PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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The Pressed Gentian.

The time of gifts has come again,
And on my northern window pane,
Outlined against the day's brief light,
A Christmas token hangs in sight.
The wayside travelers as they pass,
Mark the gray disk of clouded glass;
And the dull blankness seems, perchance,
Folly to their wise ignorance.

They cannot from their outlook see
The perfect grace it hath for me;
For there the flower, whose fringes trough
The frosty breath of autumn blew,
Turns from without its face of bloom
To the warm tropic of my room,
As fale as when beside its brook
The hue of bending skies it took.

So from the broken ways of earth,
Some some sweet souls who veil their worth,
And offer to the careless glance
The clouding gray of circumstance.
They blossom best where chearth fires burn;
To loving eyes alone they turn
The flowers of inward grace, that hide
Their beauty from the world outside.

But deeper meanings come to me,
My half-immortal flower, from thee!
Man judges from a partial view,
None ever yet his brother knew;
The eternal eye that sees the whole,
May better read the darkened soul,
And find, to outward sense denied,
The flower upon its inmost side!

—*John G. Whittier.*

Queen Elizabeth.

A LEGEND OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

It was the evening of the day set for Queen Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth. Great multitudes of people had been for many hours assembled on the walls in chase, and park and gardens, to witness the splendid sight. But her majesty had been detained till twilight at Warwick, to receive the homage of her subjects, and now it was announced that the grand entrance would be made by torchlight. At length the great bell of the castle tolled, and a single rocket shot up in the air. Then all held their breath and listened. At first they could only hear a dull, sullen sound, in the direction of Warwick Castle—but it came nearer and grew louder, till they could distinguish the tramp of horses, music, and shouting and the clang of armor.

When the Queen entered the royal chase, hundreds of great rockets were sent hissing and blazing into the sky, and such a mighty shout was set up by the multitude that it would seem the leaves in her path should tremble at such a rude reception. Yet they did not seem at all disturbed by the tumult, but staid quietly in their orbits, and winked at one another as though making fun of the Earl's fireworks. The whole music of the castle burst forth—then there was a round of artillery and a tremendous discharge of blunderbusses.

The procession moved slowly and statelly from the gate to the park, illuminated by two hundred great wax torches, borne by armed horsemen.

The Queen—who was young at that time, and though not handsome, was noble and grand-looking—came mounted on a beautiful milk-white horse, which she managed nicely, for she was an admirable rider. She was dressed in the richest silks, velvet and lace—and from head to foot she seemed almost blazing with costly jewels. Beside the Queen rode the Earl of Leicester, on a jet-black steed, one of the handsomest in the world, with trappings of velvet and gold, and silver bits. The Earl was gorgeously dressed, and glittered all over with gold and gems. He sat on his horse so elegantly, and was so proud in his bearing, that he might have been mistaken for a King, had he not rode bare-headed like the rest of the courtiers. After the Queen and the Earl followed a train of noblemen and ladies, guards, pages, knights, gentlemen and soldiers—a long and splendid cavalcade. On either side stood a line of people, closely packed together, all bowing and shouting their loyal welcomes.

As the Queen was approaching the outer tower, she checked her horse to speak to one of her ladies, when suddenly there broke, or rather slid through the line of soldiers, a little girl, who flung herself at her majesty's feet, and grasped her robe, crying—

"A boon, great Queen, a boon!"

A rude soldier strode forward and lifted his broadsword over the head of the child, when quick as a flash, a boy scarcely larger than the girl, leaped out of the crowd and snatched the sword from the soldier's hand, saying boldly—

"Thou art a cowardly knave!"

The man turned upon him in rage—caught back the sword and might have killed him with it, had not the Queen *cried*—

"Hold, villain! By my faith I think the lad is right! Would'st butcher babes like these? Then set them one of King Herod's men and none of ours. Stand back!"

Then, turning her eye on the little girl, who stood trembling at her side, she looked at her a moment in silent surprise. And well she might, for the child was as beautiful as an angel. She could scarcely have been more than ten years of age—she was very fair and delicate, with a tender, appealing face, and voice sweet but mournful, like the sound of a wind-harp. She had large, dark eyes, with long, heavy lashes, but her complexion were a shade lighter, and her hair, which was soft and wavy, was of a rich golden hue. Now tears were flashing in her eyes her red lips were quivering—her cheeks were brightly flushed—her hair greatly lifted from her forehead by the evening wind; and in her simple white frock, she looked there under the torchlight, so like a radiant little seraph, that the stern Queen spoke softly to her, almost as though in fear, saying—

"Who art thou? and what would'st thou with me?"

"My name is Rosamond Vere," answered the child; "and I came to put this petition in your own hands, and to beseech your majesty to grant the prayer of a poor motherless little girl, who will pray to God for you every night and morning, so long as she lives."

The Queen smiled graciously and took the paper, but said—

"This is no time nor place to read petitions, child. Come to the castle to-morrow at the hour of twelve, and we will give thee an audience. But tell me, who is thy brave young companion? By my soul, he hath a right gallant spirit!"

"I do not know, your majesty, I never saw him before," said Rosamond.

The boy of whom they spoke had gone back among the spectators, but on hearing these words he stepped modestly forward. He was a handsome lad, with deep, dark, beaming eyes, and a sort of grand look about his forehead which made him seem, for all his plain peasant dress, nobler than any young lord or duke in all that cavalcade.

The Queen smiled on him, and said: "Well, young rash-head, what art thou called?"

"William Shakespeare, may it please your majesty."

"Marry, a good name, and an honest—and thou art a brave lad—doubtless we shall hear of thee when thou art a man. But now away with ye both, for it is late for such chicks to be abroad."

Then she loosened the reins of her horse and rode forward with Leicester, and all the procession moved on again. They passed through the castle over the bridge and entered the castle, with another peal of music and discharge of artillery, and such a terrific irruption of rockets that some of the country women shrieked with fright, thinking that the castle and all the great folks in it were being blown into atoms, some even fancying that they saw the Queen on her white horse riding straight up into the air.

Rosamond Vere went away to Warwick, with some friends, and William Shakespeare went home to Stratford with his father and mother. They drove in a rough little wagon, for in those days only kings and nobles had carriages. William sat on a bag of wool behind his parents. His head was full of the splendors he had seen, and his heart beat high and fast with pride because of the Queen's praise. He was greatly excited, but he was tired also, and when they reached home he was found fast asleep on the wool-bag.

The next day when little Rosamond presented herself at the castle, she was at once admitted and conducted to an ante-room, where she had a few minutes to wait. She met there an elegant young courtier, one Sir Walter Raleigh, who kindly instructed her how to conduct herself before the Queen. Above all things he told her she must remember never to turn her back on her majesty, but when she was dismissed, to go out backwards. And Rosamond promised to do as he bade her. Just at twelve she was summoned by the Lord Chamberlain to the great hall, where the Queen was holding court. She was seated on a throne under a canopy of state. She wore her crown, and a dress of rich velvet, soft blue, like the sky, covered with white lace, so fine that it looked like lighted clouds; it was looped up with great diamonds that shone like stars.

After having been conducted to the foot of the throne, Rosamond knelt there, and looked up timidly into her majesty's face. Alas! it was clouded with a frown.

"And so," exclaimed the Queen, "thou art a traitor! Of that Walter Vere, who lately conspired with other traitors to set our prisoner, Mary of Scotland, free! He hath deserved death and death he shall have!"

"Oh, have mercy, gracious madame," cried Rosamond, "my poor father hath a tender heart, and the Queen of Scots moved it by her tears and beauty. Oh, she is so beautiful, if your grace would see her, you would have pity on her also."

Queen Elizabeth blushed deeply, for she knew in her heart that she was envious of Mary Stuart's beauty—and she said more sternly than before: "Thy father hath acted treasonably and must abide his sentence. Go, child."

But Rosamond instead of rising took from her bosom a small package, and placed it in the Queen's hand. It was a paper containing a ring. On the paper was written the name of Walter Vere, and a verse of scripture, signed "Anna R." On the ring was engraved a crown, the arms of Boleyns.

Queen Elizabeth turned pale as she examined these, and hastily added—

"Where got you this! And this! Speak, girl."

"My father," answered Rosamond, "was an officer in the tower, at the time the Queen, your mother, was imprisoned there. He was good to her, and the night before she was beheaded she gave him these mementoes."

Elizabeth's face softened, and a tear shone for a moment in her cold, gray eye, but did not fall—then she spoke—

"For her memory's sake we grant thy prayer. We forgive thy father, but let him see to it how he again braves our ire."

She then wrote an order for the immediate liberation of Walter Vere, stating that she had granted him a full pardon. This paper she was about to give into the hands of an officer to be conveyed to London, but Rosamond begged that she might carry it herself, and the Queen kindly assenting placed her under the charge of an officer, requesting him, with her own lips, to be kind to the child. She extended her beautiful hand to Rosamond, who kissed it fervently, but was too much overcome with joy and thankfulness to speak a word more. She rose up so bewildered, and in such haste to set out on her journey, that she quite forgot Sir Walter Raleigh's injunctions, and turning her back on the Queen, actually ran out of the hall, much to the merriment of the gay court.

The rest of Rosamond's story is soon told. She went to London and freed her father, who never got into any trouble of the kind again. She grew to a beautiful woman, married a country gentleman, and lived for many years far from the great world, but happy and beloved, because always good and loving.

PRACTICAL Christianity may be comprised in three words—devotion, self-government and benevolence.

A Russian Grand Duchess.

The Grand Duchess Maria, whose death in St. Petersburg was recently announced by cable, was a remarkable woman in many respects. From her youth she showed wonderful intelligence and an uncontrollable temper, which only the despotic nature of her father proved capable of mastering. She was the eldest daughter of the Czar Nicholas, who is said to have been passionately fond of her; yet the violence of her nature seems to have caused him more than once to whip her with his own hand. She was the terror and despair of all her governesses and teachers, yet when she became of age she showed more erudition than any of her preceptors, and was the most liberal woman in granting pensions to all of them. She was too indolent to become a good musician or painter herself, but she was one of the best connoisseurs of music and painting in her country. Her physical development was unusually precocious. At fifteen years of age she looked already a woman; and when at twenty she was going to be wed to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who enjoyed the reputation of being the handsomest man in Europe, those who assembled at the wedding ceremony were so struck by the stately appearance of the young Duchess that in a few months her name became far and wide throughout Europe the synonym for womanly majesty. She outshone her own mother in the palace, not to speak of her sisters; and when she showed herself during her travels through the capitals of Europe, she totally eclipsed Queen Victoria, so much admired at that time, and who, though they were both of the same age, looked by the side of the Grand Duchess Maria like a mere school girl. Upon the death of her first husband she contracted a morganatic marriage with one of her father's guardsmen, who was also celebrated for his herculean build and a remarkable manly beauty. The Czar was very angry on learning of this marriage, expelled the Countfrom his service, and ordered his daughter to take a trip abroad. By and by, however, and as the lady did not show any disposition to give in, the father reconciled himself with her and acknowledged the marriage, though he never consented to make the acknowledgement a public one.

A Curious Family History.

A curious affair has just been made public near Silver Station, Pennsylvania. Ten years ago a rich farmer named Swingle, sixty years of age, who had married for his second wife a young woman long resident in his family, went away one day to pay $1,800 to a neighbor a mile or two away, and never returned. It was found that he had paid the money and left for home on his horse at 9 o'clock on a dark, stormy evening. A widow woman living in a lonely place on the road testified to hearing cries of murder. Blood and signs of a struggle were discovered in the road next morning. The neighborhood was searched and Swingle's horse found tethered in the woods. A band of horse and cattle thieves who had infested the place, were accused of being the murderers and left the country. Eighteen months afterward a skeleton was found in a pond by a man who was fishing. The bones were gathered and buried in those of Swingle. A couple of years afterward Swingle's son married the young widow of Swingle senior. The couple were living pleasantly together up to last month, with three children, when a note was received from Cleveland, from the missing Swingle, to the effect that he was in a lodging house, sick with a fever. He wrote that his son brought home, the wife attended him, the son was almost crazy. Swingle senior, however, died without knowledge of what had occurred, and the young couple were married again. Swingle said that he had taken a notion to leave while on the road. had gone to Australia, grown rich and then lost all. The skeleton is now supposed to have been that of a cattle drover named Gibson, who frequently went through the country before then, but has not been seen since.

A TREASURE IN A TREE.—The Norristown, (Pennsylvania,) *Herald* says:

About a month ago Jacob Kilnck, a farmer near Fox Chase, was sawing down a large chestnut tree when the teeth of the saw came in contact with some metallic substance. Fearing the presence of something explosive, he directed the workmen to saw on the other side of the tree. A shot from the gun, which was loaded, felled a gold watch, two gold pencil cases and a gold chain were found embedded in the wood, eighteen inches from the surface, and were covered with a soiled sock. The tree was sawn off very close to the ground and they had evidently been hidden at the junction of two roots and the wood had grown over and inclosed them. The watch was old-fashioned, having a case which could be detached, and was inscribed with the date of 1740. One of the pencil cases was provided with a pen. The other had only a pencil and was minus the seal. The chain was long and was intended to pass around the neck of the wearer. There was also a gold watch key, which however, did not fit the watch. The tree had attained a great age, being about six feet in diameter. An old mansion once stood near by and it is supposed that the articles in question were buried during the war of the Revolution. The watch was uninjured except that the hands were rusted off. The finder has had it repaired and will exhibit it to anyone curious to see such a relic. He lives about a mile above the Fox Chase, on the county line.

IF thou bear the cross cheerfully, it will bear thee, and lead thee to the desired end, namely, where there shall be an end of suffering, though here there shall not be. If thou bear it unwillingly, thou makest for thyself a new burden, and increasest thy load; and yet, notwithstanding, thou must bear it. If thou cast away one cross, without doubt thou shalt find another, and that perhaps a heavier one.

Save Your Children.

A young man of twenty-one fell down dead the other day—an only son of one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic of the New York Knickerbockers; he died of *delirium tremens*, a boastful drunkard! His account-rendered father gave him an annual "allowance," and permitted him to grow up without any profession or calling. Supply an idle young man with money and his ruin is inevitable. Our inebriate asylums are tenanted by the sons of the men of wealth, position and cultivation. The first step towards making a man of your boy is to train him to earn what he spends. The next best step is to teach children to save money, beginning at the age of three years. Where there is a family of children it might be well to offer a premium to the one who saved the most during the year. Show them the advantage of having money at interest, and of having money in bank; that every dollar at interest is seven cents more at the end of the year, and in about ten years it grows to two dollars. Explain to them how, by having money in a savings bank, bearing interest, that is not only increases, but that by having it where it can be obtained any day, opportunities are constantly occurring where things can be purchased at a very low rate for cash in hand, and that always purchases can be made to greater advantage by paying for them at the time in money.

Children are naturally imitative and ambitious to excel—to get beyond others—the efforts, for example, which boys and girls have made within a few years to obtain the greatest variety of postage stamps for their albums. Once get a child to save money for good purposes and he is safe for all time; for while he is practising accumulation he is at the same time learning useful lessons of economy and self-denial, to say nothing of using time in such a way as to gain something by it.

Any reflecting person must know that the institution of savings banks has had a wonderful effect all over the country, in proportion as persons are intelligent and industrious, to stimulate an ambition to increase bank balances, they being looked upon with the greatest respect and deference who have the largest sums laid by.

Teach the young, by showing it to them in various ways, that persons who have money on hand command the consideration of their neighbors, and have a feeling of self-respect, elevation and independence to which those who have no money on hand are perfect strangers.

It is to the habit of taking care of their money, and the corresponding virtue of habitual economies and self-denial on the part of Germans who come to this country, that they are everywhere thrifty, and are rapidly accumulating the corners of our lots, of the best places of business, whether in Wall street or Broadway. The proportion of German importing houses and retail dealers is constantly increasing, and so are their shipping lines, and wholesale establishments in every variety of business. Let American parents ponder this.

In the City of Ghent, Belgium, without any law, merely through the instrumentality of school teachers, who have had a wise and conscientious interest in the welfare of those committed to their charge, twenty-seven out of eighteen hundred children have become depositors in the savings banks, bringing their cents and half cents at a time. Of 7,983 boys and girls in the primary schools, 7,000 have bank accounts," amounting to $54,920. Of the 3,039 little ones at the infant schools, 19,020 are depositors, with $18,200 to their credit; these are the very poorest classes who do not pay for instruction. Of the 1,079 scholars who pay for their schooling, 640 had deposited $4,537. Frugal habits here seem, that while a little more than half the scholars who were better off saved their money, nine-tenths of the poorer classes became depositors, showing that the poorer classes were less inclined to save than the poorer.

A lady came to me the other day and said that all her husband had to eat that morning for breakfast was a poor roll of bread. A few years ago they drove a carriage. owned a house in Washington square and had a country seat on the Hudson. Mother, the next time you meet your children at the dining table, look at your bright-eyed daughter and think of her begging a slice of bread after you have been laid in your grave; and that misery looking son, with his clear, smooth face and high forehead, and countenance all beaming with the confidence and hope of youth; and what if he should come to you and be glad to get a night's lodging on a bench at the police station? To prevent it give each one of them a "job" on the instant, by which they can fairly earn a dime or two, and to-morrow go down to the "Dime Savings Bank." In Canal street or Astor place, and open an account for them.

Fairly earn was purposely written. To give a boy, or any child, a dime for doing their work than it is worth, lays the foundation for injustice, extravagance and beggary. Such persons soon get into the habit of asking more for their work than it is worth; employers will not engage them; they have nothing to do, and must borrow, cheat, beg or steal, or get discouraged and drink, and die forty years before their time.

About one-quarter of the population of New York city is of German descent. You will see ten Americans lounging around street corners in idleness and dissipation where there is one German, because the latter will work for half price rather than get nothing—will work for his board rather than be idle and take the street boy's place to pay for it, and will continue to work until he can get better wages. An American youth demands full pay or nothing, and is half his time out of employment, consequently does not get ahead—lives from hand to mouth," and his life becomes a failure.

LEMONS were used by the Romans to keep moths from their garments, and in the time of Pliny they were considered as excellent poison. They are natives of Asia.

The Marching of European Infantry.

In comparing the principal armies of Europe, says the *Journal of Sciences*, we find the German with a stride of thirty-one and a half inches and a cadence of 112 per minute; the Austrian with one of twenty-nine inches, and a cadence of 115 to 120; the Italian with one of twenty-nine inches, and a cadence of 120; and the English with a pace of thirty inches, and a cadence of 116 per minute. Hence the German infantry would gain forty-eight inches in every minute on the British, or at the rate of 240 feet per hour; while the Austrian and Italian gain sixty-five inches every minute, or at the rate of 345 feet per hour, on our troops, and 105 feet per hour on German infantry. Taking an eight hours' march as a fair sample of what may be expected from trained soldiers on active service, it therefore reveals that British infantry regiments would at the termination be 1,920 feet, or more than the third of a mile, behind Germans, and 2,760 feet, or more than half a mile in rear of Austrians and Italians. The gain or loss of distance being, however, of less importance than the fatigue caused by its accomplishment, it is to this point that we should direct the attention of the military authorities. According to our own experience, gained during marches in India, aggregating several thousand miles, a short, jerky pace is infinitely more tiring than a long, measured stride. In the first regiment in which the writer had the honor to serve, "stepping out" was the order of the day, and the men made nothing of rattling off their twelve or fifteen miles. But in his second corps a cramped, dancing sort of gait had come into vogue, to the great distress of every individual, officer or private, who possessed the ordinary length of leg. Of course this is the main factor to be considered when dealing with the question, the same length of pace being clearly impossible for a regiment of ducks and a battalion of storks. But it having been just proved that French soldiers, who are notoriously short-legged, can step twenty-nine inches at a cadence of 115 to the minute, there seem valid grounds for believing that something better than a pace of thirty inches and a cadence 116 might be expected of the comparatively long-limbed British soldier.

Rising in the World.

Experience continually contradicts the notion that a poor young man cannot rise. If we look over the list of rich men, we find that nearly all of them began life with little or nothing. To be known or familiar with the millionaires of the United States, a score of examples will occur. On the other hand, the sons of those who have inherited the money with which so many poor men covet, frequently die beggars. It would probably not be going too far to say that a large majority of such moneyed individuals either fail outright or gradually eat up the capital with which they commence their career. And the reason is plain. Brought up in expensive habits, they spend entirely too much. Educated with high notions of personal importance, they will not, as they phrase it, stoop to hard work. Is it astonishing, therefore, that they are passed in the race of life by others with less capital originally, but more energy, thrift, and industry? For these virtues, after all, are worth more than money. They make money, in fact. Nay, after it is made, they retain the possessor to whom it, which most rich men pronounce to be more difficult than the making. The young man who begins life with the resolution always to lay by part of his income is sure, even without extraordinary ability gradually to acquire a sufficiency, especially as habits of economy, which the resolution renders necessary, will make that a competence for him, which would be quite insufficient for an extravagant person. It is really what we save, more than what we make, which leads us to fortune. He who spends his income as fast as his earnings increase, must always be poor, no matter what his abilities. And content may be had on comparatively little. To be in a precarious living that men find real happiness.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in his recently-published "Memoirs," gives a chapter on the military service of the war, from which we extract the following regarding the amount of food needed by a soldier while engaged in active service: "To be strong, healthy, and capable of the largest measure of physical effort, the soldier needs about three pounds gross of food per day, and the horse or mule about twenty pounds. An ordinary army wagon, drawn by six mules, may be counted on to carry three thousand pounds net, equal to the food of a full regiment for one day, but by driving along beef cattle a commissary may safely count the contents of one wagon as sufficient for two days' food for a regiment of a thousand men; and as a corps should have food on hand for twenty days ready for detachment, it should have three hundred such wagons as a provision-train; and for forage, ammunition, clothing, and other necessary stores, it was found necessary to have three hundred more wagons, or six hundred wagons in all for a *corps d'armee*." Tempelhoff, the historian of Frederick's wars, gives certain facts bearing on this statement of our American general. He states that one hundred thousand men consume daily one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of flour, equal to two hundred and twenty pounds of bread; add this to one hundred thousand pounds of meat or vegetables, and the report agrees with the observations of General Sherman.

A LITTLE school-girl asked her teacher what was meant by "Mrs. Grundy." The teacher replied that it meant "the world." Some days afterward the teacher asked geography class to which this little "bud of promise" belonged, "What is a zone?" After some hesitation, this little girl brightened up, and replied, "I know; it's a belt around Mrs. Grundy's waist."

A STREET-CAR moved by condensed air pressure is a success in Paris.

The Record of Deaths on the Stage.

The actual deaths upon the stage, without a moment's warning, are of course very sad to contemplate and impressive to those who witness them. Rather more than a century ago, at the Norwich Theatre, Peterson, the actor, was performing the part of the Duke in Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure." He had to address Claudio in the words:

"Reason thus with life.
If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep."

When he suddenly dropped into the arms of Moody, who was acting Claudio, and expired. These words, having so impressive a meaning at such a time, were afterward engraved on his tombstone. John Palmer, an eminent tragedian, toward the close of the last century, was engaged on what proved to be the last evening he was destined to live in acting the character of the "Stranger," in Kotzebue's drama of the same name. He had recently heard of the death of a favorite son—news which unnerved and agitated him. In the fourth act of the play "Baron Steinfort" obtains an interview with the "Stranger," recognizes him as an old acquaintance and asks the cause of his seclusion. The stranger replies that he has left his children at a town hard by, and exclaims: "O God! O God! there is another and a better world!" Palmer, directly he had uttered these words, fell down dead at the feet of the actor who was performing the part of "Baron Steinfort." Two more instances of these unrehearsed, unforeseen tragic stage events. About sixty years ago an actor named Cummins, in a drama in which he was performing, had to deliver a speech ending with the words:

"Be witness for me, ye celestial hosts,
Such mercy and such pardon as my soul
Accorts to him, and God of Heaven to
show thee,
May such befall me at my latest hour."

Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when he fell down dead upon the stage. Only a year or two ago M. Victor, at a provincial theatre in France, fell down on the stage while performing a comic character, and expired almost instantly.—*Chambers' Journal.*

How the Emperor Charles Rewarded Anthony Fugger, the Financier.

In the sixteenth century Charles V. made a considerable loan of Antony Fugger, at Augsburg, says the *New York World*, before entering upon his not very successful campaign against the Algerines. When the mighty Emperor passed through Augsburg, on the unsatisfactory issue of that campaign in 1541, Antony Fugger received and entertained him superbly in his mansion there. The vast saloon is still shown in the picture-gallery of the Fugger family, and is called *Den Mohren*, into which the splendid financier ushered his imperial guest. In the huge fireplace a pile of faggots of costly Eastern sandal-wood was built up out of two enormous andirons of massive silver, and the banker kneeling on one knee before Cæsar, asked the imperial pleasure as to lighting up the pile. The day was chilly, the hall was immense, and Cæsar graciously admitted that a blaze would be agreeable to him. Upon this Fugger drew from the mysterious recesses of the multifarious garments then worn by people of importance a roll of papers, being neither more nor less than the imperial bonds for the African loan before mentioned, thrust one end of the roll into the flame of a wax candle, lighted the sandal-wood and tossed the bonds into the crackling blaze. The courtiers stood aghast with admiration at such unheard-of magnificence, recalling instances of their own times by the elder Baron Rothschild, when he lighted a thousand-franc note and held it near the floor to help a pardon-seeker, or gave his pick up a louis which had rolled under the whist-table. The Emperor Charles, who combined in himself a rich vein of Spanish humor with his strong Flemish good sense, rewarded the lavish financier on the spot by making him a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, but added, with a twinkle of his cool gray eyes, the decree that the Fuggers should bear forever in their escutcheon a handsome pair of "asses' ears."

A Duel at Oswego.

During the winter of 1817-18 or 1818-19 a duel was fought, says the *Palladium*, in Oswego. The parties to it were McDonald, a Scotchman, and Campbell, a sailor, and also a Scotchman. Campbell thought he was a good-looking man, and had a pretty-looking wife, who was the cause of the quarrel. Campbell knew she was pretty and took in high dudgeon some civilities shown her by McDonald. A challenge was given and accepted, and seconds chosen, but who declined to act as such, and consequently they fought alone. The spot selected for the occasion was on the ice in the river near the east side, and nearly in front where the marine elevator now stands. They fought with rifles, at ten rods distance, and were in plain view from the opposite side of the river, where there had gathered quite a crowd of people to see what they would do. But few supposed they would really fight, and still fewer were disposed to prevent them if they wished to do so. The arrangement for hostilities were as follows: The combatants, standing back to back in the centre of the spot agreed on, each was to march to a line previously marked off, and to face about, and when each was faced both were to fire. They accordingly fired, Campbell first and McDonald immediately thereafter. Campbell received a ball wound in the groin. Dr. Benjamin Coe dressed the wound, and he recovered sufficiently to enable him to visit his anxious friends in Canada. McDonald, too, left for foreign parts after hiding himself a short time.

THERE are now eight pin factories in the United States, which make 47,000,000 pins daily. In addition to these the importations of pins reach 25,000,000 daily. As these are easily sold, it is safe to say that 72,000,000 of pins are lost daily, or 52,000 every minute. Where they all go is the wonder.

The First Reliable Intelligence of the Fall of the Boston Elm.

Yesterday a travel-stained tramp, with a business look in his bloodshot eyes, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, presented himself at the bar of a Second street saloon, addressing the proprietor, said:

"Cocktail, Seignoir."

The beverage was prepared, and fragrant with nutmeg, placed before the customer. He quaffed it off, smacked his lips, and shoving his glass towards the barkeeper, remarked:

"Fine—excellent; best since I left Boston. Gimme 'nother."

Another was mixed, drank and praised at some length.

"Yes," said the barman, as he rinsed the glass beneath the counter, "we try to sell a respectable cocktail in Aurora. And what makes it pleasant," he continued, noticing that the customer made no movement towards his pocket-book—"what makes it pleasant is that we charge only fifteen cents for such as you have sampled."

"Only fifteen cents—thirty cents for the two!" exclaimed the tramp, as he backed up to the stove, and moved the tail of his Ulster to one side, "why, that's a paltry sum to what I calculate to pay you."

"Only thirty cents, please," said the barkeeper, as he waited at the till

"Too little, too little," persisted the tramp. "When a man sells me the goods of a superior quality, even so shall he be rewarded. Now, I've just arrived from Boston—historic Boston, I call it, but don't interrupt me—I've just come from Boston—six days out—and probably bring you the first reliable intelligence of the fall of our famous elm tree, which bowed before the storm king on the 15th inst. I was there; saw the prostrate monarch; wept like a child at its mother's grave, and came away."

"Thirty cents for the drinks," observed the barkeeper.

"This tree," continued the tramp, with a touch of reverence in his tone, "saw the rise and progress of our Republic; it was aged—decrepit—say half-headed—when the nation was born; when the Mayflower landed with our forefathers her bow line was made fast to its trunk; beneath its spreading branches General Washington delivered his farewell address to the army; many a time and oft has Aaron Burr sat in its grateful shade and made love to Joan of Arc. These things gave it renown. Why, my dear sir, had it been the identical tree from which Eve plucked the forbidden fruit—"

"There, there," put in the barkeeper; "gimme a quarter and call it square."

"Now sir, as I was saying, I like this tree, I like your appearance, and when I take a fancy to a man he always finds a friend in me. I have that about me which is of more value than rubies or fine gold. As a citizen of Boston, and to show my appreciation of your cocktails, allow me to place in your possession a priceless relic, a piece of our historic tree. Thanks by mail. J. Snodgrass, 100 Dey street, Boston. Adieu."

Then laying on the counter an apple-tree twig the size of a lead pencil, he was off like one who had been sent for. The barkeeper made a dash to intercept his flight to the street, but the effort was a lamentable failure.

An American Volcano.

Mount Hyamns, on the southwest side of Cook's Inlet, Alaska, is an active volcano. On the west side of the inlet the mountains rise abruptly out of the water, leaving only a small piece of sandy beach here and there. A correspondent says: The natives tell of a terrible eruption in 1854 and point to huge blocks of lava and long lomonite on the eastern shore as having been thrown across on that occasion. The natives do not like to visit this region, holding it in superstitious awe, and I undertook the trip alone. After the sloop had crossed the inlet the prospect was uninviting enough. The whole coast seemed one continuous line of unbroken breakers, the white foam leaping up high on the almost perpendicular black walls of basalt and lava. After a fatiguing ascent along the lava bed I reached the summit and stepped my course around the mountain, just beyond the snow. The view from here was unobstructed, except toward the east, by the mountain ridge. To the north and south stretched the long chain of snowy peaks, the whole length of the peninsular, but in the west the horizon was bounded by tumbling surf, the meeting of the sky and broad Pacific. While I was feasting my eyes a slight shock made itself felt.

After a night passed in that dreary region, the volcano pioneer describes his last sensation: While I was dressing, large herds of deer were scattered all through the ravine and climbing along the sides, feeding upon the great nutritious mosses—tame and came up to my barricade, eyeing it, and snuffing at it wonderingly.

An hogr's walk brought me to the foot of the cave that forms the crater. On the western extremity a small current of liquid lava was slowly descending and losing itself among the huge boulders of the eastern slope of the mountain. The opposite side of the mound was cold, though somewhat slippery, and with some difficulty I scrambled up to the top, to the very rim of the crater. The smoke issued in my face, blowing the smoke and ashes away, and giving me an opportunity to see as much of the inside of this safety valve of the lower regions as it is possible to see. There seemed to be two separate abysses in the crater, only one (on the western end) showing any life at that time.

MISSING A CHILL.—A missionary agent addressed a congregation in Missouri recently and took a collection. Among those who came forward was a poor colored woman with her "mite" of ten cents. "Can you spare it?" asked the agent. "Yes," was the reply, "to-day I can. Yesterday I thought I mus' keep it to get medicine; but I done miss my chill."

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

THE GREENBACK.—It is a marvel to many people that the legal tender notes of the United States persist in remaining at a discount of twelve to fourteen per cent., while the credit of the Government, as indicated by the market price of its bonds, stands high; and while the notes of the Bank of France, which are a legal tender in that country, have long been at par and never varied from it except by a very small per centage. The problem is not hard to solve. This Government has persistently dishonored its own notes ever since they were issued. It not only refuses to fulfill the promise which is printed on the face of each one of them over the signature of the Treasurer, but it will not take them in payment of the most important dues, namely those which are collected in the form of duties on imported goods. While, as an exchange says, it has put them out as money, to be used by the people of the country, it does not itself recognize them as such. They cannot be exchanged for its bonds, they will not be received for customs, they are not redeemed in specie, and no preparation is made to make them redeemable, though a date has been set for the purpose.

What, on the other hand, has been the course of the French Government? When it made the notes of the Bank of France a legal tender, they were to be received and paid as the equivalent in all respects of specie. During the war the Government borrowed a large amount of these notes, promising to pay only one per cent. interest on them, or barely sufficient to indemnify the bank for the cost of making and handling them. As soon as the stress of the war was over, the Government began to pay its debt to the bank, borrowing money on five per cent. rentes to retire the one per cent. notes, and it has entered into an agreement to discharge the full amount by the end of the year 1879. The notes of the bank have never been in any sense dishonored. The Government in making them legal tender treated them as such in the fullest sense. The portion which it began as the earliest moment to fund in interest-bearing obligations, thereby rapidly contracting the volume. The bank itself has also steadily pursued the policy of contraction, and besides fixing a date for resumption, has prepared for it by accumulating a heavy reserve of specie. The consequence has been the fullest confidence in the legal tender of the country and its maintenance at par.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—An eastern paper in commenting upon this mixed period in the world's development, says if there is one characteristic more prominent than another, it is the marked prevalence of a practice, or a course of action, which has received the generic name of "embezzlement." We are apparently a nation of embezzlers, and the improper distinction between mine and thine which once was regarded in the light of a crime is in our time gradually veering into something no more serious than eccentricity. As may be supposed, the practice being so general, it has become surrounded by those amenities which do so much to make life endurable. Thus it has fallen out that a usual accompaniment of embezzlement in these days is a gentlemanly offer to fix the thing for a consideration. In great matters as in small the reader notes this accommodating spirit, and the "irregular" bank cashier or confidential clerk need no longer fear the penitentiary if he will make up his mind to divide with becoming liberality. An extreme yet representative example of this fact was lately detailed in a dispatch concerning the enterprise of Thomas Hildebrand, Esq., of Cincinnati. Mr. Hilsheimer was a bookkeeper in a gambling saloon, and embezzled to the amount of $25,000. The proprietor detected the irregularity, but upon the repayment of $13,000 of the borrowed funds, some of it in the shape of watches, jewelry, etc., mislaid by gentlemen of the vicinity, he allowed the unfortunate clerk to depart in peace. It is a simple narrative, but it excites mingled emotions.

THIS is the history in brief of the Emma Mine. It was originally discovered in 1869 by Robert B. Chisholm from Elgin, Ill., and was located in February, 1870. The name Emma was suggested through a child of Mr. Chisholm's. Walker Bros. bought a sixth interest in 1870, for $30,000. Trenor W. Park and Henry Baxter bought a half interest in 1870 for $375,000. The original proprietors all sold out in 1871 and 1872 and got rich.

What is Meerschaum?

For the PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.]

A devotee of the "weed" hesitates between a genuine "meerschaum" and a genuine "Havana." He can be perfectly happy with either, especially where "t'other dear charmer's away." Under these seductive influences the cares of life and the perplexities of business are alike forgotten. Watching with half-closed eye the fumes of his fragrant Havana as they circle upwards, the printer forgets his copy; the merchant his ledger, and the lawyer his brief. Even the veriest plodder yielding to the influence of a genuine meerschaum resigns himself to reverie, and makes an attempt at that species of architecture known as castle-building in the air.

But what is meerschaum and where does it come from? The word itself literally translated, means "sea-foam," and the thing it represents received its name from its resemblance to the froth of the sea. Meerschaum, or sea-foam, is a mineral substance: in chemical parlance it is a hydrate silicate of magnesia, or, in plain untechnical language, it is a mixture of magnesia, silica and water. It is found in Moravia, in Spain, and in Asia Minor; the best quality being furnished by the latter country from the famous mines near Eskischehr, on the Pusack river. These mines, it may be remarked, are worked chiefly by Armenian Christians, and have a world-wide reputation. They were known to the celebrated Xenophon, as the readers of the "Anile Bee" may possibly remember. Large quantities of this Asian meerschaum are yearly imported into Europe to be manufactured into pipes. The Germans and Austrians are the largest purchasers; the principal pipe factories being in the city of Vienna, and in Ruhla, in the duchy of Saxe Coburg Gothal and so vast is the quantities of pipes manufactured at these places that their commercial value may be safely estimated at two millions of dollars a year. But not all the pipes manufactured in Vienna and Ruhla and offered for sale in the marts of the world, under the name of "meerschaum pipes" are made out of genuine meerschaum. Vast numbers of them are mere imitations; the material of which they are made being composed of the waste from the carvings of the real meerschaum, to which linseed oil and alum are added. These ingredients are boiled together, and when the mixture has acquired the proper consistency and cohesiveness, it is cast into moulds and carefully dried; and the blocks thus formed are carved into pipes, in precisely the [illegible] way in which the pipes of meerschaum blocks are carved. This artificial material is a capital imitation of the real article; and it requires an experienced eye to discriminate between a pure meerschaum pipe and its imitation. The demand for "genuine meerschaums" is so great, and the manufacture from artificial material so profitable, that it is really difficult to find the pure article; and it is safe to say that more than half the number of meerschaums now offered for sale are mere imitations.

Within a comparatively few years Chemistry has prepared a new kind of meerschaum, and in doing so, has developed a new use for some of our commonest vegetables. If potatoes are peeled, and macerated, for 36 hours, in water to which eight per cent of sulphuric acid has been added, then well washed with water, dried, first in blotting paper, and afterwards, in hot sand for several days, on plates of chalk or plaster of Paris, which are changed daily; and if, while the process of drying is going on, they (the potatoes) are, at the same time compressed, they will be transformed into an excellent imitation of meerschaum, which answers well for the carver, or, indeed, for any purpose not requiring a high temperature. If instead of eight per cent of sulphuric acid, three per cent of soda be used, greater hardness, whiteness and elasticity will be produced; and if carrots are substituted for potatoes the substance resulting will be a beautiful artificial coral. Specimens of this new kind of meerschaum were seen by visitors at the Paris International exhibition.

FILIUS.

Port Townsend, April, 1876.

JUDGE TAFT, of Ohio, the new Secretary-of-War, is aged 65, though he does not look more than 50, and well preserved for that. Tall, and of stalwart frame, easy, erect carriage, and quiet self-possession, broad-shouldered and large-limbed, not too stout, but of heavy build, weighing 200, his fine physique tells of the rugged Massachusetts stock of which he came, and of the store of good health he developed on the farm among the Green Mountains in Vermont, where he was born and lived in boyhood. His strong features, of habitually phlegmatic expression; high forehead, bright, dark eyes, and heavy, firm under jaw, show that when Taft has made up his mind, though he is slow to do it, he is immovable; and over all there is a quiet, ruminative air that would become a college professor, and indicating, though a Yankee ingrained by descent, education and breeding, he lacks in toto the Yankee nervous temperament, and is neither easily aroused nor liable to act hastily when stirred up. Indeed, his whole appearance and manner testify, emphatically, that he is a solid man.

A dead lock is anticipated over the appropriation bills.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph and Mail.

Gold, in New York on the 4th inst., 113.

Legal tenders in Portland—buying 88; selling 89, on the 5th inst.

Counterfeit trade dollars are in circulation at San Francisco.

Dana's name as minister to England, has been rejected by a vote of 17 for to 36 against.

On the 4th inst., $200,000 silver dimes, and $100,000 silver quarters were sent from San Francisco to the Treasury Department. Both vaults are to be strengthened to receive the coin and orders to be forwarded.

The House committee on appropriations refuse to appropriate money for the completion of the Navy and War Departments if Babcock has anything to do with handling the money.

Articles of impeachment against Belknap were read in the Senate on the 4th inst.

Great frauds have been discovered in the custom house at San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a list of claims for losses through Indian depredations for the past year. The total amount is $5,953,641.

The following cable dispatch was sent from San Francisco on the 3d inst., to Tung Wah Hospital, Hong-Kong: "Chinese immigration must stop. The excitement increases here every day against our people."

YUNG COMPANY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfielde, known as the Black Swan, died in Philadelphia last week.

The House adopted a resolution requesting the President to negotiate for a modification of the China treaty so as to confine it to commercial purposes only.

Connecticut has gone Democratic.

The postmaster of New York has received orders from Washington to reduce the office expenses.

The passengers by the steamer Constitution, which arrived at San Francisco on the 3d inst., from Panama, state that when the vessel was getting under way it was found that a second-class passenger had been imposed upon by a passenger just landed to buy a ticket, which was not transferable. As he was not able to purchase another, there was great indignation among the officers, and a subordinate one, named Odell, chucked the man overboard, where he saved himself from imminent danger of drowning by catching a trailing rope, and on the passengers telling the captain they would pay his fare, he was taken on board. The passengers condemn the act as utterly unjustifiable and inhuman.

Salt Lake correspondence of the New York Times, under date of the 2d inst., professes to disclose an intrigue under which the Mormons are arranging to abandon Salt Lake and take possession of New Mexico, and thus get into the Union under the bill for its admission as a State. The movement has been on foot for a considerable time. Several Mormon elders were secretly dispatched to New Mexico to reconnoitre the country and begin the work of proselyting among the superstitious natives. About the same time the authorities of the church at Salt Lake gave orders to all young priests to begin the study of the Spanish language, the book of Mormon was translated into Spanish, and the disciples went vigorously to work studying it. Preparations were next made to gain possession of large tracts of land in New Mexico, by the purchase of some of the Spanish grants outright, and an interest in others. In case of the passage of the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State several thousand Mormons will be at once poured into the Territory in time to vote. The bill of admission provides that it may come into the Union at once upon the adoption of resolutions without further action by Congress, and these people can make a constitution which will render it almost an independent sovereignty, under the plan of keeping out the Gentiles. If the scheme succeeds it will turn New Mexico wholly over to the followers of Brigham Young, and the long-sought kingdom of Mormon will be at last established under the authority of the Government of the United States.

The office of the United States Express Company at Cleveland, O., was robbed of $25,000 on the night of the 31st ult.

A Washington telegram of the 3d inst. says: President Grant still keeps his room. His sickness is neuralgia.

Four of the sixteen boilers in Fletcher's mill, at Providence, R. I., exploded on the 1st, killing two men and wounding several. Loss to the mill owners, $25,000.

The Greer Turner Sugar Refinery Co., of Rhode Island, have discharged their workmen and will go into liquidation. Their capacity was 300 barrels a day.

The flood by the dam disaster at Worcester, Mass., did no material damage below South Worcester. The city of Worcester loses largely, perhaps $150,000 by damage to highways, besides damage by the falling of the mills. Nearly every dam is destroyed. One man and two boys are missing. The city is already building a dam on Parson's brook to secure a supply of water. No water famine is apprehended.

200 captains and sailors have signed a protest against employing Chinese.

There was another meeting of the citizen's anti-Chinese committee on the 31st ult. The six Chinese companies of San Francisco have issued an address to the American people, setting forth that under the treaty Chinamen came here to make money and return home with little fortunes of their own; but here they found wages so low that it has been impossible to acquire sufficient means to return. They deny that the six companies are encouraging others to come; but on the contrary say they are doing all they can to check immigration. The address at some length, dwells on the insults and indignities offered to poor Chinamen in this Christian nation, and closes by suggesting calm deliberation in the making of the new treaty to prevent intercourse between the United States and China.

NOTICE OF SALE!

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS CRANNEY, Bankrupt.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER MADE APRIL 1, 1876, by the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Public Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 25th of April, 1876,

at 10 o'clk A. M. at UTSALADY, Island Co., W. T., to the highest bidder for gold coin, the personal property of said bankrupt, free from incumbrance, consisting of the following articles, to-wit:

VESSELS AND STEAMERS.

Steamer FAVORITE, side-wheel, built at Utsalady in 1868, is in good condition, fit for immediate use, with rigging complete, registered tonnage, 299, equipped for passenger and towing purposes.

Steamer LINNIE, stern wheel, built in 1869, is in good repair and well adapted to towing, registered tonnage 247.

The sailing vessel BARK ONWARD, built at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1839, rigging and equipments and gearing complete, registered tonnage 355 60 100ths; on board 1,000 feet lumber.

The sailing vessel BARK BRONTES, built at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1836, registered tonnage 307 90-100.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Invoice of Dry Goods, amounting in the aggregate to some $1,000, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., etc.

Logging Camp Equipments.

Consisting of yokes, chains, axes, x cut saws, boom chains, shovels, kitchen furniture, etc. 25 load of work oxen in good condition.

18 octagonal spars, from 40 to 52 inches, on the beach at Utsaladv.

Three iron oil tanks of 400 gallons each.

40 ship knees, from 6 to 12 inches.

200 hard brake shoes.

Furniture of Barks Onward and Brontes.

Lumber, Etc.

180,000 feet fir lumber, rough; 70'0 feet dressed fir; 900 cedar fast laths; 900 cedar posts 6 x 6

One Steam Pile Driver, 1,700 pound hammer.

One block smith, one hay knife, one set harness, one dump-cart, 400 gallons dog-fish oil, and many other articles.

☞ The vessels and steamers will be sold on the first day. Sale will continue from day to day until all the personal property is sold.

SAMUEL D. HOWE,
Assignee of the Estate of Thomas Cranney, Bankrupt.

Port Townsend, April 3, 1876. 7

Nicaraguan Bark Transito de Alvarez.

NEITHER CAPTAIN A. DOMEC, OF THE Nicaraguan bark Transito de Alvarez, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

Port Townsend, April 1, 1876. 7

NOTICE.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

JOHN M. WOODLEY has placed in my hands a list of all persons who 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 room must remove the same on or before April 20th, or the same will be sold to pay charges.

D. W. SMITH, Atty. &c.

Port Townsend, March 30, 1876. 6-tf

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 to 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,
6-4d Auditor.

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Collector and Conveyancer.

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

Homestead and preemption papers prepared, and titles to claims secured.

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.

NORTH PACIFIC

MUTUAL

LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF

PORTLAND, OREGON.

INCORPORATED 1874.

Capital, $100,000.

No Assess Bonds.

OFFICERS!

P. WASSERMAN.....PRESIDENT.
E. QUACKENBUSH.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
D. W. WAKEFIELD.....SECRETARY.
W. S. LADD.....TREASURER.
W. H. EFFINGER.....ATTORNEY.
M. P. MOSSE.....GENERAL AGENT

DIRECTORS:

P. WASSERMAN, E. QUACKENBUSH,
WM. WADHAMS, W. S. LADD,
D. W. WAKEFIELD, J. L. ATKINSON,
L. WHITE, W. H. EFFINGER,
M. P. MOSSE.

JAMES JONES,

GENERAL AGENT FOR PUGET SOUND.

TABLE RATES.

Life Policies.

FIVE AGES—Class A, B, C, D, E.

A—Age from 1 to 12 Annual Premium, $5.00
B— " " 13 to 20 " " 5.00
C— " " 20 to 35 " " 5.00
D— " " 35 to 50 " " 5.00
E— " " 50 to 60 " " 5.00

$25.00 may be paid at any time, on any Life Policy, and NO FURTHER Annual Premium will be required, nor any further payments except for Death Assessments in that special division as they may occur.

OFFICE—In Custom House Building, 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.
Washell Tribe No. 3. Imp. O. of R. M.
Clallam 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.
Orations by Hons. H. G. Struve and C. M. Bradshaw.
After the oration the procession will reform and march back to the Masonic Hall and disband.

At 2 o'clock P. M. horse-racing for a purse.
Foot race 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 Pilcher, Richard McDonald, John Morris.

SAN JUAN.—James McCurdy, 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. Keenie, 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. 6-4d

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, Cuff-pins, 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 prefer ing the application for admission, is entitled to Hospital relief.

Port Townsend Hospital.

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

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

☞ 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.,
26-tf Managing Surgeon.

HOTELS.

DALGARDNO'S HOTEL

WATER STREET.

Port Townsend, W. T.

THIS ABOVE HOUSE IS TASTEFULLY fitted and 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 tables are selected for the Table, and the best brands of Liquors and Cigars are dispensed at the Bar.

UNITED STATES

RESTAURANT.

(Opposite Dalgardno's Hotel.)

M. McDONALD, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS ON THE SHORTEST notice, at reasonable rates.

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

49 M. McDONALD.

STEAMERS.

U. S. Mail Steamer

TEAZER,

CAPT. MUNROE.....Master.

LEAVES PORT TOWNSEND for Seattlmboo and way ports every Thursday.

For freight or passage apply on board. J. C. BRITTAIN, Proprietor.

Port Townsend, July 30, 1875. 22

Steam Ferry.

The Steamer

FANNIE,

ALFRED WAITE.....MASTER

LEAVES PORT DISCOVERY FOR Tukey's 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.

☞ Singer Sewing Machine

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-tf

Just Received

A LARGE STOCK OF

C. C. BARTLETT.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

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.

E. J. CURLEY & CO.'S

BLUE GRASS

WHISKY.

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

Pure and Unadulterated,

Below San Francisco prices, by

Waterman & Katz.

☞ All those desiring the use of PURE WHISKY can obtain the above celebrated brand only, north of San Francisco, from 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.—$3.00 per annum in advance; six months, $1.50.

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

☞ All Accounts Settled Monthly.☜

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

Authorized Agents for the Argus.

Whidby Island—JAMES WATSON, Sheriff.
Utsalady—PETER HUDSON.
Dungeness Bay—M. MCDERMOTT.
Port Angeles—M. HUNTOON.
Port Discovery—JOHN K. PUGH.
Chimpsum—R. S. ROBINSON.
Port Ludlow—FRANK HARRIS.
Fidalgo Island—WILLIAM MUNKS.
Lummer—J. J. CONNER.
Winlock—A. W. ENGLE.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE California was advertised to sail from Portland for northern ports yesterday.

J. J. HUNT, Esq., has been improving his property on the hill by the erection of a barn and other outbuildings.

CAPT. MORGAN has been engaged during the week in constructing bulk-heads at the base of the hill on Quincy street.

THE schrs. Mist, Orcas and Paige arrived on Tuesday, the two former from Victoria and the latter from Port Ludlow.

QUITE a number of families at Boise City, Idaho, are intending to emigrate to the Skagit this summer.

THE schr. Mist which, by accident, was recently beached at Dungeness, was gotten off without sustaining any damage.

WE learn that another attempt will soon be made by the proprietors of the steamer St. Patrick to bring her around from Astoria.

REV. JOHN R. THOMPSON, of Olympia, will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. church next Sabbath, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

Two of the witnesses against the master of the Clara Light were taken from this place to the U. S. penitentiary on McNeil's Island on Tuesday, by C. B. Hopkins, Second Guard.

"Notice of Sale" in the matter of Thomas Cranney, of Utsalady, bankrupt, appears elsewhere in this issue. It is fixed for the 25th instant.

The Chilian ship Erminia de Alvarez, Italian ship Orzero and four other foreign vessels, all consigned to Rothschild & Co., are due at this port.

You will very likely make a mistake if you buy a spring or summer suit before you call and see the inducements offered at Peterson's clothing house in this town.

THE number of Chinese arriving in San Francisco last year amounted to 18,508. From present appearances there will be a still greater influx the present year.

THE immense canoe purchased by Judge Swan for the Smithsonian Institution, and of which mention has been made heretofore, was shipped on board the Dakota on her last trip down from Victoria.

A telegram in the Victoria Standard from Ottawa, contains the following: The Esquimalt-Nanaimo railway is seriously abandoned. There is some talk about a private company building the Island railway.

HON. H. G. STRUVE, Acting Governor of this Territory, and Hon. C. M. Bradshaw of this place, will deliver the orations upon the commemoration of the Centennial Fourth of July by the people of Port Townsend and adjoining localities.

REV. JOHN REA left for California by the Dakota, to be absent about a month. His pulpit will, however, be supplied during the interim by preachers from various parts of the Sound.

THE schr. Orcas, on her late voyage from San Juan to Victoria encountered very heavy weather, and was compelled to throw overboard fifty barrels of lime.

THE reader will notice the extraordinary business appearance the ARGUS presents to-day. It has an unusual number of LIVE advertisements, which are a portion of the current news of the day.

WORK is progressing upon the new hotel. Floors are being laid, windows inserted, etc. The roof has also received a coating of paint, enhancing its appearance. It is the intention of the owners to have the building completed and occupied by the Fourth of July.

TRADE dollars in San Francisco are reported at a discount of 5 per cent., and Mexican dollars at a discount ranging from 6½ to 8 per cent. This makes them for large transactions of little more value than greenbacks.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.—A Seattle paper states that John Collins of that place is about to bring suit against D. Higgins of Victoria for libel, in publishing letter of White of Snoqualmie Prairie some time ago, and to that end has secured the services of McNaught on this side and Robertson on that. The case is set for trial at the first term of the Provincial court.

THE steamship Dakota sailed on her return trip from this port for San Francisco via Victoria on Monday last. She had on board a miscellaneous cargo of freight, consisting of water pipe from Olympia, hoop-poles from Tacoma, and coal and potatoes from Seattle, supplemented by seventy or eighty tons of grain shipped by Waterman & Katz of this town.

HOW HE ESCAPED.—The following comes to us from a locality not very remote from Jefferson county: "One of the sweetest little school-marms this county contains, undertook to whip one of her large scholars—a boy some 15 years of age—a few days ago, but when she began the operation, the young man could not resist the temptation, and coolly clasping her around the neck, gave her a hearty kiss. It is unnecessary to state that he escaped punishment that day."

THE Nicaraguan bark Transito de Alvarez, A. Domec, master, and consigned to Rothschild & Co., arrived on the 1st inst., 57 days from Valparaiso. She leals with lumber at Seabeck.

LAYING crosswalks on various portions of Water street is still in vogue.

THE hop crop for the Puyallup valley for this year is estimated at 600,000 pounds.

L. B. HASTINGS, Sen., expects to start for the East on the first of May, and will attend to any business entrusted to him.

ACTIVE preparations are making for the approaching Easter festival at St. Paul's church.

OUR fellow-townsmen, Messrs. T. Jackman and F. H. Winslow have been confined to their residences several days by sickness, but are now on the mend.

AT the Olympia city election held last Monday, J. C. Horr was chosen Mayor by four majority over T. F. McIlroy.

THE new schooner Laura May, built on Coos Bay, is rated A 1 for seven years, which is said to be the highest rate ever given to a center-board schooner on the Pacific coast.

THE Colonist says that the small pox appears to be entirely stamped out in Victoria—there are now no cases.

THE report so extensively circulated respecting the prospects of an Indian war between the Cislam and Songish Indians, was prematurely made, and is, moreover, entirely destitute of truth.

THE sloop Frances went ashore yesterday morning in the vicinity of the new warehouse. There was a high wind at the time and a heavy sea running, but through the timely aid of the cutter she was rescued from her perilous position apparently unharmed.

WE understand application has been made to the Court for power to lease the mill at Utsalady. Should it be granted an excellent opening will be presented for a business man.

JUDGE SWAN, who has been suffering from ill-health for some time, has recently returned from Victoria much improved, and is again concentrating his energies in the work before him as U. S. Special Centennial Commissioner.

THE keel for a new ship has been laid at Seabeck 100 feet in length—210 feet over all; the vessel will have 45-foot beam, and 25-foot hold. She is building for the Mill Company, Adams & Taylor, and is designed for the lumber trade. When completed she will comprise symmetry and strength unsurpassed in these waters. We understand it is the intention to have her ready for sea about the first of November next.

DUNGENESS LIGHT.—Below is a table showing the number of vessels which have passed the Light House at New Dungeness for the quarter ending March 31, 1876, as furnished us by the keeper, Mr. F. Tucker.

Months.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Steamers.	Total.
January	3	38	7	20	11	30	109
February	11	52	6	16	8	20	123
March	9	30	3	21	13	30	115
Total	23	120	16	57	32	80	347

Heavy winds from the west and southeast, with cold weather, have prevailed of late.

PORTLAND, Oregon, is thus delineated by the Walla Walla Union: "There are blocks of unoccupied brick business houses up whose sides the moss is rapidly extending; the people look damp and disgreeable, like chickens in a rain-storm. With the exception of a few private dwellings there is no building in progress; that the whole town looks like a child with its parent's clothes on—that it has too much room for its inhabitants."

THE Gold Coin Lottery was drawn on the 31 inst. In consequence, however, of only 4,101 tickets having been sold, the drawing was made on one half of the original scheme—that is, 800 prizes of one-half the amount each, to be drawn from 4,101 numbers. We subjoin a list of the larger prizes: Ticket No. 818 drew the $5,000 prize; No. 5573 drew $1,500; No. 4671, $500. Tickets numbered 1464, 4701, 4753 and 0090 drew $100 each; and 132, 576, 638, 1462, 1735, 1938, 4078, 4481, 4695, 4779, 4832, 5436 and 5817, drew $50 each. The balance of the prizes, of which there were a large number, were at the rate of $2.50 each. W. R. Lewis, a stage driver, at New Westminster, B. C., won the highest prize, and J. B. Brouillette, of Seattle, the 2d prize, $1,500.

COMPETITION.—There is likely to be a sufficient number of railroad and steamship lines between the Pacific coast and the East after awhile to make competition as lively as it is at present between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley. The Black Hills gold discoveries will probably result in another Pacific railroad. A charter is being asked from Congress by its projectors already, under the title of the "Atlantic, Chicago, Black Hills and Pacific." The proposed route for this new railroad is west from Chicago, to deflect to the north and go through southern Wisconsin, northern Iowa, to Yankton in Dakota, then up the Missouri and White rivers to the Black Hills, then by easy grades to the Yellowstone, and so on to the Pacific, by a route midway between the Union and Northern Pacific roads. The eastern terminus is to be Boston, and lines already completed between that city and the West, run in the interest of Boston, are to be used as connecting links.

Doings in Justice's Court.

The case of F. W. Pettygrove vs. Chas. Lambert, which came before Justice Learned last week and was set for a hearing on the 5th, was dismissed at the instance of the plaintiff.

Henry Newman and Wm. Atkinson were brought before his Honor yesterday charged with being drunk and disorderly, and were let off with a fine of $2.50 each and costs of court.

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.

A subscription list is started in Paris for enabling a number of French workmen to visit the Centennial Exhibition.

The fund for the payment of witnesses before the Congressional committee at Washington is exhausted, and many of those who have applied for their pay and have not received it have been compelled to sell their claims at a discount.

MARRIED.

HOWARD—STEVENS. In this city, on the 5th inst., by Judge Swan, Capt. Charles W. Howard and Mrs. Caroline Stevens.

Marine Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ENTERED

April 1—Bk Mattie Maclay, from Astoria.
" Bk Transito de Alvarez, Valparaiso.
" 2—Str Goliah, Burrard Inlet.
" Bk Tidal Wave, San Francisco.
" 3—Str Goliah, Nanaimo.
" 4—Str North Pacific, Victoria.
" 5—Schr Orcas, Victoria.
" Schr Mist, "
" Str Goliah, Nanaimo.

CLEARED.

April 2—Str Goliah, for Nanaimo.
" 3—Str Dakota, Victoria.
" Str Goliah, "
" 5—Str Goliah, "

COASTWISE.

Ship Blue Jacket, bark Tidal Wave, and ship Winged Hunter arrived at this port on the 1st inst.

The bark Caroline sails to-day from Port Discovery for Tuicahanoe, Chili, loaded with four hundred and thirty-three thousand feet of lumber.

The ship Warhawk and brig Dencon are loading at Port Discovery.

The bktne Discovery, sailed from San Francisco for this port April 1st.

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

WHEAT—For fair average lots, $2 00@2 25 per cental sacked.
FLOUR—Quotable, best brands, $6 50 ₱ bbl.; fine and superfine, $5 50@6 00.
OATS—70 c per bushel.
BARLEY—Choice, $1 50 ₱ cwt.
MILL FEED—Bran $25@27 ₱ ton; middlings, $45@50.
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, 35@40c ₱ pound; cheese quotable at 20@22 c.
EGGS—Quotable at 25 c ₱ dozen.
CHICKENS—Full grown $4 50 ₱ dozen.
POTATOES—90 c@$1 00.
ONIONS—As to quality, $2 00@2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.
HAY—Choice Timothy, baled, $20@25 ₱ ton.
DRIED APPLES—In sacks, 10c ₱ lb.
LARD—Fresh in tins, 18@20c ₱ lb.
BACON—Hams, choice, 18@20c; Sides 14@15; Shoulders, 10@12.
FRESH MEATS—Beef, dressed, 7@8 c ₱ lb; on foot, 4@5c. Dressed hogs, 8@10. Mutton, sheep, $2 50@3 00 ₱ head.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 requested 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 Coupville, W. T., or be forever barred.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER, Administrator.
March 31, 1876. 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 CRANNEY, 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 Cranney, 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

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-tf

French Bark Cap Horn.

☞ NEATHER, CAPT. A. DUCENTY, 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.

ROTHSCHILD & 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.

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. 4ly

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WATERMAN & KATZ,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

And will Sell

CHEAPER FOR CASH,

Than any House on Puget Sound.

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

We will give and take Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK,

At the most Liberal Discount.

WATERMAN & KATZ.

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., Trustee, 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 Draft, or by Express.

Tickets forwarded immediately on receipt of money

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

Address

H. L. YESLER,

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. 12, 1876. 32

TIBBALS & CO.'S

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

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

For further particulars apply at

J. Korter's Hair-dressing Emporium;

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

3-tf **J. KORTER.**

George Sterming

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

Sterming's Saloon

Superior Qualities of

Foreign & Domestic Cigars

Constantly on hand.

Friend's and Patrons are welcome.

Port Townsend, Feb. 7, 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 quantities 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.

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.

North Pacific Saloon

GERMANIA BEER HALL,

Opposite Dalgarino's Hotel.

C. LOUIS SCHUR, PROPRIETOR.

THE BEST OF

LAGER, ALE & PORTER

Constantly on hand. Also, the

BEST BRANDS CIGARS & TOBACCOS

Detroit Currency.

When a man falls dead beside his snow shovel, those who help carry the body into the house are glad that they were born lazy.

Winslow's defense will not be insanity. He will claim to have inherited a morbid appetite for the good things which money can buy.

Brooklyn makes out that it is a healthy city by publishing such statements as: "There were three deaths less this week than last."

It is a sad thing to see a man staggering along the street, drunk, on a day in February, under the impression that it is last Christmas.

Mark Twain won't take his wife on a railroad journey because she encourages the boy with periodicals, stale figs, candy and moldy peanuts.

The days are growing so much longer that men who used to dodge in after a drink at a quarter to five p. m. now stand shivering around till after six.

Is it billiards that are "a healthy exercise," or is it the act of walking from the table to the bar, throwing the head back and murmuring, "Um-um-um!"

Senator Sharon has an income of three or four thousand dollars a day, and yet when he has his boots blacked and hands out ten cents he shivers around for the change.

The five-cent cigar has returned in all its glory, and it is no longer considered mean for a rich man to smoke them. This was the only great question before the country.

A Chicago man declines to run for office. Owing to the loss of all the ear elassation points belonging to this tout, we can't make this news stand out half as conspicuously as it should.

It is said that the old Romans also loved office, but they never had the feeling which an American constable has—never felt that their shoulders carried over half the burden of government.

An Illinois juror stuck for "not guilty" in a case where he was positive that the prisoner was guilty. The man owed him $40, and if he went to prison how could he pay? Charity always begins at home.

A North Carolina lawyer recently tried to convict a man of seventeen different offenses, but he found he had too big a job on hand. Murder, arson, burglary and robbery were all the charges that could be proved to the satisfaction of the jury.

A Boy's Composition on Parents.

Parents are born to be a great trouble to their offspring. They upset all a fellow's plans. It would be jolly not to have any. When I was ever so little, I remember, I tried to hang up the kitten by my whip-lash, and mother took the kitten away, boxed my ears and went and drowned it herself the next day. So she had all the fun herself; and father's worse than mother. He told me to take care of the pennies, and the dollars would take care of themselves; so I and Ben Smith formed an Anti-Swearing Club. We had a rule that for every profane word we used we should pay a cent into the treasury. We had seventy-five cents in the first day, but when we divided, and I fetched thirty-seven cents and a half cents home, father said it was a bad business, and he broke up the club. How is a fellow to know when he is doing right? If I had no parents to hound me round, I'd beat Georgy Washington all holler, for I'd cut down every cherry tree in the garden, and own it, too. If I was an orphan, I know what I'd do to-morrow, Ben Smith and me would go straight off to a desolate South Sea Island, and stir up the goats and monkeys and things, crack cocoa-nuts, fry load-stools, eat oranges a spell, then we'd make a ship and sail round the world. What's the use of drying up in one place? I told mother one day when she wouldn't give me ten cents, that I meant to go a-whaling, and I hoped a whale would swallow me, as one did Jonah, and then she wouldn't never see me again, for I can't swim. She said I wouldn't be likely to make much of a visit, for I would turn the whale's stomach mighty quick after I got there. If I were a parent, I know what I'd do; I'd keep still and mind my own business, and let my children have some fun. There's Tom Cutts lives with his aunt, and he has a bully time. He goes wood-chucking and eating Sundays, has no best clothes, and no pocket-handkerchief to bother him, and crawls under the canvas of every circus tent, earns money at the theatres, sleeps in the stable when he likes, and always has his pocket full of peanuts. He says he wouldn't be bothered with parents, if he could have 'em for nothing, and he thinks if I hadn't any, it would be money in my pocket. Them's my sentiments.

He is Going to Resign.

In Forsyth, one day last week, a gentleman standing in the street noticed a two-mule wagon drive up to one of the stores. There was nothing peculiar in this, but what particularly struck his attention was the fact that the driver, a colored man, had an exceedingly lengthy pair of reins, and was seated in the hindmost part of the wagon. When the team stopped, the negro cautiously fastened the lines to a standard, got out over the hind wheel and made a circuit of forty or fifty feet to get to the heads of the mules. This so excited the gentleman's curiosity that he walked up and asked:

"Look here, uncle, you are not crazy, are you?"

"Does I look like a crazy nigger, Mars Tom?"

"Well, what in the name of common sense are you cutting up these antics for—walking almost twice around the wagon to get to your mules, and sitting on the 'gate' to drive?"

The negro looked at the gentleman a moment and then burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.

"What the devil do you mean?"

"Mars Tom, don't you know dat off mule dar? Dat's Mars Tump Ponder's roun mule."

"Well, what the mischief is the matter with the mule?"

"Why, Mars Tom, dat mule is a sight—dat mule is. She's the ongodliest mule in all cra'shun. She got sense like white folks. No nigger can't come foolin' round her. Only las' Chuseday she kickt a brass hres'pin off a town merlatter's shirt bozum. Truth, Mars Tom. An' de nigger don' know twell now dat he ain't done gone an' los' it himself. I got him home now. Why, Mars Tom, when I goes to hitch up dat mule I has to put de harness on wid a pole, an' I has to git a new pole eb'ry time. Lemme play with powder an' Chrismus shooters, but don't gimme no roan mule! I can't stay wid Mars Tump arter dis week. I'm too fon' of my fam'ly, an' don't belong to no church, nudder.—*Savannah News.*

The Old Time Custom of Throwing a Woman in the Sea at Cyprus.

Cyprus, one of the chief seats of the ancient worship of Venus, still keeps up sundry festivals derived from that worship, though mingled with Christian or at least Biblical ideas. One of the strongest of these occurs on the 11th of June in each year and is called the "Catadysmos," a name that is merely the Cypriote form of "Catalysmos," meaning, of course, the flood. But the festival has nothing more than the name that can refer to the deluge. As the day approaches gay preparations are made on shore, and the boatmen paint their boats in gaudy colors and adorn them with flags and streamers. When the day comes a young girl is fetched, as remarkable for beauty as can be found, is forcibly captured and carried out on the sea in a boat, the other boats of the neighborhood accompanying in a fleet. At the proper distance from shore, with various (and probably appropriate) ceremonies, the girl is thrown into the sea. As she rises again from the water she is picked up with loud demonstrations of joy, taken into the gayest boat and carried to the shore in triumph. She is then crowned, provided with attendants of honor, and worshipped all the day as a queen or demi-goddess. Besides the ceremonies, which are much like the English Mayday, there is an abundance of noise and revelry, which are usually kept up through the following night, rendering sleep in the neighborhood impossible. The scholar will at once recognize here a relic from the worship of Venus Anadyomene, who rose from the waves near Cyprus. The inhabitants say this ceremony has existed among them "from the time of Venus," in whom they believe as a veritable personage.

The Scene When Lincoln was Shot.

Walt Whitman in his forthcoming book, thus describes the scene in the theatre at Washington after Lincoln was shot: "A moment's hush, incredulous—a scream—the *cry* of murder—Mrs. Lincoln leaning out of the box with ashy cheeks and lips, with involuntary cry, pointing to the retreating figure: 'He has killed the President.' And still a moment's strange, incredulous suspense—and then the deluge! then that mixture of horror, rolling certainty—(the sound, somewhere back, of a horse's hoofs clattering with speed)—the people burst through chairs and railings, and break them up—that noise adds to the quaveness of the scene—there is inextricable confusion and terror—women faint—quite feeble persons fall and are trampled on—many cries of agony are heard—the broad stage soon (only fills to suffocation with a dense and motley crowd like some horrible carnival—the audience rushes generally upon it—at least the strong men do—the actors and actresses are still there in their play costumes and painted faces, with mortal fright showing through the rouge, some trembling, some in tears—the screams and calls, confused talk—redoubled, trebled—two or three manage to pass up water from the stage to the President's box—others try to clamber up—etc., etc., etc. And in the midst of that sight pandemonium of senseless hate, infuriated soldiers, the audience and the crowd—the stage, and all its actors and actresses, its paint and spangles and gaslights—the life-blood from those veins, the best, sent the hand, drips slowly down, and Death's ooze already begins its little bubbles on the lips."

A NATION OF LIARS.—The island of Ceylon is very beautiful, the scenery lovely, and the soil productive in spices and many kinds of fruits; indeed, it is said that the island might produce sufficient coffee for the consumption of the entire world. The natives are, however, far from pleasing; they are generally of short stature, very effeminate looking, apathetic, and such liars that it is impossible to depend upon their word. If they may but repose for hour after hour under a tree with a piece of bread fruit beside them, they seem to care for little else. The men wear their hair turned up behind with a comb denoting the rank of the wearer. This and their small features gives them altogether such an effeminate appearance that it is difficult for a European to distinguish them from the females. A visitor lately entered one of the schools, and seeing a row of boys sitting with their backs towards him, and their ears hid with a comb in his head, unconsciously asked if boys and girls were educated together. One of the natives of high rank was lately called on to give evidence at a trial, and swore such complete falsehoods that he was imprisoned for perjury. He applied to the English governor, and with surprise asked why he should be punished for what his people did.

"My father," he said, "was a liar, and my grandfather was a liar, and my great-grandfather was a liar, and we are all liars. It is the custom of my country. Why should I be punished?"

PIRACY ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* publishes a report from the captain of the Danish schooner *Lucinde*, in which he states that on the 3d of last month (January) about noon, and within four English miles of the fortress of Gibraltar his ship was hailed by a boat, which, when it came alongside and had got a line on board, turned out to contain an armed crew of nine men, bawling like lunatics. Some of the crew tried to get on board the schooner, when the captain let go the line, when the crew in the boat began firing at the schooner, and it was later found that five balls had pierced the mainsail, one through the mainstay sail, and two more entered other parts of the ship. The captain adds that the day was clear, and that it was impossible that the occurrence should not have been witnessed from Gibraltar. This, it appears, is only one of the several attempts at piracy occurring lately in the Straits of Gibraltar within British jurisdiction complained of in Scandinavian papers.

A MILLIONAIRE ON TAXATION.—The "largest individual tax-payer in Boston," Nathan Matthews, pays a tax of $25,982. He complains of the unjust over valuation of his real estate, and says that his whole productive real estate—that is, his business and dwelling houses and wharf property—does not produce an average return of three per cent. over insurance and taxes. A store which rents for only $10,000 is taxed at $125,000. This is in the worst district, but his north end property is rated so high that it does not rent for over three per cent.; even taking the average of seven years this holds good, so loth are the assessors to recognize the depreciation of property in any district. He gives instances outside of Boston where the valuation has been increased at the request of the owners to promote transfers at a fraudulent value, and charges the savings banks with relying too fully on the assessors.

Notifications Extraordinary.

In the time of Napoleon III., a notice was placed at the entrance to the Pavilion Henri Quatre, at St. Germain, setting forth—"The persons hereunder mentioned are not allowed to enter: 1. Men in working-clothes; 2. Women without bonnets; 3. Servants without their masters; 4. Children without their parents; 5. Wives without their husbands; 6. Dogs without their muzzles." Somebody blundered, but that somebody has the consolation of knowing officials of the new *regime* are just as fallible. When the Prefect of Lyons decreed that *cafes* and wine shops must close their doors at half-past eleven, he published an exception in favor of persons chanting to be in such places at that time of night that they must leave without being compelled to do so. His brother of Grenoble capped this by announcing—No burial without religious rites would be permitted except with the expressed wish of the deceased—displaying as much consideration for the feelings of the officials of the War Department did in ordering that, "whenever a soldier on half pay shall die, or whenever a soldier shall be placed upon half-pay, he shall be informed of it by the War Minister." Impracticable rules are easily made; it is not so easy to make a regulation defying evasion, a feat accomplished by the authorities of Louvet, who they notified all travelers over the town-bridge that "no vehicle, drawn by more than one animal, is allowed to cross this bridge in opposite directions at the same time."

A clerical land-owner, finding his warrens were poached while he preached, sought to insure his game a quiet Sunday by warning offenders in this wise: "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy. Beware, my friends; your names are all known. If you trespass on these fields, or touch my rabbits, you will be prosecuted according to the law!" The deceived rabbit preserver was not inclined to make nice distinctions like the turnip-grower, who politely intimated: "Ladies and gentlemen are requested not to steal the turnips; other persons, if detected, will be prosecuted." And he might have taken a lesson in liberality from a gentleman who put up a board inscribed, "Ten shillings reward to any person found trespassing on these lands or damaging these fences, on conviction, will receive the above reward." It may be questioned if he would have been as true to his word as the Aberdeen factor who wrote to log the memory of a laggard tenant with,—

"To avoid all proceedings unpleasant,
I beg you will pay what is due;
If you do, you will oblige your present;
If you don't, why, I'll oblige you."

No writer of stories with a purpose ever succeeded so thoroughly as Foote, when he invented his tale of the Grand Panjandrum for Mackin's discomfiture, which remains unsurpassed as a piece of pure nonsense; but a Lahore hotel-keeper's notice to his customers would have equally well as a memento, but for we might safely "bet our pile" against any of the patrons finding a place in their memory for such a wondrous example of English composition as this: "Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, etc., and if they say that they have not anything to eat, they will be charged, and if not so, they will be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager of the place; and should they want to say anything they must order the manager for, and not any one else, and unless they not bring it to the notice of the manager, they will charge for the least things accounted in the hotel rate, and no fuss will be allowed afterward about it. Should any gentleman take wall-lamp or candle-light from the public rooms, they must pay for it without any dispute its charges. Monthly gentlemen will have to pay my fixed rate made with them at the time, and should they absent day in the month, they will not be allowed to deduct anything out of it, because I take from them less rate than my usual rate of monthly charges."

Not long ago, the girls of a Maine factory, rather than submit to a reduction of wages, gave the owners a month's notice, and at the same time issued a notice to the public in general, and the masculine public in particular, in unmistakable terms: "We are throwing out our notice; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle, but determined not to work for nothing when folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies; knit, roast, stew, and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows and feed chickens, hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies; in fact, can do almost anything the accomplished housewife is capable of doing, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays or Saturdays. For specimens of our spirit we'll refer you to our overseers. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair forehead, glistening locks, beautiful as Hebe; can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly. An elderly gentleman, who wants a good housekeeper, or a nice young man in want of a wife—willing to combine either character—in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Gone, gone, gone! Who's the lucky man?" If these Maine girls be fair samples of the American factory girls, no wonder Sam Slick's friend put a notice over his gate at Lowell: "No cigars or Irishmen admitted within these premises," and pleaded in justification that "the one would set the flames a going, among the cottons, and the other among the gals."—*All the Year Round.*

A NEW SPECIES OF WHALE.—The discovery of a species of the right whale is announced in *Nature*. A shoal of twenty-eight strange cetaceans was stranded on one of the Chatham Islands; but the heads only of three individuals were obtained. So far as could be ascertained from a study of these members, the species is nearly allied to the genus Mesoplodon, "but differs from the known species in the Mesoplodon having a very small, pointed, conical, recurved teeth, about twenty in number, in the hinder part of the jaw, in addition to the usual single large tooth placed near the middle of the ramus of the mandible. This is a very interesting circumstance, as connecting the peculiar dentition of the Hyperoodon with that of the ordinary dolphins." The cetacea of this group have heretofore been seen only in pairs or solitary, and the fact that they do assemble in shoals is a novel one in their history. An account of the new species has been sent to the London Zoological Society by Dr. Julius Von Haast, of Canterbury, New Zealand.

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Dr. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard some Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an healthy condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

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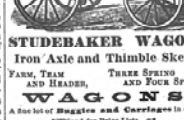

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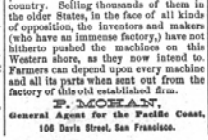

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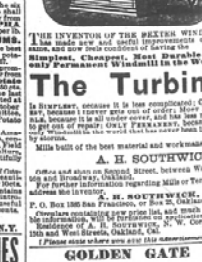

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