

Apsley House.

The following most interesting and remarkable particulars relating to Apsley House, once the residence of the first Duke of Wellington, may not be generally known.

King George II, riding on horseback one day in Hyde Park, met with an old soldier, who he recognized as having fought under him at the battle of Dettingen, and fell into discourse with him.

"Why, please your majesty," returned the soldier, "I wish to see an apple stall on the bit of waste ground as you enter the park, and if your majesty would be pleased to make me a grant of it, I might build a little shed and improve our trade as his request, and a grant was given him.

The situation was excellent, and the business of the old woman he came brisk and prosperous. They only came in process of time, was articulated to an attorney, and gave indications of making a figure in the profession.

After some years, the old soldier being overlooked or forgotten, the then Lord Chancellor, attracted by the illiberality of the situation, removed the shed of the old woman and built out the shed as the sight of the present mansion.

Alarmed and terrified by this measure, and not venturing to contend with such high authority, he consulted with her son (whose name was now nearly expired) as to the course she should take in such an extremity.

The son calmed her fears in the best manner he was able, and promised to find her a remedy as soon as the structure should be completed.

This was no sooner done than he waited upon his lordship, to request some remuneration for what he alleged to be a trespass on his mother's rights.

The latter, as soon as he began to perceive that the claim of the applicant was reasonably founded, tendered some hundreds as a species of gratuity.

Under the advice of her son, the old woman rejected; and, to make the story short, upon the next interview the son demanded of his lordship four hundred pounds as a ground rent.

That if he did not like the terms he was at liberty to take his house away again, as his mother did not want it. His lordship acceded, and the house yields, to this day, a ground rent to the descendants of an old apple-woman.

BAVARIAN SUPERSTITIONS.—A large proportion of the Bavarian peasantry unfortunately entertain the superstitious notion that fire kindled by lightning is not to be extinguished.

When such an accident happens they are discouraged, and do not attempt to check the progress of the flames. A funeral must never pass through a tiled field, not even in the winter, though it might considerably shorten the way.

The peasant is so persuaded, that a field through which a funeral passes becomes barren. Except on extraordinary occasions, no funerals are allowed on Mondays and Fridays.

A peasant who is in search of a wife never goes, except on a Thursday or a Sunday, into the house where he expects to make his choice. The bride and bridegroom are not to give their bare hands to anybody, on the day of their marriage, except each other at the altar; otherwise they are threatened with poverty during the whole course of their union.

It is also a very bad sign when the bride returns from church, she finds anybody on the threshold of her door. When a young girl finds a leaf trefail divided into four, instead of three, parts—it is a sign that she will be married within a year. At all events, she carefully preserves this leaf until her wedding day.

On Christmas eve the countrymen are accustomed to drive out a great deal of pedges. They think that this will cause their hemp to be more abundant and lighter. They do not fail to visit the ale-house, and to drink heartily the same evening, being convinced that this is the way to make them look well till the following Christmas.

They never destroy crickets by fire—they persuaded that those which escape will destroy their linen and clothes. When a peasant loses his way in the wood after sunset, he avoids calling to any person to show him the way—being convinced that in any case the evil spirit of the forest would cause him to plunge still deeper into its recesses.

Is it Cowardice?

An acquaintance remarked in our hearing, a few days since, that the hard times and stagnation in business were more the result of cowardice than anything else.

The more we have thought of this assertion the more have we become convinced that it contains a good deal of truth. Nothing risked, nothing gained. "Is it a trial of cowardice, and there is no good reason why it should not be as pertinent in the ordinary transactions of a family or a neighborhood, as in more extensive commercial operations.

Of the one fact there can be but little doubt, that money is cheaper to-day than ever before in the history of this nation; and if there is a stagnation in its circulation, it must be either in consequence of a lack of confidence in the stability of our prosperity or through cowardice on the part of the possessors of means to engage in active business.

Undoubtedly many of our capitalists are like a "burnt child—afraid of the fire;" but this can scarcely be the condition of actual producers of necessary articles for whom there is a never-failing demand at some price, whether highly or barely remunerative.

The fluctuations in the prices of such articles as are classed as necessities, are the result of variations in supply and demand. What the producer thinks a fair figure, he is ready to declare that a combination has been formed among buyers; but this can very seldom, if ever, successfully occur in a country so extensive as our own, as many have learned to their cost during the past few years.

The man who has just but a little to sell, may say, "What I have will make no difference, so I will hold for a while." But the speculator's showers are made up of little drops of water. Thus one by one each holds back, not daring to risk his capital, be it little or much, to keep trade and business brisk.

It is not that the speculator is cowardly; but certainly it has the appearance of it, to say the least.—Rural New Yorker.

THE SOUND OF THE BELL.—During the reign of the plague in the Holy City the monks of a certain monastery were called upon to attend the death beds of the dying. They were appointed to do this, but did not shrink from this duty; though for its performance they chose a plan most sadly well for bringing down upon them the very death which they were to attend to.

They imagined themselves almost safe, so long as they remained within their walls; when their services were required, therefore, a single monk was chosen, either by lot, or by the choice of the superior. He was then, being thus singled out, he was to go forth into the plague stricken city, and to perform with exactness his priestly duties; then he was to return, not to the convent, for fear of infecting his brethren, but to a detached building (which I remember) belonging to the establishment, but at some little distance from the infected rooms; he was provided with a bell, and at a certain hour in the morning he was to ring it, if he could; but if no sound was heard at the appointed time, then he knew his brethren that he was either delirious or dead, and another was sent to take his place.

In this way twenty-one of the monks were carried off. One cannot tell how many of the dead were carried through; but if there is any truth in the notion that disease may be invited by a frightened imagination, it is difficult to conceive a more dangerous plan than this, which was chosen by those poor fellows.

A RISING LAD.—A boy borrowed a tool from a carpenter, promising to return it at night. Before evening he was sent away on an errand and did not return until late. Before going he was told that his brother should see that the article was returned, and he was accordingly inquired and found that the tool had not been sent to its owner. He was much distressed to think that his promise had not been kept, but was persuaded to go to sleep and rise early and carry it home the next morning. By daylight he was up, and nowhere was the tool to be found.

After a long and fruitless search, he set out for his neighbor's in great distress, to acknowledge his fault. But how great was his surprise to find the tool on his neighbor's door-step! And then it appeared from the prints of his little bare feet in the mud, that the lad had lain and gone to bed again without knowing it. Of course a boy who was prompt in his sleep was prompt when awake. He was respected, had the confidence of his neighbors, and was placed in many offices of trust and profit. If all grown folks felt as the boy did, there would be a good many trucks of bare feet found among these bright beings; and what piles of books and tools would be found at their owners' doors.—Harpers Magazine.

Did anybody ever hear a gushing young lady tell she thought about anything extraordinary? Well, that's nothing to what she writes. We have read a short story written by one of them, and find that "splendid" occurs 68 times; "beautiful," 77; "delightful," 61; "nice," 61; and "lovely," 63. Of course her theme was courtship.

A Michigan man has hit upon a happy expedient for getting rid of the rheumatism. He crowded it down to his two fingers, and then had them amputated.

Examine What You Buy.

A very curious incident is recorded in the Durango (Australia) Chronicle, as having occurred at the sale of some effects recently disposed of within a few miles of Young. For a long time the deeds of some property, consisting of a house and premises, were mislaid and could not be discovered.

It was supposed that they were irrecoverably lost, and application was made at the Registrar-General's office for a certificate of the missing documents. The persons interested were unable, however, to give a satisfactory description of the property, and the consequence was that their application was not successful, and yet it was decided that the needs of commerce demanded a lighthouse on these far-reaching rocks, because they are an unhappy prominence as the scene of terrible losses to the mariners, and because the prevalence of fogs made it impossible to give mariners sufficient warning from the distant island.

A commissioner examined the reef, and it was finally decided to select a rock known by the fishermen as Armen, although when the selection was made none of the engineers or sailors of the lighthouse service had succeeded in even effecting a landing on the reef, and the stidies the rock was about five feet out of water, and was about forty feet long by twenty-five wide. The work appeared so difficult that the engineers who recommended it said: "It is a work excessively difficult, and almost impossible; but it seems that the supreme importance of lighting the reef forces us to try in vain."

It was decided to begin operations by covering the rock with holes as far deep to be subsequently filled with bars of iron extending upward into the masonry, and connecting with the rock, and consolidating the latter, whose strength there was some doubt. As it was only at rare intervals that it was possible to get on the rock, a contract was made with the fishermen of Seix, whose daily occupation would enable them to seize every favorable moment to bore these holes whenever they could get an opportunity. The fishermen commenced work in 1867. Whenever there was any chance of landing, the fishing-boats hastened to the rock, and two from each boat, with tools and life belts, jumped on the rock, and while holding on by the ropes, the hammer, mallet, or the jumper with the other. They worked with feverish activity, and every few minutes were saturated with water from the waves that broke over their heads. If a man was washed away, his life-belt supported him until he could be picked up by the boats. At the end of the year there had been but seven landings; only eight hours of work had been done, and but fifteen holes had been sunk on the highest part of the rock. It was the first step toward success.

During the next year the difficulties were greater, as the work was done on the lower parts of the rock; but the price was increased, and experience enabled them to work to better advantage. The result of the year's work was sixteen landings, eighteen hours of work, and forty additional holes in the rock, beside some slight levelings.

The actual work of construction began on the 10th of August. The work consisted in boring holes, and masonry with small stones and quick cement was begun. An experienced sailor lay on the rock, with his back against one of the holes, and his feet on the ground, and gave warning to the workmen of the state of the sea. When he announced the coming of a heavy wave they hastened to secure themselves, and they pushed their feet into the utmost width of the hole, and the workmen who had predicted a lull. All persons on the rock were provided with life preservers and grass-cloth shoes to prevent slipping. Whenever there was a chance of a lull, the masonry started for the island, towing the small boats which were resumed the next year.

In 1870 there were eight landings, and twelve yards of masonry were laid. The work continued in this way until the close of 1875, at which date the total amount of masonry in the lighthouse was four hundred and fifty cubic yards, and the structure was eight feet above the highest tides. The success of the work therefore appeared certain. The finished tower will have a flashing light of the second order, at a height of 150 feet above the water. The rock had been larger, a first order light would have been built. The tower will be solid up to ten feet above high tide, and above that it will be built of stone of regular blocks, and a fog-bell. The total cost of the work up to the close of 1875 was seventy thousand dollars.

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.—Progress is reported at the Greenwich Observatory in relation to the observations made on the last transit of Venus. Two of the recent calculations made required the use of 3,000,000 figures. The French attempts at obtaining new figures for the sun's distance by the study of the photographs taken during the transit, have been reported as turning out badly; it is even doubted whether the photographs can be used at all for this calculation. Better results are hoped for at Washington from the photographs taken by the American expeditions.

If anybody has a patent gas-burner which does not save at least ten per cent, and give twenty per cent. more light, he is at present unenriched.

A Wonderful Lighthouse.

In the northwest corner of France, in the department of Finistere, may be found the Island of Sein, a few miles from Brest and L'Orient. The island is prolonged seaward about eight miles, by one end of reaching the coast, the greatest portion of which is always under water. Projecting thus into the sea, with no land between the end of the reef and the far-away shores of France, it is really, as you imagine, that the terrible swell of the stormy Atlantic is constantly beating against these lonely, half-drowned crags. A more unpromising site for a building could scarcely be imagined, and yet it was decided that the needs of commerce demanded a lighthouse on these far-reaching rocks, because they are an unhappy prominence as the scene of terrible losses to the mariners, and because the prevalence of fogs made it impossible to give mariners sufficient warning from the distant island.

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Clippings.

BY OBSERVERS.

Which times are the best. Meal times. One bad thing about gold—Not having it. Domestic broils make unsatisfactory meals.

"Arose" by any other name would be "got up." A set of bad teeth, like a farm, has many acres. A musician is an airy fellow, but he can't help it. One way to get a roaring trade is to buy a menagerie.

Blue glass parties for "Bluestockings" are the latest. A man cannot expect half a loaf when he wants all the time. A friend that sticks in prosperity and adversity—Mucilage.

Standing on the dentist's doorstep will often cure toothache. The best way to rise in a lady's estimation is not by staves. What is better than a promising young man? A pining one.

Mr. Hayes never creates. But he has been President less than two weeks. "A splendid ear, and a very poor voice," as the organ-grinder said to the donkey. There is no plural to Daddy Longlegs, as it's always being regarded as a singular creature.

The hand played "Little Brown Jug" at the prohibitory ratification meeting in Worcester. No man ever worshipped a brazen image who had once tussled with a life insurance agent. Josh Billings says that in the beds of many hotels "you sleep stum, but roll over a good deal."

The sleeves of new dresses fit tighter than ever. To laugh in one's sleeve has now become purely metaphorical. John Frode is no more. You probably didn't know him. He lived in Massachusetts, and on entering a smoke house of a friend to see how the hams got along a trap gun blew his head off.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says: "Why is it that editors never commit suicide? The Boston Herald has investigated this subject a little, and thinks it is because the druggists won't sell strychnine on long time. A LITTLE girl in Clinton was learning her little brother the Lord's Prayer the other night, and when she had said "give us this day our daily bread," he suddenly called out: "Pray for sirrup, too, sister; pray for sirrup, too."

UTICA has just had a sensation in the shape of a beheaded woman running through the street at night pursued by a man on horseback. Now, if it had been a man on horseback pursued by a beheaded woman, nobody would have noticed it.

A LITTLE boy of our acquaintance who had just learned that the names John and Jack were used interchangeably, took occasion, not unnaturally, to call his sister's attention to a picture of Jack the Baptist.—Sunday School Times.

A KANSAS farmer purchased a revolver for his wife and insisted on target practice, so that she could defend her person in case of his absence. After the bullets had been dug out of his leg and the cow buried, he said he guessed that she'd better shoot with an axe.

In a recent scandal case in Smith county, Kansas, a lady witness declined to answer a question, and the attorney demanded her reason. "Because it is not fit to tell decent people." "Oh, well," said the lawyer, "just walk up here and whisper it to the judge."

A quaint writer says: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear the horse running away; afraid to sail for fear the boat might fall; but I never saw one so afraid to be married, which is far more risky than all the others put together."

JAMIE, having come into the possession of considerable wealth through the death of relatives, was thus addressed by one of his neighbors: "Now, Jamie, it was a good thing for you that such rich friends were torn away from you." "Well," replied Jamie, "I'm no sure about that; but it is a good thing they died afore me!"

It was at the funeral of the head of a family. A neighbor in the churchyard, while the service was going on inside, was speaking of the dead man, and took advantage of the opportunity to observe, in a tone of subdued irony, "He had just got in his coal and potatoes for the winter: It is a sad case!"

In the presence of the Duke of Wellington a subaltern ventured to describe a tremendous leap he had witnessed at a tennis court. "Most extraordinary," said the Duke, "And did you really see this?" "Yes, indeed; if I had not seen it I could not possibly have believed it." "Ah! did not see it?" was the caustic rejoinder.

A YANKEE poet thus breaks forth: "Oh! the snore! the beautiful snore! Over the covered table from the sheet, from Now rising aloft like a bee in June; now sunk to the wall of a cracked bassoon; now late-like, subsiding, then rising again, is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane!"



FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1877.

SELFISH TALK.

How nearly impossible it is for newspapers, in discussing matters where national or even sectional interests are at stake, to lay selfish considerations aside and give publicity to unprejudiced teachings. In the S. F. "Chronicle" an article appears over the caption of "A Senseless Scare," in which the Victoria "Colonist" is ridiculed for calling upon the Mayor of the latter place to confer with the people in a public meeting, to devise means of preservation from a possible devastating attack by the Russian navy in the event of a declaration of war between England and the last-named power. After trying to show that the anticipated war on the part of England and Russia is of all things most unlikely, the writer says: "Our neighbors of Victoria need not waste their time in regrets, since nothing is more certain than that Russia does not want the country for herself, but would part with it on reasonable terms to the United States into whose hands, sooner or later, it must fall." This last sentence discloses but too plainly the standpoint from which all the previous advice and arguments proceed. The very hope is revealed that Russia might capture Great Britain's Northwest possessions in order that they might be more easily gotten hold of by the United States.

Assuming that the surmise of the "Chronicle," relative to the capture and transfer, are correct, the "Colonist" is still in the right in regard to the motive which prompted it to raise the alarm. These motives were based on well-grounded fears and certainly commendable solicitude for the unguarded life and property of prominent points which would inevitably be assailed. This, wonder is not that these fears were excited, but that they were not more generally felt, and acted upon with a view to preparing for an emergency.

While we would hail the consolidation of British Columbia with the United States—through any fair means—with as much delight as any of our contemporaries, we nevertheless take pleasure in encouraging the "Colonist," and praising its zeal in thus discharging a duty which, as a true guardian of public interests, it owes to the commonwealth of its locality.

NOT OUT AFTER ALL.—It is somewhat gratifying to lovers of justice to learn that the foul scheme for getting Judge Lewis out of his position has most signally failed. It seems that a letter containing his resignation was forged and sent to Washington. After this resignation was accepted, and Judge Green appointed to fill the vacancy, information was received from Judge Lewis making the necessary corrections. This set things to rights, and the Judge was re-appointed. While there are conflicting opinions and prejudices in regard to Judge Lewis, and while we will not attempt a discussion of merits, his bitterest enemies cannot, if they be fairly disposed, regard the foiling of this plot with any feeling other than pleasure in consequence of the triumph of justice over rascality.

BE HONEST.—The barefaced stealing of valuable extracts from an editorial correspondence of one paper, and inserting them as editorial in another, would be considered too mean to be tolerated, even by those who make a business of appropriating other peoples' property. The Seattle "Intelligencer" evidently has not yet attained the height of honor among professional thieves, judging from its issue of the 22nd inst., in which will be found a condensed editorial taken verbatim from the San Juan correspondence of this paper. Look for yourself and draw your own conclusions.

If the fears in Peru, as expressed by dispatches, in regard to a financial crash, are well founded, doubtless a convulsion in the Money market may be expected, which will be felt in places remote from that part of the world.

We expect shortly to have an article prepared on Educational interests, to which special attention will be solicited.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT GAMBLE, May 18, 1877.
"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary" to gather news, subscribers and other valuable, we bring our energies to bear upon the object as forcibly as circumstances will admit. Two evenings ago found our boots heels displacing the saw-dust on this menial sand-spit so thoroughly consecrated to buzzing saws and other implements suggestive of lumbermen's industry. Having made the acquaintance of Mr. Walker, one of the owners, also of Mr. M. Drew, the gentlemanly "Boss" of the mill, and others here, we were soon instituting a successful search for all valuable information concerning the place.

THE MILL,
the chief object of interest and value, is said to be the largest of the kind on the Pacific coast. It has the capacity of cutting 250 M. of lumber every 24 hours. Here are employed on an average, the year round, about 265 men, including 15 or 20 Chinamen and a few Indians. The lumbering business was begun at this point about 22 years ago, and since that time operations have been comparatively incessant until its present insignificant dimensions were reached. The company owns a fleet of vessels; besides a number of foreigners are employed carrying away lumber. The population claimed for this place is about 1,000. There are perhaps 800. Just back "on the hill," a slight rise of 25 to 30 feet above the mill spit, there are quite a number of neat, commodious looking houses, occupied for the most part by families—there being some 38 of them, according to the reckoning of Dr. Houghton, the resident physician. This gentleman we found quite pleasant and newsy. He says that his location is a pleasant one, but far too healthy to be desirable for members of his profession.

The school at this point must not be passed unnoticed. Mr. Jones, the teacher, no doubt has abundant qualifications for the peculiar avocation of training young ideas, as those under his charge will show. About 50 pupils come here daily to delve and wrestle with problems, solutions, &c.

Port Gamble is the scene of a continual round of activity; and, in developing the grand lumbering interests of our Territory, it takes the foremost rank. One serious objection, however, has been frequently urged, and that not without cause, against this, as well as other lumbering companies on Puget Sound. It is that while they furnish employment for a great many men, and disburse a great deal of money here, nevertheless through their agency the wealth of the Territory is being gradually sapped away to enrich parties in San Francisco.

THE S. F. "Alta" of the 17th inst. has an item stating that the Chilean bark Transito Alvarez, which was bound to Puget Sound, put into that port for repairs. Her first officer had been down with the small pox for six days; and she was anchored off Black Point in the quarantine grounds.

From a private source we learn that on Tuesday night the safe belonging to the N. P. R. R. Co., at Kalama was broken open and between \$1,800 and 2,000 was taken therefrom. No clue has as yet been obtained of the burglars.

From reliable authority comes information that Beriah Brown, Esq., is going to resume the publication of the Seattle "Dispatch."

Port Discovery mill is doing a large amount of work, running both day and night. This week the tug Mastick towed another boom of logs from Suhomish river, across the sound to the above named mill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, W. T.

Regular Meeting, Monday, May 7, 1877.

TUESDAY, May 8, 1877.
Board met at 9 o'clock, A. M., as per adjournment of yesterday. Present, as of yesterday.

The following named persons presented license bonds, which were examined and approved in the sum of \$1000 each:

August Moll, Wm. Korter, Doid & Pugh, J. H. Woodley, John E. Pugh, J. G. Sterming, R. D. Attridge, C. F. Clapp, H. L. Eaton, Alexander Bain, E. N. Rice, James R. Smith, W. S. Seavey, W. H. Newton, Louis Schur, Chas. Eisenbeis. Petition to open Quincy street be-

tween Franklin and Jefferson, Port Townsend. Board refused to act upon said petition, for the reason that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Petition of Alexander Clark and William Magary for a beer license refused.

Petition of S. M. Noland for a reduction of taxes for the years 1874 and 1875 withdrawn.

Ordered by the Board, that the Treasurer dispose of funds in the County treasury, for the purpose of paying principal and interest of a county note held by F. W. James. Principal, \$1000; money used in erecting Jail.

B. S. Miller, sheriff and collector of delinquent taxes of 1876, having returned his transcript and warrant for collection of taxes with his certificate attached thereto, and also returned a delinquent list of all taxes unpaid, verified by affidavit, which list was examined, filed and passed to his credit by the Auditor.

The treasurer appeared before the board with his books and accounts, showing the balances of the several funds in his hands, as treasurer, which funds were examined and counted by the board and found correct.

Board adjourned to meet Monday, May 14, 1877.

MONDAY, May 14, 1877.

Board met at 1 o'clock P. M. Present—O. F. Gerrish, Geo. W. Harris, and Wm. Bishop.

J. M. E. Atkinson, superintendent Road District No. 5, having filed his vouchers, account was approved.

Ordered by the board that the following bill be paid from money not otherwise appropriated:

N. D. Hill, stationery.....	\$ 1 88
Chas. C. Bartlett, ".....	3 63
B. F. Miller, sheriff.....	353 63
Port Discovery Co., ".....	10 00
J. H. Van Bokkelen, making delinquent tax lists for 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875.....	54 90
J. H. Van Bokkelen, per cent. collecting poll taxes.....	12 75
Jas. Seavey, rent for aud's office, 1 year.....	30 00
Jas. Seavey, rent clerk cou't office, 1 year.....	30 00

A petition for viewing and surveying of road from Port Discovery bay to lake Hooker, signed by 46 persons, was presented. Ordered by the board that the petitioners give bond in the sum of \$200, for costs of viewing and surveying of said road, in case the petition should not be granted for opening the same.

The official bond of J. A. Kuhn, Judge of Probate approved and filed.

The official bond of C. C. Bartlett, County treasurer, was approved and filed.

Board adjourned to meet to-morrow, 9 A. M.

TUESDAY, May 15, 1877.

Board met as per adjournment of yesterday.

Present, as of yesterday. Ordered by the board that an auctioneers license to Messrs. J.G. Clinger and W. H. Learned.

The official bond of B. S. Miller, sheriff of Jefferson county, approved and filed.

B. S. Pettygrove was appointed supervisor of roads of road District No. 1, in place of T. M. Hammond, resigned.

H. C. Cottle, was appointed supervisor of roads of road District No. 6, Colaced bay; and directed to perform road labor on the road leading from Colaced bay to Chimacum.

The sheriff of Jefferson county was ordered to publish the list of delinquent taxes on lands and town lots for 1876, and also publish at the same time the delinquent list of taxes of 1874 and 1875.

Ordered that N. J. H. Fortman be appointed supervisor of roads of road district No. 4.

Ordered by the board that G. Morris Haller be appointed attorney for Jefferson county, for the present.

On petition of F. W. James and 14 others, it is ordered that the auditor advertise notice for proposals for maintenance of the county poor of Jefferson county.

Ordered that John F. Tukey, Chas. Anderson and Frederick Poor are appointed viewers and F. W. James surveyor, to view out and survey the proposed road from Port Discovery bay to lake Hooker, and that they meet for that purpose on Wednesday, June 6, 1877, at the house of John F. Tukey; and failing to meet on that day to meet within 6 days thereafter. And that an be issued to them for the survey of said road.

Board adjourned.

JAS. SEAVEY,
Clerk of Board of Co. Com.

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.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company's Express

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.

JAMES JONES,

Corner Custom House Building,

—DEALER IN—

Stationery, Fruits, Notions, Cigars,

And all the finest Brands

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

School Books of all Kinds.

Legal Cap and Foolscap

Letter and Note Paper,

Latest Style

Ladies' Fancy Note

Paper, etc.

Writing Fluid,

Slates and Pencils,

Steel and Quill Pens.

Notions, etc. etc.

☞ All articles kept for sale of the very best quality.

I WILL KEEP ON HAND A

Full Assortment of School Books,

Also, a Large Stock of

Works of Fiction by the Best Authors,

And will be in receipt of all late works as soon as published.

HUNT & LEARNED,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines,

Liquors and Cigars.

AGENTS FOR

D. F. C. Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky,

And Shaffer's O. K. Bourbon.

At San Francisco Prices.

Constantly on hand English Ale and Porter.

Agents for North Pacific Brewery, Seattle

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SAN JUAN LIME.

Water Stret, Port Townsend.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

LOCAL NEWS.

GOOD NEWS.—Last Saturday a call was made on this officer, Mr. P. E. ...

"Blks."—This word seems to be the only one in the English language that can convey an adequate idea of the fraud, deceit and other reprehensible qualities concentrated in many of the traveling catch-penny impostors who from time to time visit us only to carry away our money, and leave us, though poorer, not much wiser, because they make one suspicious of the good and deserving. Port Townsend was victimized, though not to a great extent, by the "Wonderful girl lecturer," who "talks under supernatural influence," but who unfortunately does not always have her pieces well committed to memory. Her father also "reads character, while in a clairvoyant state." Clairvoyant both! If Bro. Dickens, of the Steelland "Express," could have reached every one with his exposure of these traveling dime-grabbers, no doubt the few paltry bits they did succeed in getting would have been used for a more worthy purpose. We published these people under the caption of this article while in Olympia; and had we known they were going to be here this week, would have said a few words for the benefit of the public in last week's ARGUS.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mr. Elliot Cling, Dungeness, May 22nd, 1877, by Rev. B. J. Sharpe, Mr. Francis A. Barlett and Miss Imogene K. Whitacre, all of Dungeness. Both these gentlemen were well known in Jefferson and Clallam counties. Their many friends are anxious to join in giving them a "good" up-end of in the way of good wishes, and hopes that their future will be unclouded by sorrow or aught that can interfere with the full enjoyment of this world's happiness. Next!

LAST Monday two miners left this place in a small boat furnished by Mr. James Dugardine, for the purpose of prospecting the mountain streams somewhere back of Port Angeles. They expect to be absent about two months, as they took provisions enough to last that long. As they seem to understand their business, we look for a thorough work being done.

The Episcopal society in this town will hereafter be under the care of a resident minister, Rev. Mr. Davis. This gentleman, who is lately from the East, and taken up his residence among us, and will no doubt be a valuable acquisition to the society here and let us hope, a power for the good.

The North Pacific arrived here at four yesterday morning from Sound ports, having on board 121 tons of freight for Victoria. She carried also about 44 tons of freight, principally flour. The Annie Stewart arrived about 7:30 from Sound ports, bound for Victoria, having on board 30 tons of freight, 17 head of cattle and 400 sheep.

Mr. C. F. Clapp, of the Comopolit hotel, is having a part of his house re-plastered and tiled generally. Work on Messrs. Rothschild & Co's new ware house is progressing finely. The M. E. Church building is still undergoing repairs; and in fact everything betokens prosperity.

It is a matter of regret as well as disappointment on the part of the Presbyterians here that Rev. Mr. Maun, of Puyallup, was unable to fill his appointment in their church last Sunday. Rev. B. J. Sharpe, of Dungeness, is expected to preach there next Sunday, morning and evening.

On Monday a man named McGuire was brought from Port Gamble to this place for surgical treatment. The steamer Yakima made a special trip to bring him down. One of his hands had been terribly lacerated in the land.

HURRAH FOR SEATTLE.—Just before going to press, we learn by telegraph that the Seattle boys had sent the Victoria boys by a score of 15 to 7.

Mr. Jas. G. Chiger has been appointed Deputy County Assessor, and will transact the business of the office in the absence of Mr. Seavey.

Mr. Jas. Jones has just received a fine lot of War Maps; also some fresh tropical fruits. Be sure and give him a call.

OUR postmaster is quite a lucky fellow when diamond rings are changing owners. So it transpired at the last raille.

The North Pacific last Monday brought some 20 tons of freight for Waterman & Katz.

This week we enjoyed a pleasant call from Beriah Brown, Esq., of Seattle.

We acknowledge a call from Eldridge Morse, Esq., of the Snolomish "Star."

Telegraphic Summary.

New York, May 21.—The "World's" Washington special says very likely Gov. Fenton will be appointed minister to Russia or Austria.

LONDON, May 20.—A Peru dispatch says the British consul at Rusechuk had a serious dispute with the Turks, owing to their preventing the landing of an American missionary who had crossed from Gurguevo. It is reported that the consul struck a Turkish officer.

A special dispatch from Constantinople via Paris, says the members of the Turkish Chambers of Deputies are quarrelling and that government troubles are feared. It is rumored here that negotiations are pending for an alliance between Germany, Austria and England.

A Vienna dispatch says that Roumania on the 20th proclaimed her independence and declared against Turkey but will on the defensive.

War between Greece and Turkey seems inevitable. At the opening of the Chambers the French minister delivered a speech tending to war, which it is thought will break out soon.

It is stated in Paris that England has given notice to Turkey that she will oppose everything which might hamper the passage of merchant ships or men-of-war of neutral powers through the Suez canal. She has at the same time informed the other powers of her notification. Turkey in spite of the blow thus dealt her sovereignty rights, seems disposed to accept. Russia doesn't seem to intend raising objections. In consequence of this, a rumor circulated that in exchange for the capitulation of the Egyptian tribute paid to the Porte the latter is disposed to cede to England the right of sovereignty over Egypt.

Thirty-five hundred Kurds, 12,000 Bashi Bazuks, five infantry battalions and artillery are moving northward from Lake Van to join the Turkish forces at Kara Kall.

The Turkish ministers have resolved to draw no salary during the war. Returned miners from the Black Hills give a gloomy account of that country. Hundreds of Eastern emigrants are footing it back to the railroad without a dime. "Graphic" has a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the postponement of the extra session of Congress was due to the discovery of a conspiracy against the Government, the parties headed by David Dudley Field, to introduce a resolution declaring Samuel J. Tilden the honest President elect and inviting him to take his place in the White House.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS—MAY 18. Str Favorite, Williamson, Seattle.

Walker, Gove, Gamble. Schr. Winnifred, Duffy, Neesh bay.

DEPARTURES.

Str Cyrus Walker, Gove, Gamble. Mastick, Waite, Discovery.

Phantom, Lews, Gamble. Schr Mist, Abernethy, Dungeness.

ARRIVALS—MAY 19.

Str Dakota, Morse, San Francisco. Str Mastick, Waite, Seattle.

Sch L C Page, Benn, Ludlow. Shoo Fly, Harry, Blakely.

DEPARTURES.

Str Dakota, Morse, San Francisco. Str Mastick, Waite, Seattle.

Favorite, Williamson, Seattle. Str Dispatch, Munroe, San Juan.

Bark Mirzapore, Depaux, Seabeck. DEPARTURES.

Str Dispatch, Munroe, Seattle. ARRIVALS—MAY 21.

Str Favorite, Williamson, Seattle. Str Favorite, Williams, Pt Gamble.

Bark Emerald, Loggren, Pt Gamble. Schr C C Perkins, Logan, Ludlow.

DEPARTURES.

Str Favorite, Williams, Gamble. Bark Emerald, Loggren, San Francisco.

Schr Winnifred, Duffy, Neesh bay. ARRIVALS—MAY 22.

Str California, Thorn, Sitka via Victoria. Bark Eta White, Smith, Victoria.

Str Walker, Gove, Gamble. Str Favorite, Williamson, Seattle.

Bark Antioch, Seymour, Victoria. Bark Montana, Galter, San Francisco.

Bark David Hoadley, Kehler, Friday. Ship Sagamore, Carter, San Francisco.

Sloop Atlanta, Tod, Victoria. DEPARTURES.

Str California, Thorn, Portland. Str Eta White, Smith, Burrard Inlet.

Str Walker, Gove, Gamble. Bark Antioch, Burrard Inlet.

Bark David Hoadley, Kehler, Gamble. Ship Sagamore, Carter, Gamble.

Bark Montana, Galter, Gamble. ARRIVALS—MAY 23.

Sch Carrie Hayden, San Juan. Str Mastick, Waite, Discovery.

Mastick, Waite, Discovery. Bark Dublin, Seabeck.

Str Pauama, Seabury, San Francisco. Str Mirzapore, Depaux, Australia.

Sloop Atlanta, Tod, Victoria. Sch Carrie Hayden, Keith.

Str Mastick, Waite, Snolomish. Bark Dublin, San Francisco.

CITY OF PANAMA.

The steamship City of Panama, Wm. B. Seabury, commander, sailed from San Francisco May 10th, at 12:30 p.m., having on board 42 cabin and 202 steerage passengers.

Passengers for Port Townsend.—A J Lackman, J P Eisenbach, and 7 in the steerage. Passengers for Seattle.—Mrs G A Henchman, R M Hoskinson, wife and child, F Allison, K Borren, H Lunt, W Goss, and 39 in steerage.

Passengers for Tacoma.—W C Boyd, A Barnes, wife and 2 children, F C Hendrick, F H Naraulde, F Harding and 41 in steerage.

Consignees.—Argus, B S Miller, C Eisenbach, C C Bartlett, E Cline, Hunt & Larned, J Frederick, J P Eisenbach, Jas Jones, J T Norris, N D Hill, O F Gerrish, N D Hill, Rothschild & Co, T Jackman & Co, Waterman & Katz, W Henderson.

BORN.—Near La Conner, W. T., on the 17th inst., to the wife of Mr. James Williamson, a daughter. Also at La Conner, on the 16th inst. to the wife of J. J. Conner, a son.

Just received at Jas. Jones' a lot of blotting, drawing, tissue gold and silver paper, card board, etc., etc.

The Zephyr enters on the route between Seattle and Port Townsend, to-day. For best cigars, go to Jas. Jones'.

Just received at Jas. Jones', a large stock of Jewelry, Gent's collar and cuff buttons, shirt studs, etc., &c.

Steel's Pain Eradicator sells at every port on the Sound. It is the best Internal and External Cure for Aches and Pains in the world.

MARKET REPORT.

Port Townsend, W. T. Flour—XXX, 40 lbs. 9 50/100 00 Superior 8 50/100 00 Potatoes 1 00 Old 20 00 Wheat 20 00 Sugar, crushed, retail 16 50 Butter, fresh milk 37 10 40 Best, wholesale 4 to 6 cts, retail 4 00 7 00 Veal, retail 5 00 10 00 Hams 10 00 Bacon 12 00 Shoulders, retail 12 00

San Francisco Market.

Flour, best 7 50 to 9 00 Wheat, quiet, 4 cwt 60 to 2 70 Corn, do 2 00 to 2 20 Butter, best 3 00 to 3 50 Beef, wholesale 6 cts, retail 5 00 Mutton, 3 to 4 50 Hides, setts, dressed 5 50

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Chambers & Edmondson, Butchers and Packers.

Costa Rican Ship Little Willie.

NEITHER CAPT. C. NISSEN OF THE Costa Rican ship Little Willie, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named ship, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

Costa Rican Ship Gavilan.

NEITHER CAPT. CHAS. V. BENDER SISTER of the Costa Rican ship Gavilan nor the undersigned Agents of the above named ship will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

U. S. DIST. LAND OFFICE.

OLYMPIA, WASH., FEBRUARY, May 2, 1877. NOTICE is hereby given that the land which was sold to William Montgomery, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, by the U. S. District Court at Seattle, on the 15th day of July, 1871, upon the W. O. N. E. N. of N. W. of Sec. 20, T. 20 N., R. 20 W., of Range No. 1 West, within the Meridian of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, with a view to the satisfaction of said debt, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver. It appearing by affidavit duly filed herein that the said William Montgomery has left the country, it is ordered that this notice be published in the Puget Sound ARGUS, a paper published at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T., for 3 weeks prior to the day of hearing, to-wit: J. T. BROWN, Notary.

W. G. JAMIESON,

Jewelry, Music and Art Emporium

Occupying two Fire-proof Brick Stores, fronting on Commercial and Mill Streets, - SEATTLE, W. T.

LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Jewelry, Silverware.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES, the best in the world—perfect fit guaranteed.

Our Prices are Lower than any Retail Store on the Coast.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. FIRST CLASS WORKMEN employed.

AGENT FOR THE WEBER PIANO AND STANDARD ORGANS,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

LARGE STOCK OF SHEET MUSIC.

Agent for the Popular Singer Sewing Machine. Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines sold on installments—a liberal discount for cash.

Address W. G. JAMIESON, Proprietor

Of the LARGEST JEWELRY AND MUSIC EMPORIUM north of San Francisco.

ROTHSCHILD & CO., Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Ship Chandlery, Tobacco and Cigars,

Liquors,

Hardware,

Crockery, Stationery, Etc.

Exchange 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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURED GOLD

B. 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 by

VESSELS CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Portuguese Ship Terresina Perreyra.

NEITHER CAPTAIN, OWNERS, NOR THE undersigned agents of the above-named ship will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

Nicaraguan Ship Syren.

NEITHER CAPT. THOMAS PREVOLVE nor the undersigned agents of the above-named ship will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

American Bark W. H. Besse.

NEITHER CAPT. B. C. BAKER, OF THE American bark W. H. Besse, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

French Bark Mirzapore.

NEITHER CAPTAIN, OWNERS, NOR THE undersigned agents of the above named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

N. D. TOBBY,

Ship Wright and Caulker

WATER STREET, Port Townsend, W. T. 13

OXEN FOR SALE.

ONE YOKED LARGE WORK OXEN, 1100 FRANK BARTLETT.

Gnat. Bark Adolo.

NEITHER CAPT. L. JACOBSEN OF THE Gnat. bark Adolo, nor the undersigned Agents for the above named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

PIGOTT & MEHLHORN,

SUCCESSOR TO SCHMEIG & BROWN,

NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALE, PORTER AND LARGER BEER—SEATTLE, W. T.

HUNT & LEARNED,

AGENTS.

This Beer is of Extra Quality

And will be sold in any package to suit the trade.

Port Townsend, May 18, 1877.

JAMES C. SWAN,

Attorney at Law, Proctor in Admiralty AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Special attention paid to noting and extending Marine Protests; preparing reports of Marine Surveys; general average accounts, and all other matters connected with Marine Insurance and maritime affairs. Will also make a specialty of attending to business connected with the Probate Court.

A WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

Oh! why so sad and dull, sweet love?
The storm is blowing over
The skies are blue, the sun is above;
How sweet the new-blown clover
The meadow rolls the dew so fast,
The woodpecker is drumming
Spring wags! The Winter's far at last,
And brighter days are coming.

The winds of March are bleak; but soon
Come on the April showers;
And May, with songs beneath the moon,
And June, with bloom and flowers;
And daisied meadows all
With happy bees a-buzzing
Dear heart! let rain and tempest drive,
For brighter days are coming.

COMMITTED TO THE DEEP.

We hear the solemn sentence, "Earth to earth,"
Ring o'er our ears
And fancy sees creation's mournful dirge
No words ever said
Have brought more bitter words to hearts half broken,
Or given clearer voice to sorrow yet unspoken,
Or been so suffering souls a cure took,
Than all of hope is fed.

But yet a sadder, drearier phrase than this
Sounds o'er some graves:
That no loving remembrance leads to kiss,
So deep the waves
Have drawn the loved one to their wild protection,
Within no earthly hand to man's selection,
To wait along the trumpet's shrill cry,
That waileth thus a deep grave.

To wait alone! No friend may follow him
To that sad place,
That vast abode where thansoms wild and grim
Meet face to face.
To all around the breaths of desolation;
No lovely ones there whisper resignation,
No crown there tells of Christ's sweet compensation
And pardoning grace.

To wait alone! The dreary waters close,
And they will keep
Their secret well, the all-seeing only knows
Where he doth sleep;
His only hope is in the resurrection,
His soul has passed beyond life's ad probation—
All that remains of God's divine creation
Committed to the deep.

MY MAD TENANT.

I am rafter of an eccentric turn of
mind—at least, so all my friends say,
and perhaps they are correct. When
I say I am eccentric, I do not mean
that I dress in peculiarly cut clothes,
let my hair fall on my shoulders in
matted locks, or show an aversion for
soap and water. On the contrary, I
don't think you will find a madman
old bachelor than myself anywhere.
My eccentricity is shown in inordinate
love for the mysterious. As a boy I
ruined my eyesight by reading terri-
ble tragedies, horrible histories, hid-
den homicides, and strange stories.
These I would repeat to my nurse,
Janet Gruesome, a plain and simple-
country girl, holding her by my head-
line of a night, shivering with cold and ter-
ror as she listened.

Life was full of misfortune for me
until I was turned forty, when a my-
sterious uncle of mine, who had left
home whilst I was still a baby, died
in Australia, and left me the sole heir
to his vast wealth. I instantly settled
with my creditors, and taking my
"nurse" and my romances, started for
the country, determined to wander
about and seek for the marvelous.

One day I came across a vast gloomy
manion that exactly suited my fancy.
It was a weird and ghostly building,
with whispering voices in its ivy-
clad walls, doors that opened directly they
were shut, and shut directly they were
opened. Long corridors lighted by
narrow windows led into recesses, so
that on moonlight nights the shadows
of the tall trees outside took spectral
shapes and seemed pointing with bony
fingers to spots where deeds of violence
had been done; whilst the withered
branches tapped eagerly against the
window-panes, as if they were house-
less ghosts wishing to take up their
abode in this mysterious mansion. I
was delighted, and determined to take
it at once. The agent was soon found,
and the terms agreed upon; but there
was one clause in the lease which I did
not like; it was even too mysterious to
please me. By it the superior landlord,
Mr. Thomas Balcombe, held all rights
over one room on the first floor, a small
chamber, the shutters and door were
securely fastened. When I inquired the
reason of this, but the agent could give
me no positive information. He be-
lieved the room contained the family
papers and portraits, and that Balcombe
had locked them up for security.

"But," said I, "it is so mysterious to
have a sort of Bluebeard chamber in
your house."
"It quite agree with you, sir," re-
plied the agent; "and told Mr. Bal-
combe so, but he says, 'It is his house,
and he will have his own way.' It is nearly
twenty years now since that room was
locked up. At first it made a great
noise in the village, and strange stories
were circulated; but soon died out,
and except telling these stories at a
Christmas time, or when a stranger asks
for them, they are never heard. Some-
times people come for a picnic in the
wood yonder, and go to see the haunted
house, as they call it, but I never let
them in. I never heard it was really
haunted."

"We agreed eventually as to terms,
and in a couple of weeks I arrived
from town, bringing with me Janet
Gruesome, two maid servants, and some
old plate and jewelry my uncle had
left me.

"It was a very dreary night when I
arrived at the 'Yews,' as my new
abode was called. But I was happy
enough. A cherry fire was lighted in
the oak-paneled room, and whilst the

servants prepared my supper, I un-
packed the plate, and arranged it on
the sideboard to make the place look
brighter. When I had done this and
finished my supper, I drew an arm-
chair to the fire, mixed myself a stiff
glass of something warm, lit my
necessaries pipe, and commenced
reading one of my most favorite tales
of terror and imagination. I had just
reached the most thrilling situation,
when the parlor door was thrown vio-
lently open, and Janet Gruesome rushed
into the room.

"Master," she whispered in trembling
tones, "the secret door is open, and it's
coming out."
"What's coming out?" I cried, "What is
coming out?"
"The ghost, master; it's coming down
stairs a-following of me."

"Then shut the door, you idiot," I
exclaimed, for not in the truth, I
never felt less inclined to see a ghost
all my life, "and bolt it!"
She turned to obey my orders, but
was too late, for at that very moment
several white-haired old gentlemen, all
clad in a velvet dressing-gown and scar-
let slippers entered the room.

"I beg your pardon," he said rather
nervously, "I hope I do not disturb
you. I was not aware you had retired
to-night. I believe you are fresh ghosts,
or—here he lowered his voice—"are
you ghosts in embryo?"
"Sir," I exclaimed, "you must know
the reason is mine."

"Indeed!" said the creature, sitting
down in my arm-chair and drinking my
grog; "has my cousin Tom let it to you,
or are you a Balcombe?"
"Indeed, no," I replied, "I cried, im-
patiently, for I knew now he could not
be a ghost—spectres don't drink spir-
its; 'still, this house is mine; and
from the chimneytops to the cellars, all—"

"That one room," interrupted my
mysterious guest; "that Tom could
not—would not—let. You would not
have been happy had he done so. I
keep my ghosts in here. Sometimes
one or two escape, and then I come
out to hunt for them. I thought you
were ghosts—stray ones, you know—
at first. I'll take a little more brandy
and water. The room is cold, and
ghosts are dull fellows at best; they are
never lively. Come, my dear sir, sit
down and be cheerful."

"Man or ghost, the creature evidently
knew the art of making himself some-
thing to be feared. He mixed some more brandy and water,
then took up my pipe, lit it and com-
menced smoking.

"Janet!" I whispered, "he is not a
ghost; he is a madman."
"Madman!" cried the thing, looking
up suddenly, for his ears were evident-
ly as sharp as his eyes. "Madman!
why that is what cousin Tom used to call
me, but he was wrong. I was mad when
I had fierce passions and tried to strangle
him; but then the change came, and I
was light, ethereal—a spirit. Tom saw
this, and knowing that I talked to the
ghosts of our ancestors, gave me a room
to collect them in. That's the room.
Give us some more glasses," he con-
tinued, turning to Janet, "more
glasses and pipes; we will merry."

"He is not a madman," I whispered, "he
is a bid; you; we must humor him.
But hurry back, Janet."
"Come! that looks well," he cried,
when I had some more grog, and I
was smoking. "Your health, Mr.—I
beg pardon, what name?"
"Judberry, sir," I replied sternly,
"Judberry."

"Judberry, Judberry," he muttered,
absently; "don't know the name. Per-
haps he is a butler."
"No, sir," I exclaimed swelling with
indignation, "I am not a butler. This
house is mine, sir; the brandy and
drinking is mine, sir; and the pipe you
are smoking is mine, sir."

"All of them very nice, too, Mr. Jud-
berry, I am sure," he answered, calmly
smiling, and closing his eyes. "I am
bright eyes in uxorious enjoyment;
"very nice indeed. So you are Judber-
ry? I am Briareus Balcombe. You
know me, of course?"
"I can say I do, sir. To tell you the
truth, I never saw or heard of you until
now—and," I added to myself, "I
never wish to again."

"Never heard of me?" he cried in as-
tonishment. Then lowering his voice to
a sweet melancholy, he added, "then
I will tell you my history. Be silent;
stir not, but listen to the history of Bri-
areus, the poet of the Balcombes; the
betrayed lover—he of the broken heart."

"I was in my glory—I was about to
hear the mystery of the Bluebeard
chamber."
"When I was but a youth," com-
menced Briareus, "my uncle, who then
owned this mansion, returned from
Italy, bringing with him a lovely girl.
How can I describe her beauty? It is
impossible! It was the beauty of a
dark, wild night, wherein the placid
moon and gentle stars are shining, yet
the sighing of the wind proclaims the
coming storm. She shone her glorious
face, calm and pure, yet ever and anon
the flashes from those wondrous orbs,
her eyes, told of the fire within her
soul. I loved her. Time passed on,
and at last she owned that she returned
my passion, but made me keep our love
a secret, as she dreaded my uncle's
wrath. Just at this time my cousin
Tom procured me a beautiful bow in
India, and with a light heart I started
for that land of fortune, for I believed I
should soon amass riches and be able to
return to claim Elvina."

"On my arrival in India I learned
that my uncle had died, and that Tom
had come into his estates. My uncle
dead, one obstacle to my marriage was
removed," I cried, and I worked on in
renewed vigor. But, alas! I was struck

down with a sunstroke, fever followed,
and I was ordered home.
"How long were we missing the pas-
sage I know not, but a gentleman—rather
a rough fellow, though—who had volun-
teered to be my constant companion,
said it was a short voyage; to me it
seemed years. At length, however,
and taking a stage, we drove to the
'Yews.' I told my companion on the
way that I did not require his company
any more; but he would not leave me
until he saw me in my own house, my
cousin's care. But why dwell upon
this painful history? I rushed into this
very room, and embracing Elvina,
cried, 'Elvina! Elvina! behold thy Bri-
areus returned to claim his bride! To
my horror she thrust me from her, and
rushing to my cousin, threw herself
into his arms, asking her dear, dear
Tom to save her from the monster who
sighs 'Madman,' I cried, 'are you not my
affianced?'"

"Briareus," exclaimed Tom, "you
are mad; this lady is my wife."
"I saw it all at a glance," explained the
poor mad creature, "making my heart
bleed for him. 'I knew then why I
had been sent to India—why this woman
had made me keep our engagement
secret. This lady was sent to India to
myself. With a cry more like a
wild beast than a man, I sprang upon
Tom. I had him by the throat, and
would have killed him with my own
eyes, had my friend—turned traitor
for gold. He dragged me away from
my cousin and felled me to the earth.
I will tell them to you some night.
I locked me up in the chamber. Not
alone, no, no, not alone; they cannot
shut out the ghosts. They come and
tell me stories—wild, horrible stories.
I will tell them to you some night.
Hark! the ghosts call me. I must go at
once, or they will come here. Fare-
well; to-morrow!"

Slowly he crept from the room, Mr.
Gruesome and I following. Our hearts
ached for him.
We saw him enter the mysterious
chamber and heard him lock himself in.
"Mr. Gruesome," said I, "let us go
to bed. He is a poor fellow, is harmless,
but to-morrow I will see the agent, who
must provide a keeper. I do not want
Mr. Briareus removed until I have
heard his story. I will be up some
night, no later than at night. Good
night. Good night Janet. Say nothing
of this to the servants and do not be
afraid. He is quite a gentleman and
harmless."

I retired to my apartment, double-
locking the door, and barricading it in
case of any accidents.
Next morning I arose late, and de-
scended to breakfast, and to my sur-
prise I had been ready a full hour earlier.
Judge my astonishment at finding the
room in confusion, and Janet Gruesome
in even greater confusion than the
apartment.

"He has gone, sir," she cried, as I
entered the parlor.
"Who has gone?" I demanded.
"The mad gentleman. He must have
left the house in the middle of the
night."
"Well, well," I replied, "perhaps it
is better so. He was a nuisance. If he
has drowned himself, it is no fault of
ours; we were ready to let him go
before breakfast. Get the tea and coffee
service my uncle left me."

"Your uncle left them, sir, but the
mad gentleman didn't," sobbed Janet;
"he took the silver, and the silver
service as well."
"What! taken my silver service?"
"Yes, sir; and every other piece of
silver, and all the jewelry he could find,
as well as it."

I could hear no more, but rushing to
the house agent, told him all about it.
"You have been done," he said quiet-
ly, "there never was a Mr. Briareus
Balcombe. The portrait you contained
pictures and some old furniture of no
particular value, but favorites of Mr.
Balcombe, so he locks them up. Come
to the parlor me off to the police in-
spector, to whom I related this sad
story."

"That's Solomon Smith's work for a
wager," cried the justice, "nothing
"I heard he had been in this neighbor-
hood. Danced clever fellow; could
have made a fortune on the stage if he
liked. No doubt he found out all about
the room, and also heard—asking your
pardon, sir—that you had queer crotch-
ets, so got into the house when it was
empty, picked the lock of the room, and
played the madman. I know him, sir,
and will be after him."

This was four years ago. And the
police are after my Mad Tenant still.
PETERBOROUGH AS A LABORATORY FOR
THERMISTRY. A considerable com-
ment has appeared of late in foreign
mechanical journals relative to the use
of petroleum as a means of facilitating
the action of turning tools in operat-
ing upon very hard alloys. A writer in
L'Industrie states that a mixture of seven
parts zinc, four copper, and one tin,
resisted all tools even when the latter
were tempered to extreme hardness. In
this case, however, as the cutting edges
were moistened with petroleum, the alloy
immediately yielded and was turned
without difficulty. It is also stated that
a mixture of seven parts zinc, one
part tin, and one part steel annealed to straw
yellow can likewise be turned.

A ST. LOUIS Sunday school boy gave
his teacher a beautiful definition of
"responsibility." "Boys has two but-
tons for their 'penders so's to keep
their pants up. When one button
comes off, why there's a great deal of
responsibility on the other button."

Dress and Fashion Notes.

The old Tuscan straw braids are re-
vived.
Open, lace-like straws are coming into
vogue.
Only the plainest script letters are al-
lowed on visiting cards.
A mixture of black and white laces is
now much used on ball dresses.
Fur-lined hats are worn only for shop-
ping, traveling, and demi-toilet.
The novelty in ladies' summer gloves
will be white lace motifs that reach to the
elbow.

Wool stuffs to match the color of the
camel's hair goods, are preferred to silk
for skirts.
The empress, a modified Normandy
shape, is the bonnet most worn by mid-
dle-aged and elderly ladies.
Perfumes are not used in profusion, but
the mode is for a lady to select some
particular scent and always use it.

The new American percales rival in
the beauty of their designs and colors
the imported productions for spring
wear.
Small shawls to match the color of
the dresses, when the latter is of plain
cashmere, will be the favorite spring
wrap.
Only the upper part of the sleeve is
shirred in the lately received style. The
lower part is plain and fits the arm
tightly.

A pretty fashion common among New
York ladies, is the wearing of a bunch
of violets at the crossing of their bonnet
strings.
Visiting cards for unmarried ladies
should invariably have the prefix Miss
with the name, without the given name
is used or not.
New black silk saques are partly of
brocade and partly of plain silk, and are
trimmed with galloon, lace fringe and
ribbon bows.

The most exquisite Torchon lace chem-
ise makes an elegant and comfortable
garment to choose customers of some
of our best lace-importing houses.
Artificial violets are sold in Paris to
a great extent. They resemble the nat-
ural ones, and have the same perfume.
They are made of Chinese silk, dyed.
A miniature gilt bird cage serves for a
combination inkstand and letter-rack.
On either side of the cage are ink cups,
while the letters are to be slipped be-
tween the wires.

Knots in black velvet with two stand-
ing loops, and one drooping with two
ends, finished with a knot across, are
now sold in sets to complete muslin or
silk toilettes.
Blue will be the leading color in
spring silks. Lophore, a new style of
greenish blue, is seen among the impor-
tations for early spring wear. Tur-
quoise blue is also very fashionable.

Some Interesting Dates.
Muskets in use, 1370.
Pistols in use, 1544.
Spectacles invented, 1280.
Paper made of linen, in 1300.
Printing invented in Metz by Guten-
burg, 1460.
Printing introduced into England,
1471.
Tobacco introduced into France by
Nicot, 1560.
First coach made in England, 1564.
Clocks first made in England, 1608.
Potatoes first introduced into Ireland,
in 1586.
Linen first made in England, 1253.
The art of weaving introduced into
England, 1330.
Musical notes, used, invented, 1380.
Canon first used at the siege of Al-
giers, 1342.
Plays were first acted at Rome, 339
B. C.
The first public library was founded
at Athens, 595 B. C.
The first public library was founded
at Rome, 167 B. C.
The first public library was founded
at Alexandria, 84 A. D.
Paper was invented in China, 170 B.
C.
The calendar was reformed by Julius
Cesar, 45 B. C.
Insurance on ships and merchandise
first made, A. D. 1665.
Saddles came into use in the fourth
century.
Horse shoes of iron were first made,
A. D. 481.
Burrups were not made till a century
later.
Manufacture of silk brought from
India into Europe, 551 A. D.
Stone buildings and glass introduced
into England, 674 A. D.
Pens first made of quills, A. D. 635.
Pleadings in courts of judicature in-
troduced A. D. 788.
The first regular bank was established
at Venice in 1167.
Astronomy and geometry brought
into England, 1230.
The degree of doctor first conferred
in Europe at Bologna, in 1190; in Eng-
land, 1208.
The figures of arithmetic brought into
Europe by the Saracens, A. D. 991.
Paper of cotton rags invented toward
the close of the tenth century.
Comedy and tragedy were first exhib-
ited at Athens 273 years B. C.
Postoffice established in France, 1464;
in England, 1581; in Germany, 1641.
Turkey and chocolate introduced
into England from America, in 1549.

A CITIZEN of Eureka, having occasion
to go home rather unexpectedly a week
or two since, caught a gentleman ac-
quainted in the act of kissing his
wife. On relating the circumstance to
a friend he was asked if he punished the
guilty couple, and replied: "No, not
exactly; but they must have seen from
the way I slammed the door that I was
not satisfied."

Treatment of Heifers Coming in Milk

Heifers that are coming in milk for
the first time should have special care
and attention, since the future useful-
ness of the animal will depend some-
what upon the exact way in which she re-
ceives during the first year she is in
milk. Many animals that would have
made good milkers by kind and judi-
cious treatment, have been spoiled or
greatly injured by the want of proper
attention and management. Heifers
previous to coming in milk, should be
daily handled and petted, and made so
familiar with the persons who have
them in charge that they will not show
fear, but they should exhibit a fondness
for persons and a desire to be caressed.
The best way to begin an acquaintance
with an animal is by showing it kind-
ness by feeding it from the hand
tempting bits of food, and striving by
all possible means to gain its entire con-
fidence; and in this the gentle tones of
the voice will have a great deal to do,
since the animal seems to understand the
color of the voice as well as persons. If
the heifer is very wild, it is a good plan
to card or brush the hair from time to
time, grooming it in the same manner
as the udder, and if this is done gently
and persisted in from day to day, the wildest
creature is subdued and becomes
tractable. The great point to be ob-
served is to avoid any sudden pain or
excite their fear; and just so soon as
they are made to understand that they
are not to be hurt, the chief obstacle in
the way of improvement is removed.

The milking in the young animal, and
the manner of milking, is of great im-
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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

SENSIBLE TALK.

The New York "Times" has an editorial on the political situation, whereof the following are salient points: No observant person can pretend that the party as a whole disapprove of what the President has done. It is divided upon the subject of his Southern policy, but the division has none of the characteristics of a quarrel, and all traces of it will disappear in one direction or another when the results of the new policy become apparent. The business elements of the South will naturally gravitate toward the Republican organization, and will ultimately make a power in those states whose ruling politicians now speak of as banished from their boundaries.

ABOUT OAKY HALL.—The London correspondent of the "World" writes concerning him as follows: The other day the "Tribune" correspondent called upon ex-Mayor Hall, and sent a letter addressed to him, but it was returned, with a message that there was some mistake. It will be impossible for correspondents to break down this dead-wall of resistance. I have not seen Mr. Hall since I went to his lodging. I have carefully avoided going near him, but was obliged the other day to hold some conversation with him in reference to his confidential friends in New York. Hall, as usual, made no pretense of mystery or concealment with me, but declined to open any communication with New York, and I mention this because, as I have heard before, I had rather be spared the necessity of intruding upon him again, even at the request of friends.

FINANCES IN EUROPE.—A short essay, entitled, "The Question of Money," has been prepared by M. de Girardin, in which it is made to appear that all existing Governments, except those of America and England, are fast hastening in the direction of bankruptcy. Curiously enough, as he points out, the present situation of Europe can hardly be better described than in the words of Montesquieu, who wrote in 1868: "A new distemper has spread over Europe; it has seized our Princes, and made them keep up a very inordinate number of troops. The disease is contagious, for as soon as one State has increased the number of its soldiers, the others immediately do the same, so that none of them gain anything, except a share in the common ruin. Every monarch keeps on foot armies of such size as might be raised if his people are in danger of actual extermination; and yet they call this state of struggle all peace. True, it chiefly keeps up the European equilibrium, because it wears out equally all the great powers; but private individuals who should find themselves in the present condition of the two wealthiest powers of this part of the world, would not know how to subsist. We are poor with the riches and commerce of the world. It is by no means uncommon for States in time of peace, to employ means they call extraordinary, and which are so extraordinary that the most extravagant son and heir would scarcely imagine them."

SUMMONS.

In the District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, Whatcom and San Juan.

GEORGE BATHROP and EMMA E. BATHROP, his wife, Plaintiffs, vs. MARGUERITE GARFIELD and SARAH E. GARFIELD, his wife, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, Whatcom and San Juan, in said County of Jefferson, in the Clerk's office of said District Court.

To Messrs Garfield and Sarah E. Garfield, defendants:

In the name of the United States of America, you and each of you are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, Whatcom and San Juan, in said County of Jefferson, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons; if served within this county, or if served out of said county, but within the Third Judicial District, within thirty days; if served out of said District, then within sixty days; or judgment, by default, will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover of you jointly and severally a judgment for \$12, with legal interest from date, being the balance due from you to plaintiff, as shown by a certain house and premises in Port Townsend, W. T., owned by you, and as shown by a certain deed of said action. Also, for judgment that the separate property of defendant Sarah E. Garfield, be charged with the payment of such judgment. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for relief therein desired, and of which you will more fully appear by reference to the complaint, it is attached to and accompanies this summons.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1877. **JAMES SEAVY, Clerk.** D. W. SMITH, Atty. for Plaintiff.

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.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

One kind for the human family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chillsblains, Lockjaw, Palsy, Itch, and most cutaneous eruptions. It extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When applied to horses and mules, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for sore throat, tooth-ache, caked breasts, cramps and weak back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"Indiana Home, Jeff. Co., Ind., May 28, 1874. 'I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and sores. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well.' BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough, mucous, and fleshy parts of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of spavin, strain, wind-galls, scratches, swellings, and general lameness, than all other remedies in existence, stand what the great expostion say it:

"New York, January, 1874. 'Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables.' 'H. MARSH, M.D., Sup. Adams St. Stables, N. Y.' 'E. FULTZ, Sup. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y.' 'ALFRED GLENN, Sup. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y.' The best patrons of this Liniment are Farmers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some liniment. It heals galls, wounds and poll evil, removes swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to farmers, livermen, stock-growers, sheep-raisers and those having horses or cattle.

What a farmer cannot do for his Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost. These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any farmer or physician who desires to test them.

Laboratory of J. B. Ross & Co., 44 Day St., New York.

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Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as honey. It is particularly adapted to teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the stomach, and cures wind colic. Few remedies are as efficacious for colic, cholera, croup, worms and whooping-cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil, and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Ross & Co., 44 Day Street, New York on the recipe of Samu Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Steamship Dakota, H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER. WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE after mentioned:

SAN FRANCISCO, PT. TOWNSEND, VICTORIA.	March 30	April 6	April 19
	April 20	April 28	April 30
	May 10	May 17	May 19
	May 20	June 7	June 9

Steamship City of Panama, W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO, PT. TOWNSEND, VICTORIA.	April 10	On arrival	April 20
	April 30 <td>" " <td>May 10 </td></td>	" " <td>May 10 </td>	May 10
	May 10 <td>" " <td>May 20 </td></td>	" " <td>May 20 </td>	May 20
	June 9 <td>" " <td>June 20 </td></td>	" " <td>June 20 </td>	June 20

NOTE.—May 20, June 10, Sept. 20 and Dec. 20 coming on Sunday, the steamers will sail May 19, June 9, Sept. 20 and Dec. 20.

Passengers from Portland and up Sound ports will take Puget Sound mail steamer and make connection with the City of Panama at Victoria. Steamer Dakota goes through to Olympia.

These steamers leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased, and are not transferable. For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. L. TIBBALS, General Agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

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