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PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

PREAMBLE.
We, the people, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for our freedom, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, from a more independent and perfect government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare, do ordain and establish this constitution for the state of Washington.

ARTICLE I. BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows:
Commencing one marine league west from the mouth of the middle of the north ship-channel of the Columbia River; thence, along the northern boundary of the State of Oregon, up said river to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intersects the same near the mouth of the Walla Walla River; thence east, along said parallel to where it intersects the middle of the main channel of Snake River; thence southerly, along said channel of Snake River, to where it intersects the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; thence, east along said parallel to where it intersects the meridian thirty seven degrees and thirty minutes west; thence, north along said meridian, to where it intersects the crest of the Bitter Root range of mountains; thence, northwesterly, along the crest of said mountains, to where it intersects the thirty-ninth meridian west; thence, north, along said meridian to the boundary-line of the British Possessions thence; westerly along the line of the British Possessions to a point one marine league west from the mouth of the middle of the channel of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; thence southerly, a distance of one marine league west from the east shore of the Pacific Ocean, to the place of beginning including all the islands and parts of islands within said boundaries, with the jurisdiction of the United States.

ARTICLE II. EMINENT DOMAIN.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers bordering on the State, so far as such rivers shall form a common boundary to the State and any other State or Territory, now, or hereafter to be formed and, bounded by same.
SECTION 2. The title to all lands or other property, which has accrued to the Territory of Washington, by gift, grant, purchase, forfeiture or otherwise shall vest in the State.
SECTION 3. The People of the State, in their right of Sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the State.

ARTICLE III. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Sec. 1. The Government of the State shall be divided into three separate and distinct departments, to-wit: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.
Sec. 2. Nor person or collection of persons, holding any position in, or exercising any authority under, one of these departments, shall hold any office in, or exercise any authority whatever, under either of the others, except such as may be expressly provided for in this Constitution.

ARTICLE IV. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Sec. 1. Every male person, over the age of twenty-one years, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for six months next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.
1st—Citizens of the United States.
2d—Persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the

United States on the subject of naturalization, six months before offering to vote.

3d.—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

The legislature may prescribe additional qualifications for electors of municipal and school district elections.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by his absence, while in the civil or military service of the State, or the United States; nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense in any poor-house or other asylum, nor while confined in prison.

Sec. 3. Voters shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 1. All political power in government in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority.

Sec. 2. The people of this state have the sole right to alter or abolish their constitution and form of government, whenever they deem it necessary to their safety and happiness; provided, such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 3. All persons are by nature free, and equally entitled to certain natural rights, among which are, those of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; of acquiring, possession, and protecting property; and of seeking and obtaining happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Sec. 4. All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

No person shall be compelled to attend erect or support any place of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office; nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religion; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state.

Sec. 5. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or be denied the equal protection of the law.

Sec. 6. No person, on account of sex, shall be disqualified to enter upon and pursue any of the lawful business avocations or professions of life.

Sec. 7. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his opinions on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appears that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party accused shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and fact.

Sec. 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law; and no person, for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor again be put upon trial for the same offense after having been once acquitted by a jury; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal cause, to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sufficient sureties, except for murder in the first degree, and treason, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require. The right of trial by jury of twelve persons shall remain inviolate in all criminal causes. A jury in civil causes, in all courts, may consist of less than twelve persons, as may be prescribed by law; and the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the jury shall be sufficient for verdict; provided, that the right may be waived by the parties, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Hereafter a grand jury shall consist of seven persons, and five of whom, concurring, may find an indictment; provided,

the legislature may change, regulate, abolish re-establish the grand jury system.

Sec. 9. Every person in the State shall be entitled to a certain remedy in the law, for all wrongs and injuries which he may receive in his person, character or property; justice shall be administered to all freely, and without purchase; completely, and without denial; promptly, and without delay; and all courts shall be open to the public.

Sec. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons; papers, houses and effects, against unreasonable seizure and search shall not be violated and no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation in writing, describing, as nearly as may be; the place to be searched; and the person or thing to be seized;

Sec. 11. There shall never be, in this state, involuntary servitude, save as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in case of fraud in contracting the same, or of an absconding debtor having means legally applicable to the payment of his debts or some part thereof.

Sec. 13. In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof; to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Sec. 14. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or any impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges, franchises or immunities, shall ever be passed by the legislature.

Sec. 15. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation; and no person's particular services shall be required without just payment therefor.

Sec. 16. The right of the people to peaceably assemble and consult for the common good, and to petition for the redress of grievances, shall never be restrained or abridged.

Sec. 17. The military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 18. All laws in relation to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, shall be alike applicable to residents aliens and citizens.

Sec. 19. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; but this shall not be so construed as to justify the carrying of concealed weapons.

Sec. 20. All elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 21. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and no person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court.

Sec. 22. No person shall be transported out of the state for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 23. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial; and feudal tenures, with all their incidents, are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or services of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Sec. 24. No law shall be passed, granting any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the same term, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Sec. 25. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by the authority of the legislature.

Sec. 26. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny, impair or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE VI. LEGISLATURE.

Sec. 1. The Legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct branches: the one to be styled the Senate,

and the other the House of representatives; and both together, the Legislature of the State of Washington.

The style of all laws shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington."

Sec. 2. The number of the members of the House of Representatives shall never be less than eighteen nor more than sixty. The Senate shall consist of one-third the number of members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and, at its first session after enumeration such enumeration, and after each enumeration made by authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Sec. 4. Elections for members of the Legislature shall be held biennially. When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 5. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and members of the House of Representatives for the term of two years; provided, that the members of both Houses first elected shall hold their offices until the time fixed for the meeting of the second Legislature, but no longer.

Sec. 6. No person shall be a member of the legislature who shall not be a qualified elector of the district for which he is chosen, and who shall not for at least six months next preceding his election, have resided therein; provided, that any person who at the time of the adoption of this constitution is a qualified elector in the county or district for which he shall be chosen, shall be eligible to the first legislature.

Sec. 7. The first legislature shall divide the state into at least ten legislative districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives shall be elected at the general election the next ensuing; and the districts shall be of convenient contiguous territory, to be bounded by the county, precinct or ward lines; and the number may be increased, but shall never exceed twenty. The legislative districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the fourth year; and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

Representatives shall hold their office for the term of two years. In all elections of Representatives, after such division, each qualified elector may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected in the district, or he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be elected. But the legislature may at any time, after the year 1890, adopt the system known as the preferential system, in the election of Representatives, and enact such laws as will be necessary to carry it into effect. The terms of office of Senators and Representatives, elected at any time subsequent to the first election, shall commence at the end of the term of those in office at the time.

Sec. 8. Each member of the legislature, as a compensation for his service, shall receive four dollars for each day's attendance, and ten cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to or returning from the seat of government, and shall not receive any other compensation, perquisite or allowance whatever. No session of the legislature, except the first, shall exceed forty days. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation or mileage of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Sec. 9. There shall be biennial sessions of the legislature. Each house shall be the judge of elections, return and qualification of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

[Continued.]

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WEEKLY ARGUS.

Port Townsend, Jefferson County, W. T.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor

Twenty Years.

Twenty years a life-time seems,
He look ahead—but dreams
When our glance is backward cast
To the sad or happy past;
Many smiles and many tears
Have been ours these twenty years.

Many sorrows we have known;
Many hopes been overthrown,
Which we thought to realize,
That would make us good and wise,
Blighted hopes, and griefs, and fears,
In the lapse of twenty years.

But, as we recall the past,
Something more than adverse blast
Has been ours. Life's sunny side
Has not been to us denied;
Not one half this time appears,
In the bliss of twenty years.

Gladsome was sweet childhood days;
Not one cloud to dim the rays,
That shone o'er us in the past,
But they were too bright to last;
Light and shadows, smiles and tears,
Is the lot of twenty years.

Friends were many, foes were few,
Hearts had never proved untrue,
And our path was strewn with flowers,
In those bright and happy hours;
When we think of this, it cheers
One's sad heart of twenty years.

The Tramp—A Sketch from Life.

BY L. P. C., OF VIRGINIA.

It was a rather wild night and I was spending a quiet evening with my friend B. He is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and I must say that his Hockbeimer is a very long way removed from Jersey cider and pyroglucous acid.

In the midst of our conversation we heard the door-bell ring, and in the pause that ensued the house girl entered the study.

"If you please, sir, here's a tramp, and he says he's got no father or mother; and will you glaze to help him, sir?"

B. laughed.

"All right—give him his supper and put him to bed."

"What," said I, "when the girl had gone, 'do you treat tramps that way?'"

"Of course I do," he replied, seeming to enjoy my astonishment, "I keep a bed on purpose for them."

"But, look here, old fellow," I remonstrated. "You are raising a great risk, and ought not to encourage these vagabonds in such a manner! Don't you know that all the papers are crying out against these scamps?"

"Oh, that's all bosh! what people give to tramps won't impoverish the country. As for the printers, nearly all of them have been tramps themselves some time or the other. I was, I can assure you!"

B. lit a cigar in a pensive manner, and I saw a story was coming. "I'm not superstitious," he went on, wrenching at his cigar and rather avoiding my eyes, "but there is one curious thing about this."

"Yes."

"Carious, you know," he continued looking at the fire. "It was a long time ago when I was a boy—they were not called tramps then, that's one of the words brought over by shoddy since the war."

B. paused here again, and I knew there was no use trying to wrench it out of him if he didn't choose to tell it. Presently he went on as if he were recalling something far away.

"Often in that time while struggling over country roads in the night in the midst of rain and mud—sometimes not caring whether I lived or died—I would so long for the sight of a lighted window. Often I would feel angry with people, and I said in my heart many a time—many a time, 'If ever I get a house I will always keep a light in the window, so that any poor person dying in the dark may take courage from the light and knock at my door for comfort and shelter.'"

"Do you know," said he, turning suddenly to me with a flush on his face, "that when I got a house I never did it?"

"Hah!"

"Never did it," he went on with great indignation against himself. "I don't know why I didn't do it, except because I was very poor. My wife was not strong. I'd no spare bed. I'd various excuses and none of them good. This thing fretted me a great deal, and I am satisfied now that the real trouble was that I was too proud of confounded science and reason to do a thing that might seem a concession of sentimentalism. Meantime I continued poor and the world went against me like a strong tide."

"One night there came up a bad storm of wind and rain in the fall of the year. I could hear the rain driving against the window panes, and the damp chill air made me draw the curtains and pile on extra bed clothes. About midnight I awoke, and listening to the storm, I recalled just such nights wherein I had suffered. My broken vow to the poor came before me like a Nemesis and filled me with remorse."

"I could stand it no longer, and throwing off the cover began to get up."

"Why, William," said my wife suddenly waking up. "What's the matter?"

"Mary, I said, 'it's a wild night, and there may be people out in it. I am going to put that lamp in the window.'"

"I felt her arms get around my neck and she gave me a great hug."

"I threw open the front blinds and

found the night as black as ink, and the storm fairly howling. I drew a stand to the window and put a lot of books about the light to keep the current of air from it, and then went back to bed and can say this—that that faint light coming from the front room gave me more peace of mind than anything else could have done. We two—Mary and I—were the happiest pair in town that night, and the lamp has never been out of my window since.

"The curious part of it," he concluded, "is that my affairs improved directly, and you couldn't put that lamp out now for fifty thousand dollars."

"And did it do any good?" I asked.

"Not that night," he replied with a laugh. "That was for my sake, you know!"

"For your sake?"

"Yes; it brought rest from a bad conscience and that pleasure that always comes from an attempt to do good. Mary who had often urged me to show the light—was particularly happy, and we fairly longed for some one to knock at our door."

"The first time there came a rap in the night my heart fairly leaped into my throat. We have laughed many a time at our delight in getting up in the night with a door on that occasion. It proved to be a regular vagabond, but he was the most astonishing man you ever heard of. The way we washed his feet and gave him a hot supper and cuddled him generally was a caution. Hah! hah! hah!"

Here my friend roared with laughter, but I thought I saw a tear in his eye.

"But how," I asked does the thing really work?"

"Oh, variously! There are duties connected with the lamp that one must be careful to perform. One gets expert in detecting worthless scamps. After breakfast I will have my tramp down and put him through his paces. I shall perhaps hint that he had better find work before night. I may help him a bit, or I may mention his case to the policeman on the corner."

Here B. lapsed into silence.

"Do you know," said I, "that I rather expected from you a story that you would have saved a life the very night you put out the lamp?"

B. laughed.

"That is the way with you boys, you are all for fire and action and overlook the still life and so you war with nature. You would bring in a wounded man with thunder and lightning and leave out the peace of mind and contentment of the lamp-lighter. People do not think enough of feeling."

He turned his cigar in his mouth, and I saw a dark angry look in his face for an instant.

"God help me and forgive me, but there is one thing that chanced to me when a boy I never will forget. Yet it was a mere trifle that happened when I was out of work—a tramp, in short."

"You must tell it. I never could imagine you a tramp without you painted the picture."

"It would be tedious to tell how it came about altogether. A bad hand-wound got by machinery lost me a situation, and as it gathered proud flesh I got restless, and boylike, must need go roaming off after work I was ill-fitted to do. I had spent all my money by the time I reached Cleveland, and then came the pangs of hunger. I could get no work at the trade I knew something of, and the time had come when I must do anything I could get or starve. I had been a day almost without food, and had gloated over the stores of bread and fruit in the stores with a longing that is terrible to me to this day. As I wandered aimlessly down a long street of fair residences that stretched out of the town, chance threw me in the way of a gentleman who needed a lad to work in his grounds. This just suited me, as I ardently loved out of door scenes, and we soon came to terms and I rejoiced over the prospect of having my dinner. He, however, was very careful, as he said he could not take a boy except he had a good reputation. I felt that this was proper. He demanded references and I gave them, but it would take a week to write to the parties. At the end of the week I was to call, and if the replies were satisfactory I could get the place. I knew the replies would be satisfactory, and now only had to keep up for a week. Before night I had engaged with a small farmer to work for my board for one week, and was contented. It must have astonished that man to see me eat my supper, for through all my pride kept me from telling anyone of my destitution. The people were very kind, and the lady, who was remarkable pretty, showed me how to use burnt alum to eat the proud flesh out of wound so that it healed up rapidly. At the end of the week I bade adieu to my friends and gaily sought the city. My troubles I considered over. I could hold this situation as long as I pleased, and amid flowers and trees be happy. I was told on arriving at the house that the gentleman was in the stable, and repairing there found him instructing a boy with a very repulsive face how to groom a horse. I saluted him, and told him I had come according to agreement if the replies were satisfactory."

"Oh," he said, "I remember you! Yes! Well, the people were so far away I didn't think it worth while, and have engaged a boy."

"But, sir," I said, "you promised me."

"Oh, well, he replied 'I really never expected to see you again. So many people promise to come and don't come that I have lost all confidence in promises.'"

"My heart sank within me, and there was nothing to do but turn away. A great rush of anger came over me as I

almost ran away from the city. Here, I thought, is a man with the grounds, house and horses who deliberately deceives a poor boy. I was in such a fever of disappointment and despair that I had no idea of fatigue or hunger, but hurried on from a city that seemed to me to be a city of monsters. I could not understand how a man so rich could degrade himself in such a way. The night closed in and I found myself miles away upon the railroad. Still I walked on until overpowered with fatigue, I sank on the ground. Train after train rushed by and I wondered if the rich travelers ever thought of the poor people famishing in the fields. The cold night air chilled me through at last, and I felt that I must find shelter. After a long walk I saw some farm buildings, lying dark and still in the mists of the night, and thought I would go to them. A fierce dog rushed at me to drive me off, and after a while a man in his night clothes came to the door. The whole tour of the place caused my heart to fail me, and I moved away. As the man saw me cross the field he must have thought me a robber."

"I gained the railway again and finding a hollow in the woods, I made a small fire and saying my prayers, tried to sleep. Yet I was so benumbed with cold and fatigue and hunger that I could not do so, and it was not until the sun arose and shed a little warmth, that I was able to lose consciousness of my miserable condition."

Here my friend paused for a moment in profound thought, and then began again in a reflective manner:

"It is curious that I have never been able to forgive that man in Cleveland. My whole impression of him is utterly hateful. The mind seems incapable of forming more than one judgment on one set of facts. In order to arrive at forgiveness it seems necessary for us to divert our minds from the offense of the obnoxious individual, and recall some lovable traits or kind action. These impressions react upon the opposite impressions and by a system probably analogous to that of the interference of light vibrations produce mental calm, wherein the judgment is enabled to act deliberately. I knew the story was over then, at least for that night. B. has an idea that the brain is an kind of cage to hold dynamic forces, and whenever he gets on this there is no stopping him. So bidding him adieu I betook myself homeward. Glancing up at his dwelling as I reached the corner, I saw the lamp shining at the window like a star."

Calm Thought.

There is nothing which makes so great a difference between one man and another, as the practice of calm and serious thinking. To those who have been accustomed to it, there is required at first an effort; but it is entirely in their own power to repeat this effort if they will, and when they will. It becomes every day easier by perseverance and habit—and the habit so acquired exerts a material influence upon their condition as responsible and immortal beings. In that great process, therefore, in which consists the healthy condition of any man as a moral being, there is a most important step, of which he must be conscious as an exercise of his own mind. You feel that you have here a power, however little you may attend to the exercise of it. You can direct your thoughts to any object you please; you can confide them to objects which are before you at the time, or occurrences which have passed during the day—or you can send them back to events which took place many years ago. You can direct them to persons whom you are in the habit of meeting from day to day, or to those who are separated from you by thousands of miles. You can place before you persons who lived, and event— which occurred long before you came into existence, and you can anticipate and realize events which are not likely to occur until you have ceased to exist. Study these wondrous processes of your mind; observe what power you have over them, and what consequences of eternal importance must arise from exercising them aright. If you can thus think of any subject you please, why cannot you think of God—of His power, His wisdom, His holiness, His justice—of His law which He has written in your heart, and in His revealed word? Why cannot you think of, and realize the period when you shall lie down in the grave; and that tremendous moment when all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and that they that hear shall live, and shall arise to judgment? Such truths as these, duly considered, or thought of, could not fail, under Divine influence, to exercise a powerful effect upon all our habits of thinking and acting in this life.

A MISTAKEN MAN—The male flirt seldom finds his victims among sensible girls. They generally come off conquerors in a tilt of hearts; and the discomfited coxcombs, although convinced against his will, find that all maidens are not like mths, to be caught by a glare. However, he does not possess magnanimity enough to confess the truth, but wilyly insinuate to his equally mean confederates that he had amused himself by making love to Miss—, but if he had dreamed that she was so much interested in him, he would have refrained, and spared her poor tender heart. Deluded spooney! he little knows that he affords food for laughter for a dozen merry maidens. But, girls, you must "put down" this conceited ponyjy. Flirt whenever you discover "Barkis is willing;" but maintain your dignity; allow no undue familiarity; keep him at a respectful distance, and, if necessary, pelt him with sugar-coated bullets until you demolish his brazen helmet, and show him to the community in his true colors.

The Hero and Gentlemen.

As you seem to have a degree of interest in our Southern hero, as evinced by frequent allusions to him, I write to narrate an incident that shows a peculiar trait in the man.

It was the fall of the first year of the war, during the long calm following the fight of Manassas, and our army was encamped around Centerville. Jackson was brigadier at that time and I was in the Second Virginia, of his brigade. At that time the army was very destitute of clothing. Nearly every one was dependent largely on their homes for a supply. As my own home was in Kentucky I was cut off from this resource and consequently was probably the most ragged man in the army.

It had been raining for several days and when it rains in Virginia it means mud. The whole country was a sea of mud, with baggage wagons floundering about, and troops perched on little islands of fence rails or wading about in a vain attempt to find a dry place.

I was detailed on guard, and as luck would have it the rain culminated that night in a violent gale that was about the worst I ever experienced. The tent pins drew out of the soft ground at the first blast, and in the rain and darkness the soldiers could be heard crying out as they held on to the flapping canvas to avoid losing it altogether, or vainly tried to secure their tents over their baggage. From time to time a fly went sailing by like a ghost in the night and added confusion on confusion as it tore through the camp.

The guard had a terrible time going their rounds, and it is fair to say that each individual member stumbled and fell into the mud at least a half dozen times. You will gather from this that we were not a handsome lot of men when day broke and showed every tent flat on the ground. However, daylight brought sunshine and a fair sky and we consoled ourselves with the fact that the whole army had fared that night nearly as bad as the guard.

The guard-house had been moved into the church. As I went in from post some of the men told me that the patrol had brought in a spy captured during the night. He was a young man in lieutenant's uniform, and I felt sorry for him and spoke to him. He told me then it was a mistake. He belonged to the Engineer Corps, and Early had sent him for some maps. Riding along in the dark his horse took the bank of the road. It then slipped and fell, catching the lieutenant and causing him to faint. Shortly after the patrol found him and arrested him.

As the man was suffering I offered to aid him if I could be of service, whereupon he told me that if I would take a note to Gen. Smith he would be released at once. Getting permission from Charley Stewart, who was lieutenant of the guard, I set off, but failed utterly in finding where Gen. Smith had located his headquarters.

There was nothing for it but to go to Jackson's headquarters and find out. The General's tent had shared the common fate, and he had moved with his staff into a house with a long piazza fronting the road, and there I found them enjoying the bright morning sun.

Stepping inside the gate I made the general inquiry if any of them would tell me where General Smith's quarters were.

The officers arrested their promenade for an instant and gazed in surprise at the presumption of such a muddy and ragged soldier and then went on without deigning me a single word in reply.

I felt the blood mount to my face, but determined to shame them into an answer and so repeated my question.

The result was precisely the same. I began to run a rapid calculation in my mind as to how much gold lace was required to change a man into a puppy, when I noticed that Gen. Jackson had paused and was contemplating the scene. For a moment his eye rested on me and then turned in astonishment on his staff. His staff did not observe it—they went on talking and strutting about, while I waited patiently by the gate. Evidently I was to get no answer whatever.

Suddenly the General stepped abruptly forward. As he did so a sudden hush fell on the group.

"What did you wish to know, sir?" he asked, in the kindest of tones.

I told him.

"If you will come up here I can show you more distinctly."

I went up and he put his hand on my shoulder and pointed to a large flag-staff: "You see that flag-staff very well; that is where the First Virginia is. Go along by such and such a road—pass such and such brigades—be very careful not to go wrong at this crossing," etc.

He went on with care in this manner and made me repeat the direction over, which I did with great confusion, for I was young then, and the general was very kind so as not to overwhelm me. I never thought our hero would ever even speak to me.

He then courteously dismissed me. As I glanced up at the porch, in leaving, I saw the staff huddled in groups, looking as shamefaced as a lot of boys caught stealing apples.

I stepped into the guard-house in passing and found the lieutenant just being released. Yet I did not regret my trouble. I had asked a question of an aid and got an answer from a general.—*Priests, in Detroit Free Press.*

It is said that a human being has seven millions of pores, through which perspiration and exhausted particles of the system escape. We are all pore creatures.

GAMBLER'S LATIN—*E pluribus unum* (won of many.)

The War Developing Russia.

The Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner* publishes a letter from an English traveler in Russia, who takes a decidedly optimistic view of the condition of affairs in that empire. He says: "When the war affected the resources of the treasury, payments in gold of all duties upon imported goods were instituted. This for a brief moment brought some help to the government, but speedily reacted upon the demand for foreign goods, so that importation diminished rapidly. As importation of foreign goods ceased, the home manufacture immensely increased, and a rapid development was given to the internal resources of the country. The exports of grain, tallow, timber, etc., being paid in gold, fetched a much higher route price than ever before, and as the paper money had not depreciated in the country, the buying power of the agriculturists and all connected therewith rapidly increased. Again, as articles of luxury became excessively high, owing to low exchange and duties payable in gold, the demand rapidly diminished. Instead of champagne and French wines, beer was substituted, and breweries in all directions are being erected. The fashions, too, have changed. Everything Russian is now demanded instead of foreign productions. Retrenchment among all classes is most manifest, and the usual extravagances so characteristic of Russians have received a great check. Wealthy Russians are well known as great travelers. They now stay at home. The sudden closing up of external resources has caused the spirit of enterprise for the internal development to spring up, and Russia is on the way to find that she may supply herself with more of the necessities than she ever dreamt of. This is immensely aided by the network of railroads now in full operation in Russia. During the Crimean war she had not 500 miles of railways, all told. She has now about 12,000 miles. There has recently been a great development of the gold workings in the Ural. Formerly the washings of the sands of brooks and rivers were the only sources, now they are working out the solid deposits to great advantage. In case of a long war, no starvation or abject misery could befall an empire like Russia. The people could at least exist, for the common necessities of life are abundant. The woman and children form a great portion of the tillers of the soil. There is so much land that a primitive and wasteful style of farming does not much effect the superabundant resources for simple food."

Wales' Worshippers.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper, writing of the exhibition, says: "His royal highness was on show for the English next day in the great dining-room of the Hotel de Louvre. The grateful exhibitors of our section had offered him a dinner, which was graciously accepted, and between two and three hundred sat down to the meal. I said on show, and I hold to the phrase. Every English woman staying at the hotel seemed to have come down to have a glimpse of him as he passed in to his meal at 8:30, a last as he passed out, at about 11:30—a good three hours of watching on the draughty stone staircase of the court! There they stood all that time, in their wraps, to see what could be seen of Him (please indulge me with a capital for the pronoun) between two thicknesses of plate-glass, the windows of the ante-room and the doors of the hall. It was but little—a glimpse of that crown of his head that is one day to be supplemented by the crown of Britain, as he stooped to his food at the end of the long vista of table. I never ate with more remorse in my life; it was like feasting with the hungry poor at the gate, and some of the fairest, gentlest, of one's countrywomen for the poor. I consoled myself by reflecting that it was but the hunger of the eye, and that, in some measure, it was being satisfied by the rare glimpses afforded of the top of the princely head. They were but glimpses, for all that passed was for these outsiders but as dumb-show. The fair ones saw the gleam of three hundred spoons, and they knew it was 'soup,' the flourish of as many forks, and fish was clearly on the board. The actions of the princely one were often only to be divined from ours who were nearer the point of view. Now we raised the narrow glass, and the Burgundy was going round; now the broad ones, and it was the champagne. Yet it was enough, apparently, for they stood out there, as I said, for three mortal hours, and at the last their numbers were augmented by breathless ones, who seemed to have been summoned by telegraph from distant parts of the capital by watchful friends."

AMERICAN TOYS—We have turned the tables upon our neighbors. Not many years ago a large portion of the toys used by the children of America came from Europe. But now not only are the many inventions which have originated in our country sought by foreigners, but toys formerly made abroad are manufactured more cheaply here, and the Old World buys largely from the New. Last year the export trade in toys was over \$1,000,000. American steam toys have rapidly multiplied within a few years, and are exported in large quantities; also tin and wooden toys, which much excel European products in style, finish and cheapness. Thus every year adds something to our progress.

ALTHOUGH Vice-President Wheeler was cured of liver complaint by taking one box of Scrogg's pills, he refuses to sign an almanac certificate to that effect. Some men can't be grateful—they don't know how.

A "Little Nuisance."

BY MISS M. M. ELDRIDGE.

Katey Lester was only six years old. She was a handsome, healthy child, full of spirits and vitality, which may explain her persistent affinity for torn frocks, mud puddles, and dirty hands and face.

"Good-night, mamma dear," she said, one evening, looking in at the door of the library, where Mrs. Lester, with a learned friend was discussing, with the deepest interest, a repulsive ugly, but probably correspondingly valuable piece of china.

"Good-night, Tom," he said, "shall I go up and pay you a call, by-and-by?" "O, yes, do come. That will be splendid. Don't forget!" And Nancy, the nurse, just then appearing, Katey vanished.

Shortly after, uncle Tom entered the nursery, and found his niece anxiously awaiting him alone; for Nancy had lost no time in betaking herself to the society of a "follower," in the kitchen. Katey sprang from her bed, to greet her uncle; and for the next half-hour the room echoed with their fun and play.

"A story!" said uncle Tom, rather ruefully; for his accomplishments did not lie in that line. "What shall it be about? Jack and the bean stalk?"

"No, you told me that, yesterday." "Pass in Biot?"

"No, that's a stupid story. I'd rather hear about a bear." Uncle Tom, accordingly, launched into a most thrilling narrative, eminently satisfactory to his niece, but in no one interesting to you and me, dear reader.

"Uncle Tom, what is a nuisance?" "Well, Katey, that's rather a comprehensive question. What's the matter now?"

"I guess I must really be one," answered the child. "Mamma, and cook, and Nancy all say so; and this afternoon I went over to Miss Allison's, and she called me one, too."

"Why, what had you been doing?" "Nothing. I only went into the parlor, where Miss Allison was talking to Mr. Wood, and asked her to show me how she took out her teeth; for I never could get mine out, and she said, 'go home, you little nuisance.' I said, 'please,' too."

"Uncle Tom laughed outright. 'I'm afraid,' he said, 'you forever ruined her chances with that fastidious young parson, Mr. Wood.'"

"Are little girls nuisances in heaven?" asked Katey anxiously, after a pause. Uncle Tom was sobered instantly. He wished, half bitterly, that his lady sister, down stairs, could have heard the question.

"No, dear," he answered. "Well, then," said Katey, slowly, "I guess I'll go there. Nobody but you seems to want me here, unless sometimes," she added, thoughtfully, "on Sundays when papa isn't too tired to play with me; and you'll soon be going back to college."

"Poor Tom's heart ached for the child. He knew not what to say. After awhile, Katey began again. 'I went to church, yesterday,' she said, gravely.

"Did you, indeed? I hope you enjoyed yourself." "Oh! no," with a long sigh. "I had to wear gloves, and have my hair curled, and sit so still. I had a mind to make faces at the preacher."

"That wasn't right, Katey," replied Tom, essaying to play the mentor. "God could see you there. You go to church, remember, to learn to be good."

"Well, me tries to be good, but me gets so tired at church." Katey pondered for a moment, silently, after this, then looked up, suddenly.

"If God sees me at church, said she, with great seriousness, "does He see nurse when she gets angry and strikes me?"

"Tom was shocked at this revelation of the nurse's temper, and determined to speak of it to his sister. But meantime he tried to turn the conversation. "Come to the window," he said, "Katey, and see how bright the stars are."

"How many stars are there, uncle Tom?" was Katey's next question. "You have me there, dear. But if

you'll count them all, and tell me, I'll give you the biggest kite to be bought." "Will you, really?" said the child, almost breathless at this magnificent offer. "The one at Street & Brown's?"

"Yes," answered the young man, thoughtlessly. "With the ship and the elephant on?"

"Yes." "Shall I count them now, uncle Tom?" said she, drawing a long breath.

"Oh, no dear! Some night, when you are out. You can't see them all here. The house is in the way, you know. Now you had better go to bed, Katey, for I must go down stairs." So after carefully tucking the little girl in, and kissing her good-night, for Tom had a very warm spot in his heart for this little "nuisance," he took his leave.

Katey, left to her own devices, tossed restlessly about in her crib, her mind in a chaos of excitement, at the prospect of the bliss in store for her, in the possession of the long-coveted kite. The task to be performed gave her no uneasiness whatever, "for," thought she, "it's only counting, and I can count beautiful, clear up to fifty; and there can't be more stars than that."

Finally, she jumped out of bed, and started to the window. "Oh!" whispered she, softly to herself, gazing eagerly at the starry vault above her. "If I could only count them to-night!" May Ford is coming to-morrow, and wouldn't she be s'prised at the kite?

Then a bright thought striking her, she said, "I wonder if mamma wouldn't let me go out in the garden a minute and do it, if I put Nancy's shawl on. I'll go and see."

Fairly trembling with excitement, Katey seized the heavy shawl, opened the nursery door and hastened down stairs, her eyes shining, her yellow hair flying, and the old red shawl trailing picturesquely behind. A pretty enough picture it was, if any one had been there to see; but Nancy was still in the kitchen, her father was detained at his office, and uncle Tom was in his own room, smoking a cigar.

Quickly Katey appeared at the library door, for this "little nuisance" was not disobedient, and began, eagerly, "Mamma, may I—"

But she was allowed to proceed no further. Mrs. Lester scarcely looked up from her absorbing occupation. The picture at the door had no charms for her, she was devoted to higher art. So she only exclaimed, impatiently, "Run away, Katey; what a little nuisance you are! Do what you like."

Katey, with these words which she took for a permission, trotted off well satisfied. Down the hall she ran, stumbling a little in the large shawl; stopping a moment to open the hall door; then along the piazza, and so out into the night.

The mother's ears were drinking in, too eagerly, the words "Palissy," "Majolica," "Faience," to hear the commonplace sounds of little feet pattering along past the library window. Down the graveled walk the bare, white little feet twinkled in the starlight, until a desirable spot was reached for taking the first astronomical observation; and then Katey sat down to begin her task, carrying on a sort of monologue to herself, to keep up her courage, with no one but the flowers, and the trees, and the stars to listen.

"Now, Katey Lester, you'd better begin with the moon, so's not to lose your place. Don't you be afraid, you silly little thing; I'm s'prised at you. 'Tisn't very dark, and you're going to get a kite, with an elephant on it and a ship. One, two, three, four, five. There's a unagreeable little star getting in the way. I must begin again. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven—that star's come again. One, two, three,—why, you naughty star, I'm s'prised of you. Guess you must be a 'nuisance,' cause you can't keep still!"

So on, for some time, until at last the weary head sank upon the grass, with a murmur, "I guess you'd better rest a minute, Katey Lester, and then begin again. Perhaps that little star 'll get tired."

Two hours after, Mr. George Lester, wearied with overwork, for to keep his lady-wife taxed his every energy, entered the gate of his suburban home. A change had taken place, meantime in the weather. The stars were overcast, the wind was playing sad havoc with the flowers, in the tastefully-arranged garden, and the rain was pouring pitilessly down.

Mr. Lester was hastening up the gravel walk, when suddenly, in the darkness, his foot struck against some obstacle in the path, something which gave forth a low, frightened cry. He stooped with a startled exclamation of horror, as his hand came in contact with a little, cold, wet foot. "Katey, can it be my little Katey?"

"Papa!" said a relieved, childish voice, and in an instant the father was hurrying to the house with the child in his arms. A bush had protected Katey's face from the pelting rain; but the shawl had fallen off, and the thin, white night-gown had been the only protection to the childish form it covered. Mr. Lester strode into the house with his dripping burden, and found his wife still deep in ceramics, and Nancy just entering to receive some directions from her mistress.

"Is this child so little importance in the house that she is neglected to this extent?" said he, his stern glance falling first upon his startled wife, then upon the frightened Nancy.

"Katey, my little pet," said the horrified voice of some one just entering the room, and Tom darted forward and began chafing the child's cold hands.

"Uncle Tom," said she, restlessly, "I tried to count them all; but I got sleepy, and there was one star that got in the way. I'll finish to-morrow."

Tom dropped the little hands, as if

they had been coals of fire. He understood it all, in a moment. "Oh, was there no one to watch over her?" he said to himself.

Katey was immediately put to bed, and a doctor summoned. She had now no lack of attention. But before an hour had passed, she was wrestling with that dread enemy of childhood, the croup.

Uncle Tom hung over the delirious little sufferer, and the father watched her with tears in his eyes. But the mother moved calmly about, performing, indeed, in a most exemplary manner, all the duties of the sick-room, but thinking, nevertheless, of the rare, old china, left unprotected on the library table.

Katey was continually going over, in her imagination, the task which her uncle had set her, muttering plaintively and incessantly, "One, two, three. O, I'm getting so tired!"

As the night wore on, the fever increased, and the hoarse breathing grew so labored, that to the watchers it seemed as if each breath must be the last. Just before dawn, the flushed face was turned towards her mother.

"Mamma," she uttered, "Uncle Tom said so." "What, dear, questioned her mother. "Uncle Tom says I won't be a nuisance in Heaven!"

Mrs. Lester turned hastily and left the room. It was too much, even for her well-regulated mind. But she returned shortly, calm, collected, and equal to the emergency.

Katey was still painfully going over her laborious counting. At last, she opened her eyes wide, fixed them upon her uncle, murmuring, "fifteen, sixteen, seven—"

A long, fluttering sigh—silence! Then there was one nuisance less in the world, one angel more in Heaven.

Tom went back to college, and appeared much the same as usual, only seemed—a little older, somehow quieter, you know." Mrs. Lester enveloping herself in crape for a while, seemed inconsolable.

Then she invested in a costly pair of porcelain vases, upon each of which she painted an exquisite portrait of Katey, and placed them on her parlor mantel.

"Such a devoted mother, such sweet resignation!" murmured her friends.—Peterson's Magazine.

WADE HAMPTON says the reopening of the Presidential question will do much to injure the South and make Gen. Grant President in 1880.

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S. P. WARREN & CO., Commission Stock Brokers, 510 California St., San Francisco. Stocks bought, sold and carried on margin. Money to loan on mining stocks. Special attention given to all orders from country customers.

FARMING LANDS In San Joaquin Valley for sale, very cheap, on long time, or in exchange for city property. A. A. WEBBER, 415 Montgomery St., - San Francisco. 120 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Barnard's BUSINESS COLLEGE. Personal Instruction. In Business Department by PROF. HARRARD, French, Spanish, Telegraphy. Two days free charge.

OPIUM, MORPHINE or LAUDANUM Habit Cured! Without pain, prostration or loss of business, all correspondence strictly confidential. Price from \$5 to \$20 per month—money refunded if patient is not relieved. Address Lock Box 1014, or call upon E. F. RUSSELL, 503 Market Street, San Francisco.

H. P. GREGORY & CO., 2 and 4 CALIFORNIA ST., S. F. Sole Agents for the Celebrated SPIDER HOSE! A brand of Rubber Hose made expressly for use on the Pacific Coast. Costs no more and guaranteed to outlast any other made.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 524 and 526 Kearny St., San Francisco. \$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY. H. C. PATRIDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Four Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. Be sure you get into the right Coach; if you do not, they will charge you.

MILLS SEMINARY. THIS WELL-KNOWN INSTITUTION FOR Young Ladies will commence its next term WEDNESDAY, July 31st. With its fine commodious buildings, its ample grounds, and its large and efficient corps of teachers, the institution offers unparalleled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All letters of inquiry and all communications relative to admission should be addressed to REV. G. T. MILLS, Jettair, Brooklyn, Alameda county, Cal.

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS. WEIGHTS, CORD, PULLEY, &c., at Wholesale rates. Send for Circulars. E. H. KITTREDGE & CO., 76 and 78 California St., S. F.

100,000 lbs. CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO, Packed in two, four and eight ounce sacks from Forry to Sixty-Five cents per pound.

These Tobaccos will be found superior to any in the market or the price. We will send them to any address in lots of not less than five (5) pounds, C. O. D. Address, E. BRIGGS & CO., Tobaccoists, 525 and 527 Market St., San Francisco.

\$40 CAN BE MADE Every Day! Using the TIPPET WOOD BORING and ROCK DRILLING MACHINES by LORAIN & NYMAN, Patented Right Swindle. You get your money's worth in machinery and tools. Circulars free. Address, LORAIN & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

THE UNIQUE BOON! LADIES and gentlemen, save your money. Avoid all humbuggery and the chances of being duped. I who are afflicted with hard or soft Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, &c., &c. STURGEON'S MASS will remove them completely and at once, and with out pain, swelling or scarring. One application only required. Recommended by leading families. Price, post-paid, \$1.00. N. B. Felt's offensive Anemia Pills, &c., which are a first-class medicinal preparation. Try the HERR-DISINFECTOR, an actual and the only remedy of the kind. Price, 75c. Orders sent to all parts of the country on receipt of 75c. Address P. R. LOPEZ, M. D., care of St. Denis's Hotel, San Francisco, S. F. Laboratory, Agent, 215 Kearny St., S. F.

ALBERT MAU & CO.'S Emperor Savon. Ask your Grocer for it and take no other, as it is the best Soap for Family use. Each box weighs one full pound. We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for CUPPELL TRIPLE SOAP. These Toilet Soaps are better than any imported. Remember the name, EMPEROR SAVON.

Gillet's Cream Dry Hop Yeast, warranted to please. Gillet's Double Extracts, the purest and strongest. Gillet's Lemon Sugar makes the best lemonade. Gillet's Baking Powder, always sure to please. Gillet's goods for sale by ALBERT MAU & CO. Wholesale Grocers, 215 and 219 California Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC WATER CURE AND Eclectic Health Institute, NORTHWEST CORNER 7th AND L STS. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Being fully prepared to treat all forms of disease on the face and most scientific principles, together with good rooms and board, we with confidence ask for public patronage. For further particulars address H. F. CLAYTON, M. D., Proprietor.



Our Authorized Agents.

CROSBY & LOWE..... Olympia, W. T.
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 DAN'L GAGE..... Slough City, "
 PETER McLAUGHLIN..... Stanwood, "
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

OUR columns are too closely crowded this week to admit the usual amount of editorial matter.

WE learn that the post office, asked for by the people of Chimacum, has been established, and that Mr. Oluff Peterson, of that place, has received the appointment as post-master.

THE Olympia people are bragging that their railroad is paying from \$25 to \$35 per day clear of expenses. We are glad to hear it, but do not believe they can keep up that lick very long. "A new broom, &c."

THE Portland "Bee" is informed that Father Wilbur, Agent for the Yakima Indians, has been summoned to Washington to explain a discrepancy of \$25,000 in his accounts. His friends claim that he can do it.

MOST of our educational institutions are preparing to commence their fall terms of school. The Board of Regents of the Territorial University met last evening to consider matters of importance concerning that institution.

NOW that election is coming on, a number of our political papers are preparing to relieve themselves of an inordinate quantity of bile ere its scenes close. One unkind or semi-facetious fling will provoke an ill-tempered retort, and each perhaps will temporarily forget all sense of decorum, uttering many things which after sorrow can never obliterate. Strange that such matters as the choosing of officers should engender so much inharmonious feeling.

ONE of our Clalam friends writes us in glowing terms of the progress made by the little Indian pupils in the school, taught by Mr. Blakeslee, at the Indian village of Jamestown, near Dungeness, but adds: "The school will soon close, presumably on account of a lack of funds." There can be no doubt that Mr. Blakeslee is doing a good work, and it is to be hoped our Clalam friends will devise some means whereby his labors may be continued. The Indians of that section have amply demonstrated that they can, and intend, to become law-abiding and useful citizens, hence we deem it the duty of all who have the public good at heart to aid and encourage them. Having in a measure forsaken their former Indian customs and habits, taken solely to agriculture, solemnized their marriage vows according to Christian Church doctrine and form, they have gradually settled down to the peaceful vocations of rural life. Their taxes are regularly paid, and their Church building, by taking precedence in the county, is a powerful argument in favor of their upward tendency, besides being a reproach to the resident white population who, with all their boasted superiority and civilization, have allowed the natives to take the lead in such matters. By all means let funds be raised in some way to continue the school, as it has been organized but a few months and its discontinuance now would be the means of the loss of most of its advantages already gained.

PROGRAMME.

The following programme of exercises, for the New England Supper and concert, to be given this evening at the Good Templars' Hall, is announced.

OPENING.

"Joy, Joy, Freedom Today"..... Chorus.
 Instrumental music..... Prof. Roberts.
 "Maid of Dundee"—solo..... Miss Kat'e Hill.
 "Home Returning"..... Quartett.
 "The Old Settler,"—solo..... T. Tallentire.
 "The Singin' Skew!"..... So low & Coarous.

SUPPER.

Tickets, for sale at most of the business houses in town, or at the door of the Hall, 50 cents each, including supper.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

[Continued.]

SEC. 10. Each house shall have power to determine its rules of proceeding, and to punish its members or other persons, for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to enforce obedience to its process; to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribe, or private solicitations, and the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. A member, expelled from the legislature, shall not thereafter be eligible to either branch of the same legislature; and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 11. The senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members as PRESIDENT.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and may, in its discretion, from time to time, publish the same. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 13. Members of the legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at any session of the legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and no member shall be liable in any criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 14. No act of the legislature shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble of the act) the legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected, otherwise direct. No bill, except the general appropriation bill, for the expenses of the government, introduced in either house after the expiration of the first thirty days of the session, shall become a law, unless the same shall have been recommended by the Governor by special message; and no bill, except one so recommended, shall be considered or become a law, unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 15. No bill, except for general appropriations, shall be passed, containing more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act, which shall not be so expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SEC. 16. Every bill (except one recommended by the Governor as aforesaid, and except a general revision of the Statutes) shall be read at length at least once in each house; all substantial amendments thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before final vote on the bill; and no bill shall become a law unless a majority of all the members elected to each house shall vote in its favor, nor unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and noes, and entered on the journal.

SEC. 17. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title alone, but as much thereof as is revised or extended shall be re-enacted and published at length as amended. The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following cases, viz: for laying out, opening, altering, or working roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds; regulating county or precinct affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdictions of Justices of the Peace, police magistrates and constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; the protection of game or shellfish, limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds; summoning or empanelling jurors; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability chartering or licensing ferries or tollbridges; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowance of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever; allowing the redemption of real estate sold for taxes or under the final process of any court.

SEC. 18. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, the title of which shall be publicly read immediately before signing; and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 19. The legislature shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made to any officer or employee who does not discharge his duties in person.

SEC. 20. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationary required for the use of the State; and all printing and binding authorized and required by, them to be done for their use by the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the legislature may establish a maximum price. No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract.

SEC. 21. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

SEC. 22. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, nor grant any divorce; the sale of lottery tickets shall be prohibited by law.

SEC. 23. The general appropriation bill shall embrace only appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments interest on the public debt, and for purposes of education. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 24. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon an appropriation by law, and by warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of the state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On a trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Chief Justice of the supreme court shall preside. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall be impeached until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but this shall not prevent the officer from being prosecuted and punished in the courts according to law.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the state both as to matters of law and equity, shall shall be vested in a supreme court; circuit courts; probate courts; justices of the peace and other inferior municipal courts as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in the constitution shall have appellate jurisdiction in all chancery causes; and jurisdiction in all actions at law civil and criminal, upon writs of error, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court; shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have general superintending control over all inferior courts, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 4. For the term of four years and thereafter, until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuits shall be ex-officio judges of the supreme court, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum; and a concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to decision; provided, that in the event the court shall be equally divided in opinion, the cause shall be continued for re-adjournment; and if upon re-adjournment, the court shall again be equally divided in opinion, the judgment below shall be reaffirmed. The legislature shall have power, after the expiration of said term, to provide by law for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed by this constitution; to consist of one Chief Justice, and two Associate Justices, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. The supreme court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their terms of office shall be the same as is provided for judges of the circuit courts.

SEC. 5. The state shall be divided into three judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise all that portion of the state lying east of the summit of the Cascade mountains, except the county of Klickitat.

The second circuit shall comprise the counties of Chehalis, Clarke, Cowitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.

The third circuit shall comprise the counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King Kitsap, Pierce, San Juan, Snohomish and Whatcom.

SEC. 6. The legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number, of circuits making them as convenient and compact as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office.

In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected, as provided in this constitution, and receive a salary not less than that provided for judges of the circuit court.

SEC. 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution. One of the judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. The judges first chosen under this constitution, shall be elected at the first general election provided herein for members of the legislature; and shall hold their office for the term of four years, the legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well as for the election of, as for classifying, the judges to be thereafter elected in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in four years, and the remaining judge or judges in six years; and thereafter the judge or judges elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

San Francisco Market.

Corn. Dull; nothing doing.
 Hay. Quiet; \$7 and \$15.
 Potatoes. Dull at 75 cents and 1 1/4.
 Flour—Firm with an upward tendency.
 Wheat—Quiet; good shipping, \$1.70 and 1 1/2 1/2; fair, \$1.67 1/2; milling \$1.72 1/2 and \$1.75.
 Barley—Easier; nominally \$7 1/2 and \$7 3/4.
 Oats—Steady at \$1.40 and \$1.62 1/2.
 Wool.—Sales Humboldt choice, 25c; Eastern Oregon, 24c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Evening prayer on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock. Litany on Friday morning, at 10.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church on Sunday next, morning and evening, by Rev. John Parsons, the pastor. Sunday school at 2 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Tuesday evenings.

BATTISTE'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

M. Battiste D'Lehange, Tonsorial artiste of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has prepared from the original receipt of Professor Montalembert, the celebrated chemist of Paris, and from chemical extracts of rare medicinal plants found only on the North-west coast of America, a most elegant addition to the usual toilette articles in the shape of an invigorator and rejuvenator of the hair. This delightful preparation cleanses the hair from all impurities; prevents dandruff, heals all skin disease of the head, imparts a gloss and softness and beautiful color to the hair; restores its growth by its healthy and tonic action, and prevents its falling off. In short,

Battiste's Hair Invigorator

is the "sine qua non" of all the inventions for the improvement, beautifying and growth of the hair. The material of which it is composed are harmless and can be used freely according to directions accompanying each bottle. Every lady desirous of having beautiful hair should consider her toilette table incomplete without a bottle of this delicate and elegant cosmetic. Prepared and for sale by

BATTISTE D'LETAINGE,

At his Tonsorial saloon,
 Water street, Port Townsend, W. T.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C.,

And Ports on PUGET SOUND.

The LARGE & ELEGANT STEAMER

OLYMPIA,

500 tons register, Captain THOMAS S'OTHARD, having been built in New York expressly for Puget Sound, is now placed permanently on the route

WILL LEAVE PORT TOWNSEND

For Port Ludlow, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Seattle and Tacoma, on

Monday and Thursday at 8:30 A. M.

RETURNING

Will leave PORT TOWNSEND for Victoria, B. C. on

Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board to

GEO. S. WRIGHT,

N. B.—Shippers of freight should consign the same to "Steamer Olympia, Tacoma."

Freights, and Passage at the lowest rates.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership of S. L. Mastick & Co. and the Port Discovery Mill Co., W. T., are this day dissolved—C. E. P. Wood withdrawing from the firm; and that the remaining partners will settle all claims against and collect all debts due the late firm.

Dated July 15, 1878.

S. L. MASTICK,
 L. B. MASTICK,
 C. E. P. WOOD.

BARTLETT'S COLUMN

CHAS. C.

BARTLETT

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

Ship Chandlery,

CROCKERY

WINES, LIQUORS,

Cigars, Tobacco,

Doors and Windows,

Farming Implements

Furniture,

WALL PAPER

Plows,

And a Large Assortment of goods not enumerated, which we will

The LOWEST PRICES

Now on hand, with a large addition to arrive, a full Stock

of Men's Clothing.

JUST RECEIVED

A New stock of

Furniture

— AND —

Wall Paper!

— AT —

Chas. C. Bartlett's.

THE P. M. S. S. Dakota, Capt. Morse, left this port on her way to San Francisco, on Friday, the 9th inst., having on board the following list of passengers and freight: Cabin: J. R. Harned, A. Hess, L. Deigenhart, Patrick Ford, A. R. Blood, E. P. Palmer, J. C. Horr, L. E. Bigelow, Capt. Mace, Mrs. Nolo & child, Mrs. Lempke, Thos. Hughes, J. Slater, F. S. Lullow, M. R. Maddocks, Walter Meade & wife, L. E. Bryne, A. Wilson. Steerage: L. Siegler, Michael Denning, Harry Mayer, Quong Lee, S. A. Johnson, Wm. Bailey, Richard Sumner, A. Taylor, Wm. Logoman, S. Smith, Lewis Crane, J. S. Crane. Freight—107 packages merchandise, 290 do. lumber, 58 do. fish, 50 dry hides, 173 green hides, 21 packages tallow, 410 sacks oats, 2 bales furs, 174 bales wool, 12 bales pelts.

CAPT. Chas. Clancey, for a long time master of the steamer North Pacific, has been appointed general Superintendent of the Puget Sound Steam Navigation Company's (Capt. Starr's) line of boats. His headquarters will be at New Tacoma. Capt. Clancey has won many friends on the Sound by his courteous and gentlemanly demeanor. We think it a safe prediction to say that his knowledge of steamboating on the Sound will enable him to discharge the duties of the position acceptably to all concerned.

THE travelling public will find news of an interesting nature in the new advertisement, in our issue of today, devoted to the fine, dashing steamer Olympia. Her officers are most worthy, urbane and deserving in every respect, and her superior accommodations are known to be so thoroughly well suited to the demands of all that extended notice of the matter is wholly unnecessary. We believe her claims are fully appreciated by all.

By a strange coincidence, or mental freak, we recently wrote and published a few local items which were exactly like a similar number published in the Tacoma "Herald." We can boast, however, of publishing them a week sooner than did our cotemporary. Why is he so slow?

MASTER Robert McCabe, of this place, ran a very narrow escape from losing his life on Monday, by falling down between the steamer Isabel and the wharf just as the Annie Stewart was coming alongside of the Isabel. He was pulled out barely in time to save him from being crushed.

NEXT Sunday will be Mr. Parsons' last appointment at this place during the present Conference year. He will take his departure early next week for Salem, Ogn., where the annual M. E. Conference is to be held, commencing on the 28th.

THE U. S. revenue cutter, Oliver Wolcott, is still at Seattle undergoing repairs. It is expected she will be in fine condition when finished. Capt. Selden, Lieut. Mitchell, Pilot Keene and others of her officers have been down home recently.

THE "Enterprise" meat market has been removed to the stand recently occupied by Mr. B. S. Hoxie's feed and produce store. Messrs. Briggs & Fields are preparing to hold forth in fine style in their new quarters.

WE are informed that the position of blacksmith on the Neah Bay reservation, recently occupied by Mr. Andrew Weymouth, of Port Discovery, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John Weir, of Dungeness.

A FUNNY mistake occurred in our ship notices last week, by which the names of the captains of two vessels somehow got transposed. No joke intended.

BORN.—In this city, on the 7th inst., to the wife of Mr. T. Torjusen, a daughter. At Seabeck, on the 4th inst., to the wife of D. K. Howard, a son.

MR. Jno. Evareit, of Freshwater Bay, below Elwha, paid us a call this week. He reports matters very quiet down there, crops good, &c.

REV. David Sires will preach at Oak Harbor, Whidby Island, next Sunday, at 11, A. M., and at Coupeville in the afternoon at four o'clock.

MR. Patton, purser of the steamer Dakota, and Mr. H. L. Tibbals, agent for the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., have our thanks for favors.

DON'T forget the New England Supper and Concert this evening at the Good Templars' Hall. Eight sharp.

MR. Wm. Hughes, a printer, for some time residing in Port Townsend, returned to Seattle last week.

BORN.—In Olympia, on the 2d inst., to the wife of J. M. Murphy, a daughter.

COMMUNICATED.

[FROM QUILET.]

Our friends, and the outside world generally, who hear so little from the above named place, will be pleased to note the following items which reached us this week:

"I saw a county map of Washington Territory with a Quillyhute County designated. Its officers are absent, and I can't find the records. If it is economy in Clallam County, and a saving of ink, to spell the name 'Claim,' as I saw it in a tax receipt, I would propose to spell the name of this place 'Quil-e-ut,' as these letters contain all the elements of the name.

Our present white population is twenty-six. We have an interesting Sabbath School, organized April 21, 1878. Camas, lupin, lilies and a variety of wild flowers bloom abundantly. Mr. John Sutherland, from Freshwater Bay, was with us in June. He has been south, on the coast, in search of a large prairie that is said to lie not far south from here, but the existence of which is said to be kept a secret by the Indians for fear the "Bostons" will occupy the same and cut them out of valuable camas land and rich hunting ground. He says there is no such prairie, but states there are several small prairies on the Quileut, principally covered with fern, some wild grass, red and white clover, and timothy. Also that he saw bottom land, covered with alder and vine-maple, as rich as any land in this territory. Game is abundant. He says that gold abounds in the Quileut river and its tributaries, and thinks it will be found in paying quantities. Mr. McCullum says that he has taken gold from some of the bars in the river. Mr. Fisher, an old miner, says he believes that gold exists in the vicinity of Mt. Olympic, on the head waters of the Quileut. Mr. Sutherland is an experienced miner, hunter and trapper, and thinks it will pay to pitch his tent here in the fall. He will be welcomed by the settlers, as wolves, panthers and bears have made some inroads on young stock and hogs. Mr. Balch lost some fine hogs in July, and Gus, to get revenge, killed two bears and a wolf. The bears were fat. Gus thinks one would weigh 350 pounds. Mr. Pullen says there are more bears here; that they are trespassing in his grain.

The Pullen Brothers have over 1,000 lbs. of elk skins on hand, some deer, bear and other peltry. The crops of the Quileut valley promise a rich reward. Some fields have oats and timothy six feet high; and, on the bottom land, seven feet. The straw is large, strong and heavily loaded. Potatoes are a large and excellent crop. Wheat promises a good yield. A small portable grist mill has been ordered to meet the present demand, but a larger mill must of necessity soon be sent for.

All the settlers are taking steps in the right direction to obtain fruit. Young trees were in bloom last Spring, but owing to the late frost which prevailed all over the Union there will be but little fruit this year. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and blackberries are among our rich luxuries. The ARGUS is a welcome visitor." Yours, &c. A. J. SMITH.

LAND PATENTS.—Patents for the following named persons have been received at the land office in Olympia, and can be obtained on presentation of the proper certificate:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Agnew, Geo. A. C. | Allen, G. W. & wf. |
| Antrim, Peter H. | Allen, Wm. E. |
| Beuney, S. & wf. | Barton, Jackson. |
| Brown, George. | Balch, Lafayette. |
| Beannan, Joseph. | Banister, Nathan. |
| Bernier, Peter. | Brown, Wm. |
| Campbell, Jno. | Chilberg, Isaac C. |
| Denny, Jno. W., | Finlander, Richard. |
| Fry, Jason. | Freres, Peter. |
| Horne, Samuel. | Jones, Algernon S. |
| Looney, Edward. | Matthews, D. |
| Mills, Wm., | Morse, Eldridge. |
| Pierce, Thomas. | Petty, Peter P., |
| Rowe, Francis A., | Sulth, Henry. |
| Schaffer, Jno. D. | Stream, Albert T. |
| Symons, Nathan D., | Sutton, Henry L., |
| Scott, Samuel L., | Sinclair, Arthur. |
| Spencer, Isiah C., | Smith, Milton. |
| Troy, Smith, | Van Buskirk, Jno., |
| Voght, Carl, | Wahlrick, Jacob. |
| | Zeise, Jno. G. |

It is with much pleasure that we call attention to the advertisement, appearing today, of Mons. D'Letainge's hair invigorator. Prof. D'Letainge is Port Townsend's accomplished tonsorial artist, and the preparation which he modestly offers the public is the result of many years' experience in his profession. We feel confident it will prove to be all that is claimed for it, and that the many cheap and underserving lotions crowding the market under various high-sounding titles will thus be superceded. Our readers may rest assured there is no danger of being humbugged in this matter as is the case with many foreign articles put up in true catch-penny style. Try some, and satisfy yourself.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rutson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

For Sale.
A No 4 CHAMPION MOWER AND REAPER
Apply to C. C. BARTLETT

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co, Augusta, Maine.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES FOR SALE.

THE whole of my collection of articles procured from the Indians of the Northwest Coast, consisting of dresses, masks, heraldic carvings, model houses, canoes, gambling sticks, rattles, baskets, mats, head-ornaments, etc., etc., which may be seen in my office, is now for sale. Each article will be described and properly labelled, and the whole will be catalogued, so as to make this collection a very desirable one for the colleges, schools, museums, etc., or for persons who may wish for a private collection of their own. All information given, on application to JAMES G. SWAN. Port Townsend, W. T. tf

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De LION & CASE,
Stevedores,

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Port Townsend to Portland, Ogn. On about the 20th of each Month. For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board, 20 Or to ROTHSCCHILD & CO, Agents.

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Ship Belle Morse.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
A. F. HUTCHINS, Master.
Port Townsend, Aug. 7, 1878.

American bk. Fred P. Litchfield.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
S. C. SPAULING, Master.
Port Townsend, Aug. 7, 1878.

Chilian ship Anniba Pinto.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
MANUEL BOZZO, Master.
Port Townsend, July 30, 1878.

Brig Sea Wolf.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
Capt. P. J. MUNSEN, Master.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Consignees.
Port Townsend, June 23, 1878.

French Barque Sanvic.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Consignees.
L. CHATRELL, Master.
Port Townsend, June 23, 1878.

Barque Fortuna.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
D. CHAMA, Master.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO, Agents.
Port Townsend, June 23, 1878.

Gnat. Ship Frederica Maria.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
CAPT. L. KNOOP, Master.
Port Townsend, June 20, 1878.

French barque Nouveau Nomade.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
P. QUELIE, Master.
Port Townsend, June 20, 1878.

Italian ship Ravenna Padre.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE CREW.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
F. DEANDREIS, Master.
Port Townsend, June 7, 1878.

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CALIFORNIA WINES, IMPORTED BY US DIRECTLY FROM THE vineyards, in pipes, barrels, or quantities to suit. For sale at San Francisco rates by ROTHSCCHILD & 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 by ROTHSCCHILD & CO.

WAGONS, WAGONS!
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HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS!

Manufactured expressly for our trade, by
FISH & CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN.
Have arrived on schooner Beebe, and are now for sale at San Francisco, prices, by

ROTHSCCHILD & CO
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Finest of JAPAN TEAS!

Imported direct from Japan,
AND PACKED EXPRESSLY FOR ROTHSCCHILD & CO

—Also a—
Lot of wheat and oats, bran and chopped feed.

At GREATLY REDUCED RATES

For Sale by D. C. H. R. & CO.

2 500-gallon Magnificent Iron Water Tanks.
5000 gallons Dog-fish oil, in quantities to suit.

An Exhibition of Edison's Wonderful Talking Machine.

One of Edison's phonographs made an appearance before a large audience yesterday afternoon in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and talked and sang itself hoarse—or rather talked and sang until its little diaphragm became cracked. The exhibition was intended to be for the benefit of the press and various gentlemen of the city interested in scientific appliances, but there was a great demand for invitations, and at the hour appointed for the performance the auditorium of the church was filled nearly to the extent of its capacity, many ladies being present. Mr. George H. Bliss, a well-known electrician, assisted by Mr. George R. McDowell, manipulated the instrument, which was placed on a table upon the platform.

It was not a very formidable-looking machine, being easily lifted, and not occupying more than two square feet of space. There was an iron cylinder about five inches in diameter and six in length, having a thread cut into it screw-shaped. An axle extending through the cylinder projected at each end, and also having a screw-thread corresponding to that on the cylinder. At one end was an ordinary crank, by which the cylinder could be rapidly and easily revolved. At the end of an arm extending from the front side was a contrivance called the diaphragm, because it was as close an imitation to the diaphragm of the human throat as could be devised. This diaphragm could be swung around until it almost touched the face of the cylinder. It consisted of a small plate or disk of thin steel, having a concave surface intended to catch the sound, and attached to which on the under side was a minute needle, which, when the diaphragm was in place, would prick or slightly touch the cylinder. In order to work the instrument, it was only necessary to wind a sheet of tin-foil about the cylinder and talk or sing into the mouthpiece. The vibration of the air would cause the needle to indent the tin-foil, the cylinder, of course, being revolved during the operation. After the speaking was finished it was necessary to swing back the mouthpiece and turn the cylinder back to the starting point. Then a cone-shaped funnel was attached to the diaphragm, which was again placed in position, and the phonograph was ready to report the sounds which had been previously voiced into it.

After making an explanation of the workings of the instrument, Mr. Bliss proceeded to give the audience a practical illustration of its powers. Leaning over the mouthpiece, he exclaimed in a voice that must have been audible across the street:

"Halloo! Halloo! Mr. Phonograph, are you there?"

This situation, which might have been addressed with great propriety to the ghosts at a spiritual seance, was faithfully echoed back by the phonograph a few moments later, after the cylinder had been turned back. The voice of the instrument was weak, but it was evidently there.

"All right! all right!" shouted the operator, and "All right! all right!" came the faint and seemingly far-off response.

Mr. Bliss explained that he was not an experienced hand at this kind of speech-making, and he might not do justice to the instrument. However, he would try again:

"The phonograph presents its compliments to the press of Chicago and its friends assembled to-day to witness its performances."

This sufficiently long sentence came out of the funnel, not without several breaks, yet intelligible to the careful listener. The lecturer then turned to the audience and said that the phonograph was yet in its infancy, but had already learned the alphabet. He therefore addressed the precocious infant as follows:

"I say, Mr. Phonograph, can you say your letters? Let us see what you can do: A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z."

Evidently the phonograph was strong on the alphabet, for each letter came out plainly, to the great delight of the audience, who applauded loudly.

"We will now examine the instrument in spelling," said the lecturer, and turning to the writing machine spoke into it as follows:

"Spell b-o-y, boy, g-i-r-l, girl, h-a-t, hat."

The operation was performed as indicated, although the word girl was enunciated plainer than any of the rest, as if the phonograph had a special fondness for that section of the human race.

"Try Massachusetts," continued Mr. Bliss; and after him the machine repeated, M-a-s-s-a-c-h-u-s-e-t-t-s. The numbers from one up to twenty were also given.

"Now we will drop into poetry," said Mr. Bliss, doubtless having in mind the illustrious Mr. Wegg; and accordingly he repeated the stanza:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

The instrument rambled and slurred a little on the first part of this piece, but came out strong and triumphantly on the last line.

After giving an imitation of a stammering person, which did not work very successfully, the lecturer informed the audience that Mr. Edison, the inventor, had lately struck a new lead in the discovery of the carbon telephone, by which people would be able to distinguish sounds at a distance of ten feet from the instrument. Already people had conversed together between New York and Washington. He then repeated into the phonograph the nursery rhymes:

Hickory, dickory, dock!
The mouse ran up the clock;
The clock struck one, and down he ran,
Hickory, dickory, dock!

The first and last lines of this charming piece were returned with especial clearness. The lecturer then rattled off a string of slang phrases, something as follows:

"Oh, I say, you dry up! Pull down your vest! Dig up! Go West, young man! Wipe off your chin, etc."

The next performance was the singing of Yankee Doodle by Mr. C. M. Smith. The first attempt was hardly successful, only a mere jumble of unrecognizable sounds coming out of the funnel. A second trial was happier in its results.

"Now," said Mr. Bliss, "I will repeat the names of some of the prominent citizens"; and he rehearsed rapidly the names of J. D. Caton, Marshall Field, George L. Durlap, John V. Farwell, Anson Stager, etc.

The entertainment closed with cornet-playing by Mr. Carrey, which was perhaps the most successful of the whole. The tune was returned with wonderful fidelity.—Chicago Tribune.

Origin of the Cardiff Giant Fraud.

The great hoax, the Cardiff giant, was conceived by one George Hull, a tobacco-nist of Binghamton, New York. It was the outgrowth of a controversy held one evening in 1866 between Hull and a Rev. Mr. Turk, of Aekley, Iowa, regarding the former existence of giants in the earth, in which the latter proved victorious, his ready tongue and loud voice easily bearing down and overwhelming his opponent. Hull retired at a late hour, and being chagrined with his defeat, lay awake the greater portion of the night, thinking of the extreme gullibility of the world in matters where the Bible could be cited as evidence, and in planning how to turn this peculiarity to his advantage. The result was, that he decided upon producing an image which should, after being buried and exhumed, pass muster as a fossil man of unusual size, being assured that such men as his late opponent in argument would aid not a little in contributing to the final success of the undertaking.

In 1868, having studied the subject carefully, and completed his arrangements, Hull associated himself with one Martin, and proceeded to Fort Dodge, Iowa, to procure a suitable block from which to carve his image. An acre of quarry-land was purchased, and work commenced, but only to be soon abandoned, owing to the extreme friability of the stone, and the persistent annoyance of the curious and inquisitive inhabitants of the neighborhood. Martin, now thoroughly disgusted, withdrew from the project; but Hull, hearing of another gypsam-bed in a more retired locality, on the line of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, then in process of construction, went thither, and the following Sunday engaged the foreman of the Railroad gang to employ his men in quarrying out as large a slab as the nature of the ground would permit, paying for the labor with a barrel of beer. The result was a slab weighing three and a half tons, measuring twelve feet in length, four in breadth, and twenty-two inches in thickness.

With almost incredible difficulty and labor the block was transported over forty miles of terrible road to Montana, the nearest railroad station, where it was shipped to E. Burghardt, Chicago, who had been engaged to grave the image. On its arrival at that city, it was moved to Burghardt's barn, which had been prepared for its reception, and two men at once set to work upon it—one, Edward Salle, a German, the other, an American named Markham. It was Hull's desire to represent a "man who had laid down and died;" but, as he entertained doubts as to the universal acceptance of the "fossil-man" theory, it was decided to produce an image that might also pass for an ancient statue. This combination of designs was the cause of that curious feature which attracted notice and provoked discussion when the giant came to be exhibited, viz., the lack of hair.—Dr. G. A. Stockwell in Popular Science Monthly.

TATTOOING A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.—One of the most curious cases of spreading a disease of offensive and contagious character has lately been brought to light by Dr. Maury, of the Philadelphia hospital. The *Polytechnic Review* says: Attention was attracted to the case sometime ago by the large number of persons who were admitted to the hospital suffering from this disease, and who had been inoculated with it through the process of tattooing. Shortly thereafter it was ascertained that at Reading, Pa., some 200 or 300 persons had been similarly inoculated, and that it was the work of a notorious vagabond, who practiced tattooing as a trade. Through the efforts of the police authorities this person was shortly thereafter arrested at the instance of the health officers of the two cities. Medical examination revealed the fact that he was afflicted with the disease, and it transpired that in performing the operation of tattooing, he was in the habit of moistening his needles, before charging with paint, by placing them in his mouth, which was filled with sores.

In the thirty-third year of Henry VI. of England an act was passed, the preamble of which recites that not long before there had only been six or seven attorneys in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in which time great tranquillity prevailed, but that the number had increased to twenty-four, to the great vexation and prejudice of these said counties. The act provides to restrict the number in Norfolk to eight and in Suffolk to six. It is believed that these acts have never been repealed.

The Prince of Wales.

All the people in Paris who have seen or heard the Prince of Wales appear to be captivated by his courtesy and amiability. Shortly after the opening of the Exhibition he made an appointment with the Hon. Mr. Casey, President of the Victoria Commission, to visit his section and taste the Austrian wines. The weather turning out inclement and the glass promising no amelioration, the Prince the night before sent an apology. Mr. Casey wrote to express his regret at the rain having prevented his again seeing his Royal Highness, as at the end of the week legislative business obliged him to return to Melbourne. He, however, was glad that a fellow-colonist would replace him whenever it might suit the Prince to inspect the Victoria section. Two or three days after Mr. Casey was surprised by a visit from the Prince, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg, to all of whom Mr. Casey was presented. The Prince of Wales said: "As you are going away so soon, we have got out of our engagements to spend a morning with you." The party adjourned to the log hut in the garden, and sat down at a round table. They tasted a variety of Australian wines. At the end of a long visit the Prince said to Mr. Casey: "Pray convey to the colony the interest I feel in its progress, and the pride I take in its greatness. Also have the goodness to say that whenever the Australians want me to do anything for them they must not hesitate to ask me." A gentleman present said: "His Royal Highness is so affable and unaffected that he never makes one feel his high rank, and yet he so comports himself that you cannot forget he is a prince."

Go to Yosemite.

The best and cheapest method of visiting Yosemite is to take your own or hired teams and a plain camping outfit. Young folks, middle-aged and old folks, male and female, make up these camping parties, which number from four to twenty or more. Congenial people, who know one another and do not mind roughing it, can spend a fortnight or three weeks in a most delightful manner on such a trip. Masters of their own time and conveyance, they are independent in their movements, enjoy a greater range of observation than if traveling by rail or stage, have a jolly good time and return to their homes with renewed health and vigor.

At a very trifling cost the Yosemite trip can be made in this manner; camping on the way, in the valley, and when returning; while the value of the cool air, the pure water, the physical recreation and profit coming from the outdoor, active life, and the intellectual enjoyment of the wonderful forest and mountain scenery of the Sierra and Yosemite cannot be estimated in dollars.

Yosemite is best reached from the San Joaquin Valley, via Coulterville, thence to the Bower Cave, Pilot Peak, Merced Big Tree Grove, and Merced River Canon, (all on the line of the Coulterville and Yosemite Wagon Road) to the wonderful Valley.

The residents of our cities and towns, and our farmers living within easy distance of the San Joaquin Valley, should make this trip and reap the pleasure and profit that comes from it. Whenever you can make the Yosemite trip, improve that as the proper time and season for going there. The spring, summer and fall each have their advantages; and, go when you will, you are amply paid, and will thank us for giving you the advice to "go to Yosemite."—S. F. Tribune.

CLEANING POULTRY HOUSES.—The cleaning and disinfecting of the poultry house should, of course, be done oftener than semi-annually, but a regular thorough cleaning out is in order in early spring always. After removing all utensils and fixtures (and they should be all movable), carry out all the dirt and filth that can be swept and shoveled. Then follow with a good coat of whitewash; go over every point of the surface, floor and all. Then clean out all nest boxes, pour a little coal oil in the corners, then whitewash them, together with perches and everything in or about the house, and put everything in place again. Now make a fire on the floor, if it be an earthen one, as it should, or in an old iron pot or kettle, if it is not, and burn half a pound each of resin and sulphur in the house, keeping all doors and windows closed as tight as possible. When the fire is burning well, throw some shavings or rags, saturated with crude carbolic acid on it, and thus employ the fumes of this best of all disinfectants. When all is thoroughly done, open and ventilate the house, and it will be ready for its occupants, and be sweet and wholesome. The house should have such a cleaning up three or four times each year. It is some trouble but it will pay.—New York Tribune.

An artesian well, now partly completed at Pesth, Hungary, has reached a depth of over one thousand yards, and will be the deepest of its kind. It is intended to supply hot water; at present, that which is obtained has a heat of one hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and it is expected that the lower strata will furnish water at one hundred and seventy-eight degrees. The most curious feature about this well is the adaptation to it of automatic machinery for boring, the water-power for which is supplied by the well itself. By this means the boring has been conducted at double its previous rate. The notion is entertained that the abundant supply of warm water may be used in cultivating tropical plants in the gardens of the neighborhood.

Curing Highflyers.

Persons whose taste prefer the laying breeds of fowls—Leghorns, La Fieche, Hamburgs, etc., and whose premises are limited to comparatively small confines, are generally at a loss how to gratify their tastes and desires without too much expense, and, at the same time, not being an annoyance to neighbors; for it is a well-known fact that the poultry are far better scavengers than gardeners; and we know cases where the predatory excursions of neighboring fowls have been the cause of much embittered feeling between neighbors who should have been on the very best of terms.

To prevent these highflyers from trespassing on forbidden grounds, some breeders clip one of the wings of each fowl. This, undoubtedly, has the desired effect, but it makes the birds always look unsightly. There are others who build the yards with slats from sixteen to twenty feet high. This is a great expense, and unless it be built in the best and most substantial manner, every high wind will claim a part of the fence, requiring much time to repair it. A far better plan is to arrange the yards so as to cover them with stout fish net, such as has been used in seining and has been discarded, which can be bought cheap, and cover your yards with this. Lath are sometimes used to cover out-of-door runs with, but they are too costly, and, besides, bend and break with the weight of snow and ice. Tarraced netting is much better.—Poultry World.

THE PEOPLE OF PARIS.—A newspaper correspondent who was at Paris on the day of the opening of the exposition, writes:

The police, on whom the Parisian is so much accustomed to depend, were of hardly any more use after the Champ de Mars procession had gone its way through the mud, than before. They were utterly incompetent to deal with the assemblages of vehicles and the multitudes of men and women and children on the boulevards. Small blame to them, and small need there was of them. I never felt much inclined to join in the swollen panegyrics of Victor Hugo and lesser demagogues on the mob of Paris as a model of political deportment.

But for once we may accept M. Clémenceau's remark in reply to a fellow deputy complaining of the inactivity of the police: "There was nothing to fear from the people of Paris." In London the morrow of such a day would bring a tremendous catalogue of accidents and crimes. I have not heard in Paris of a single serious accident, and the police reports are no more swollen than usual. It is impossible to admire too much or to praise too highly the general bearing of the people of all degrees; their forbearance, courtesy, good nature and ready helpfulness to each other. The roughest of us, English, Americans, Germans, may well admit and admire the sympathetic quality in the French nature to which so much of this astonishing triumph is due.

A Little Love Story.

Among the emigrants who arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro last Wednesday was a Frenchman, Pierre Alagnon, with his wife and his daughter Catherine. They left France for Brazil about two months ago, but were unfortunate and came to this country penniless. On the vessel, as they complain, they had insufficient food—salt meat and crackers at that—and suffered severely, the father being so unwell upon his arrival that he was obliged to go to the hospital. Through the hardships and privations of the voyage the Alagnon family had one fast friend, an Italian named Antonio Laporase, who did his utmost for their relief. In his ministrations to the family he became acquainted with the daughter Catherine, a modest and rather pretty girl of sixteen. Their acquaintance ripened into a regard Catherine could speak but little Italian and Antonio but little French, and their wooing was accomplished partially by means of the little Portuguese they understood in common, but doubtless without the help of too much talk. Upon their arrival in New York Antonio saw in Catherine a young girl unable to speak the language of her adopted country, whose father lay helplessly sick, and who had, outside himself, no friend. He asked her to marry him at once. Knowing very little what to do, he went to the interpreter at Castle Garden, Mr. W. H. McPherson, who endeavored to direct him. Failing in finding a priest or minister to perform the ceremony, Antonio again sought McPherson, telling him he must be married without further delay. Mr. McPherson good-naturedly accompanied them on the elevated railway to the Jefferson Market Police Court Sunday afternoon, where, in a very simple ceremony, Justice Smith, assisted by the interpreter, performed the ceremony.

WARNING TO AMERICAN GIRLS.—Olive Logan relates that an American girl went over to Paris with her brother the other day, and the instant she was left alone with her companion in the carriage, a middle-aged Frenchman, insulted her. She told her brother when he returned, and there was a fearful outburst. The Frenchman gave him his card, and said he was deeply sorry, and would abide by the decision of the other as to the consequences to ensue for his mistake, but certainly he never suspected mademoiselle was a lady, as she was painted! The brother appealed to the best authorities in Paris in these matters, to learn what the code was under these circumstances, and all the men of the Jockey Club told him that if his sister's eyelashes were blackened and her cheeks rouged, he could have no redress, as these practices were never followed by *une demoiselle de monde*.

The Great Storm.

MADISON WIS.—From reliable and intelligent farmers who came to this city for lumber and supplies to replace what was lost by the great storm, your correspondent learns that previous reports of loss of life and destruction of property, instead of being exaggerated, fall far short of the actual truth. The storm struck this country in the town of Perry, which is the southwestern town, and followed the lower tier of towns clear across to county, entering Jefferson County near Fort Atkinson. It made a slight detour to the north near First Lake, five miles east of this city, when it again took an easterly course. The eastern towns did not suffer near as much as did the three western towns of Primrose, Montrose and Perry. But everywhere in its course a scene of desolation is everywhere apparent. Thirty lives were sacrificed to its insatiate fury in this county alone, and nearly a hundred seriously injured, while the destruction of property will reach into the millions. Many hairbreadth escapes are narrated. This cyclone is probably the most destructive of any in the United States, through its whole course from Mineral Point to Milwaukee, which was from a quarter to half a mile in width. At least fifty lives have been lost, and from 200 to 250 seriously injured, while scores of people are left homeless, many of them unable to know where the next meal is coming from. The whole loss of property will be several millions. The course of the storm across the State was through a section where there was no railroad or telegraph lines, except at a few points, and it is probable that the worst of it has not yet been made public. The velocity of the wind in the limit of the cyclone is supposed to have been as high as seventy or eighty miles an hour, and was accompanied by fierce electricity and the heaviest kind of thunder throughout its entire course. Your correspondent will make an extended trip through the course of the tornado in this county to-morrow, when he will be able to give full details of the loss of life and the destruction of property.

A special from Phillips, Chippewa County, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, this afternoon, says a terrible tornado struck that village Thursday afternoon, and utterly destroyed it, only leaving one house standing. The storm is also reported to have done much damage through the Flambeau River region.

In company with other press representatives, your correspondent visited part of the desolate scenes of the late terrible tornado to-day, starting in near Oregon and following up the track of the storm two or three miles west of Mount Vernon, some twenty miles in all, and can personally testify that the reports heretofore have in no wise been exaggerated. In fact, to be fully appreciated it must be seen. Farms that were the abodes of plenty are left as desolate as if no stately farmhouse and buildings had ever reared their civilizing influences on vale and hillside. Everything that old men had worked thirty years to rear had been swept completely away in less than one minute, in some instances not leaving a shingle to tell the story.

One old gentleman, bowed down with the weight of years, with tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, recited the story of his toils, striving, and heartaches to build up a beautiful home for a dearly-beloved son, erecting a costly brick structure to celebrate the marriage of that idol only a few months ago. He told how the terrible demon had first struck that temple of a father's love, shattering it to pieces, demolishing a well-filled barn, and scattering it for twenty miles.

A mother stood at the side of the carriage and told how two of her precious babes on their way home from school crawled under the fence to escape the dire vengeance of the mighty storm, how she saw them from a window and wildly flew to their relief, but was cast back by the mighty wave of wind, which caught up the house in its hurricane grasp, crushing it in fragments, carrying another daughter, barely eight years old, to the top of a small tree four rods from where the house formerly stood, but, by some miracle, the whipping of a chamber carpet around her in the tree so effectually that it held her there till relief came, but, alas, to find her spine so injured that her future, should she live, would be that of a cripple, the two smaller children being miraculously preserved from harm.

A fair-haired Norseman told in broken English how their little home had been picked up as a feather by the fell destroyer—father, mother, and brother—and crushed as with the hands of a giant; carried 100 feet in the air, and four times as many away, and dashed to the ground, where father and brother lay a mangled mass, and the aged and reverend mother, with bones broken and nigh onto death.

Everywhere we heard the desolate story of loss of home and friends. The tornado has been terrible in its effects. Fully twenty people have been killed in this county, and nearly a hundred seriously injured, besides those at Mineral Point and Fort Atkinson. The loss of property is almost incalculable. In places its track is only five or six rods wide, while at others it reached out its mighty arms from a quarter to half a mile, demolishing everything in its track.—Telegram to the *Inter Ocean*.

EVERYBODY'S MAKING SUCH A HOWL about the paces of our daddies, that we wish some of our subscribers would hand in a few specimens, so we can tell what they look like.—*Shasta County Record*.

A GERMAN WOMAN of Pittsburg, about 50 years of age, has worked at the trade of blacksmith, as a helper to her husband, for the past nine years.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1878.
Weeks ago—months perhaps—vague rumors were current that a strike all over the country was premeditated on the 15th day of June, the last day of Congress, as they supposed. They could be traced to no authentic source, and occasioned uneasiness to only a few whose attention could be diverted from Congressional sensations, then rife, long enough to pay any heed to this alleged danger threatening our rear.

The time passed and no outbreak occurred, so the reports were set down to the credit of alarmists. But a well known correspondent of the "Tribune" makes some statements so specific and apparently well founded, as to compel attention. Substantially they are to the effect that the preparations made by Governor Hartranft prior to the date mentioned to crush out at every cost such a movement, and his unmistakable sincerity in the matter, induced the leaders to postpone the date to August 15th. The correspondent claims to have his information from a prominent Pennsylvania manufacturer whose position gives him the most ample opportunities for ascertaining the secret purposes of the labor organizations in his state. One of his employes who participated in some of the secret deliberations of the plotters, is mentioned as having revealed this much of the programme. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed to note any effect from the "Tribune" expose; but no one can review the terrible havoc wrought last year by the mob in a few days' domination at various points, and the perils we barely escaped, without a feeling that state governments will be guilty of criminal negligence if they permit themselves to be again taken by surprise as they were a year ago.

Crops in the West are reported as largely harvested, or so far advanced that they are not materially affected by the recent hot weather, preceded and followed by storms of wind and rain. But wheat, in certain portions of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and, to a certain extent, in other states, was just at that stage of development to be most seriously affected by vicissitudes of the weather, and was so damaged as to have inflicted a loss of from 15 to 30 per cent. on previous estimates. But making all allowances for these misfortunes, it is claimed that the crop will be considerably above the average. Oats were also somewhat damaged, but the hot weather appears to have been uniformly favorable to corn. With more than an average yield in nearly all of our principal products, with the balance of trade as largely in our favor, and with the tremendous yield of our mines, our politico-social economist is put to his trumps, as he seldom is, to satisfactorily account for the tardy revival of business. But there is one cause which every reflecting person can see as readily as the expert; and that is the general feeling of timidity and lack of confidence that fell on the energies of the country like a blighting mildew in 1873; and all this coincidence of favoring circumstances has not yet been able to restore the old feeling of courage and buoyancy.

Hardly a day passes but new illustration is afforded of the evils of postponing important legislation to a date so late that it must be hurried through without scrutiny, if enacted at all. June 21st a bill was passed reducing the fees of pension attorneys; but unwittingly, I presume, the same bill abolished the penalty for overcharges, and the class it was designed to benefit may be plundered and cheated to the extent of all that is coming to them without let or hindrance by the crowd of irresponsible vampires always on the lookout for such opportunities. **KNOX.**

PAYING.—On her last trip from San Francisco the Great Republic brought to Portland over 800 passengers and 1,300 tons of freight. Averaging her passengers at \$3 each, and her freight at \$1 a ton—and they will both go higher—we find her receipts to have been over \$3,700. She can afford to run even at the present low rates as long as her business pays as on the trip last made.—Seattle "Tribune."

THURSTON COUNTY ASSESSMENT.—The assessment roll of this county shows the following amount of property assessed for 1878: Real estate, \$948,086; personal estate, \$704,762—total, \$1,652,848. The amount of taxes on the same is: County, \$13,222.88; county poll, \$882; school, \$6,611.44; territorial, \$3,305.71; poll, \$1,708. Total taxes, \$22,929.47.

REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

By order of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, duly assembled pursuant to notice, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1878, at New Tacoma, Washington Territory, notice is hereby given, that a Republican Territorial Convention is called to assemble at Vancouver, Clarke county, W. T., on **WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER, 1878,** at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as will properly come before it.

The Committee has fixed the apportionment of Delegates to said Convention as follows: One Delegate at large, for every county in the Territory, and one additional delegate for every one hundred votes and for every majority fraction of one hundred votes in each county at the general election of 1876, for the Republican Delegate to Congress. Upon this basis the various counties of the Territory will be entitled to representation in said Convention as follows:

COUNTIES.	NO. OF DELEGATES.
Chehalis.....	2
Clallam.....	2
Clarke.....	6
Columbia.....	4
Cowlitz.....	3
Island.....	2
Jefferson.....	3
King.....	9
Kitsap.....	3
Klickitat.....	2
Lewis.....	3
Whatcom.....	3
Mason.....	1
Pacific.....	3
Pierce.....	3
San Juan.....	2
Skamania.....	1
Snohomish.....	3
Stevens.....	2
Thurston.....	5
Wahkiakum.....	1
Walla Walla.....	5
Whitman.....	4
Yakima.....	3

The Committee also recommends subject to any change to be made by the respective County Committees, that the various County Conventions be held at the County Seat on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1878, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., and that the primary meetings to elect delegates to the County Conventions be held at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of Saturday, the 21st day of September, 1878, at the voting places in each precinct. This recommendation is intended only for those counties which have no County Central Committee, or when they fail to act.

By order of the Territorial Republican Central Committee.

DANIEL BAGLEY,
Chairman of the Committee.
BYRON BARLOW, Sec'y.
New Tacoma, W. T., July 18, 1878.

FIVE CHILDREN AT ONCE.—The most remarkable birth ever known in the history of accouchments occurred near Salesville, Ohio, last month. Mrs. McCormick gave birth to five healthy children, four boys and one girl. The medical works give but few instances of such wonderful births, and when they do occur the children have scarcely been known to live. In this case the mother and children are, in the common language on such occasions, "doing well."

Mr. Fred. Cole, of Portland, temporary mail messenger on the Annie Stewart during the month of July, has given place to Mr. J. W. Fife, of New Tacoma, who, until further change, will discharge the duties of the position. Both young gentlemen are sons of the postmasters of the towns in which they claim residence.

BEST business you can engage in. \$3 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$3 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

IF ANY DEALER INFORMS You that he has a dentifrice identical with or containing ingredients equally or superior in efficacy to those of SOZODONT, discredit the statement and insist upon having that alone. By doing so, you will secure a dentifrice par excellence the best in the market, containing botanic elements of rare preservative influence upon the teeth, and one which will endow them with most becoming whiteness. Another desirable feature of this stable toilet article is that it imparts fragrance to the breath. Sold by the druggists.

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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 the French Cloths and Cassimeres, Oregon and Mission Cassimeres, from which parties can select for themselves. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Parties wishing to buy the best Sewing Machine should call on John P. Peterson, Port Townsend, and examine the New White. Mr. Peterson will be pleased to show all about the machine and give full instructions free. Every machine warranted to please.

JOHN P. PETERSON,
Agent, Port Townsend.
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MEN'S, BOYS' LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S

Boots & Shoes
Of the very best qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

Gent's and Ladies'

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

Rubber Over-Shoes

This is the **Largest and Best** Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, comprising
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Shoe Findings, Of Every Description.

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A complete assortment of

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Custom Work

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A fair share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

I have a Great REVERENCE for CASH Customers.

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CHOICEST MEATS

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Vegetables.

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

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PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

Port Townsend Hospital.

The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as 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.,
26-1f
Managing Surgeon.

26-1f

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Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco.

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July 10	July 18	July 20
Aug 30	Aug 8	Aug 10
Sept. 19	Sept 28	Sept 30
Sept. 30	Sept 18	Sept 20

Steamship City of Panama

1500 tons. W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER,

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING

dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
July 20	On arrival.	July 10
Aug 10	" "	Aug 30
Sept 30	" "	Sept 10
Sept 20	" "	Sept 30

Passengers from 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

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To the merchants of Port Townsend, we will say that we receive all your goods and advance the coin for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, as we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past.

We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

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