ever since. The strangest part of the history is that the unfortunate men refused to come home. True to a heroic idea, they remained on the island. They said there were no inducements for them to return. They were dead to the world, their friends had forgotten them, their wives had remarried, their children grown up, every bond that united them to the great mass of mankind was severed, and they wished to remain and die where they were. The English visitors soon left them, and they had their own way about staying. The story is extremely improbable. It is not at all likely that a number of active, enterprising men, most of them Americans, would remain an island for more than twenty-five years without devising some means of getting off, or of having somebody else get them off. The additional circumstance of their unwillingness to return is another argument against the probability of the story.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.—Under the head of "Life in a Country Parish," the London *Baptist Magazine* has the following bit of pleasant satire:

"The minister's wife ought to be selected by a committee of the church. She should be warranted never to have the headache, or neuralgia; she should have nerves of wire and sinews of iron; she should never be tired nor sleepy, and should be everybody's "friend" everybody's "dear," be cheerful, intellectual, pious and domesticated; she should be able to keep her husband's house, darn his stockings, make his shirts, sew on the buttons, light the fire and copy his sermons; she should keep up the style of a lady on the wages of a day laborer, and be always at leisure for good works," and ready to receive morning calls; she should be secretary to the Band of Hope, the Dorcas Society and the Home Mission; she should conduct Bible classes and mothers' meetings; should make cordials for the poor and gruel for the sick; and finally, she should be pleased with everybody and everything, and never desire any reward beyond the satisfaction of having done her own duty and other people's, too."

IN France, where every newspaper article must have a signature, the responsibility is frequently avoided by paying some noted duellist to affix his name.

Competition is the Life of Trade.

Notwithstanding that San Francisco can boast of a very liberal supply of Carriage Repositories and Manufactories, there seems to be room for still more, as evidenced by the fact that another very formidable competition for the popular patronage and favor has recently appeared. We refer to Gallagher's Carriage Repository. Mr. Bernard Gallagher has for many years engaged in the manufacture of Wagons, Trucks, Drays, etc., at 222 Mission St. About a year since he erected on the above premises a fine brick structure at a cost of $25,000. The building is 50x137 feet, three stories in height, and is used as a Repository of the justly celebrated Manufactures of James Cunningham & Sons of Buffalo. Mr. Gallagher has now on hand the carriages upon this coast, which he proposes to sell at lower rates than any house in San Francisco will sell the same class of work. All work sold by him will be warranted for one year, and to be just what it is represented to be. The reputation of the James Cunningham & Sons' carriages needs no endorsement from us. The rapidly increasing demand for them is their best recommendation. Mr. Gallagher has now on hand and to soon arrive ninety-five first-class "Jobs" of the latest and most improved styles, consisting of Buggies, Phaetons, Coupes, Rockaways, Brets, Victorias, Coupes, etc., etc., which he will sell at prices to defy competition. To those of our readers contemplating the purchase of anything in the carriage line, we would say, emphatically, give Mr. Gallagher a call, look at his stock, learn his prices, and you will agree with us that his boast that he will sell a better article for less money than any house upon the coast is not a vain one. The fact that he owns the premises, and consequently does not pay an exorbitant rent, that his manufacturing business upon the same premises is paying him handsomely, are among the reasons why he can afford to undersell the market. We cordially recommend him to our readers, and refer them to his advertisement, which will be found in another column.

Removal of James G. Steele & Co.

For years past few business establishments in this city have been more favorably known than that of James G. Steele & Co., chemists and apothecaries. From the first this firm has conducted operations on the principle of supplying the best quality of drugs and keeping the purest perfumery and other articles belonging to the business, are the strongest recommendations to the favor of the public. As a natural consequence their patrons of the business continued to increase in numbers and now form an army of strength. In order to meet more fully the demands of the trade and the general convenience, James G. Steele & Co. have removed their entire stock and fixtures from their old stand to the new, elegant and commodious store, No. 316 Kearny street, east side, between Pine and Bush, San Francisco. Physicians and others at a distance ordering goods from this popular firm, can depend upon having their orders filled with the same regard to quality and price as though obtained in person, for everyone connected with the establishment understands the importance of honesty and faithfulness in preparing medicines.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

Still Leading.

Morse, the enterprising proprietor of the Palace of Art, 417 Montgomery St., S. F., is still determined to be in advance of all competitors. He has recently secured the services of a first-class operator from the east, Mr. Wells, formerly in the employ of such artists as Sononey and Bogardus, an artist fully competent to compete successfully with any upon this coast. With this addition to his present corps, together with new and beautiful scenery for background; new and stylish furniture, as well as all of the improvements and appliances of modern art, he expects to make his already popular Palace one of the places of interest in San Francisco that no visitor will fail to see.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or inflamed, feel dull and stupid or obstructed, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands constantly suffering manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by people. Dr. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache.

HAVING been troubled with a very bad cough for over six months, and tried various preparations without obtaining any relief, was advised by a friend to try Garland's Celebrated Vegetable Cough Drops, and am pleased to say after using two bottles was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending Garland's Vegetable Cough Drops to all in need of a good lung medicine.

Yours truly,

W. H. RICE.

431 Bryant street, San Francisco.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.—Dr. BOND, of Philadelphia, announces his discovery for the medical cure of Cancer. Address, "*No Knife! No Pain! No Caustic!* Remedies with full directions sent free. Address with stamp, Dr. H. T. BOND, 809 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Pa.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to an article in our last issue upon the San Francisco Steam Pump, manufactured by W. G. Wilcox & Co. The article was copied from and should have been credited to the *Mining and Scientific Press.*

A PERMANENT and reliable remedy for Bright's disease, gravel, diabetes, non-retention or incontinence, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Sold by druggists everywhere.

NO PHYSICIAN who has watched the effects of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, will hesitate to cure the worst cases of Influenza, will hesitate to say that it is the finest pulmonic yet discovered.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures in 5 minutes.

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THE LITTLE PAINS, toothache, headache, earache, cramps, colics, sores and bunions, are relieved by the application of Trapper's Indian Oil. Price 50 Cents.

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