

# Puget Sound Weekly Argus.

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## PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

[Continued.]

### LEGISLATIVE.

[Part of art. VI., left out last week.]

SEC. 25. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise or to levy taxes or to perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 26. No act of the legislature shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

SEC. 27. No obligation or liability of any person, association or corporation, held or owned by the State or by any municipal corporation, shall be exchanged, transferred, remitted, released, postponed or in any way diminished by the legislature; nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished except by payment thereof into the proper treasury.

SEC. 28. Every other resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment or relative solely to the transaction of the business of the two houses, shall be presented to the Governor for his approval; if he disapprove, he shall return it with objections, to the house in which it originated, when it shall take the course prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 29. Any member who has a private interest in any bill proposed or pending before the legislature shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

SEC. 30. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the State.

SEC. 31. The legislature shall determine what persons constitute the militia of the State; and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 32. In all elections to be made by the legislature, the members thereof shall vote VIVA VOCE, and their votes shall be entered on the Journal.

SEC. 33. The legislature may, by general law, confer upon the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties, such power of a local legislative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 34. The legislature shall pass laws defining the personal and property rights of married women.

SEC. 35. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

### JUDICIARY.

[Continued from last week.]

SEC. 8. In all causes submitted in the supreme court, and in all causes tried by the circuit courts, without a jury, the judgment or decree shall be rendered at the same term at which the causes are submitted, or within thirty days thereafter; provided, that judgments and decrees may be rendered by judges of the circuit courts in vacation upon confession or upon default for failure to plead or answer.

SEC. 9. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this state, not excepted in this constitution and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals; and a supervisory control over the same. They, and the judges thereof respectively in vacation shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs necessary to carry into effect their judgments and decrees, and give them a

general control over inferior courts, officers and jurisdictions, and to hear and determine said writs at such times and in such manner as may be provided by law. Remedies at law must be administered separately from those in equity.

SEC. 10. There shall be a clerk of the supreme court, appointed by the Judges thereof, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said judges; his compensation shall be such fees as may be provided by law.

SEC. 11. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court in each county where such courts are authorized to be held, who shall be appointed by the judge of the circuit, and who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said judge; his compensation shall be such fees as may be provided by law.

SEC. 12. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of judge of the separate supreme court, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, which appointment shall hold good until a successor is appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; which successor shall hold his office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 13. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of judge of the circuit court, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor; and the appointee shall hold for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 14. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall not receive fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall not be eligible to any office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected; and all votes for either for any office except a judicial one, given by the legislature or by the people, shall be void. Every judge shall before taking his office, subscribe and file with the Secretary of State a written pledge that he will not, during the term for which he was elected or appointed, accept any office of profit or trust except a judicial office—under the government of the United States, or under any other state of the Union, or under any foreign power. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election or appointment, be a citizen of the United States, have attained the age of twenty years and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SEC. 15. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law; and the legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. The Circuit Courts shall hold courts at such times and places as now are or may be permitted by law. The judges of the Circuit Courts may hold terms for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

SEC. 16. The electors of the several precincts, at the time appointed for the election of county commissioners, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years. They shall have jurisdiction as may be conferred by law, but they shall not have jurisdiction of any case wherein the value of the property or the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars, nor where the boundaries or title to real estate may be called in question. The Supreme and Circuit Courts shall be courts of record and of general jurisdiction. All inferior courts shall be courts of special and limited jurisdiction and not of record.

SEC. 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The people of the State of Washington. All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State.

SEC. 18. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all laws, and of the decisions of the supreme court.

SEC. 19. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of each judicial circuit, at each general election for members of the legislature, a circuit attorney for each circuit, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be as provided by law. No person shall be eligible to the office of circuit attorney who shall not, at the time of his election, be a qualified elector in the circuit for which he is elected, and shall have practiced as attorney of a court of record for at least five years.

SEC. 20. All officers provided for by this article, except judges of the Separate Supreme Court, shall respectively reside in the circuit, county, precinct or city for which they may be elected or appointed.

SEC. 21. There shall be a probate court in each county, which shall have such jurisdiction in matters relating to the estates of deceased persons, and to the persons and estates of minors and persons of unsound mind, as may be prescribed by law. This court shall consist of one judge who shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the county, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall hold court at such times, and receive such compensation as may be provided by law.

### ARTICLE XI. EDUCATION.

SEC. 1. The general supervision of the public schools of the state shall be vested in a board of education, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state, and state treasurer shall constitute the board, of which the superintendent of public instruction shall be president.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of free public schools throughout the state; wherein all residents between the ages of five and twenty-one years, may be educated gratuitously. One or more public schools shall be maintained in each school district within the state at least three months in each year.

SEC. 3. The public school fund of the state shall forever remain irreducible; the interest thereon only shall be expended in the maintenance of the schools of the state, and shall be distributed among the several counties and school-districts in such manner as may be provided by law. No part of this fund, principal or interest, shall ever be transferred to any other funds, or used or appropriated for any other purpose than that herein provided. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of this fund, and the state shall make good all losses thereof that may in manner occur.

SEC. 4. The net proceeds of the sale of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the state for educational purposes—except the lands heretofore granted, or that may be hereafter granted, for the purposes of a University, or for a college of agriculture and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for military duty; and all moneys arising from any grant to the state, where the purpose of the grant are not specified. The net proceeds of the sales or other disposition of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled on its admission, by the provisions of section 2378 of the revised statutes of the United States; together with the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands which the state may receive or its admission into the Union [if congress consent to such appropriations, last mentioned]—shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school-lands, shall be exclusively applied in such manner as the legislature may prescribe, to the support of common and graded schools, and to the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SEC. 5. All fines, penalties and forfeited recognizances arising under the general laws of the state, shall belong, and be paid over, to the counties respectively, where the offenses shall have been committed, and shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of common schools where the same may accrue.

SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several districts; for the support of common schools in proportion to the number of children therein, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; and no appropriations shall be made from the school fund to any district for the year in which school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SEC. 7. Provision shall be made by law for support of the state university, and for connecting with the same from time to time, such colleges, in different parts of the state, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the United States, to the Territory or the state, support of a University, shall be and remain an irreducible fund, to be called the University fund; the interest of which shall be apportioned to the support of the state University and its branches, wherever located within the

state; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SEC. 8. The superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of state and the state treasurer, shall constitute a board of land commissioners, for the sale, leasing and general management of the public lands belonging to the state, and for the investment of the fund arising therefrom, in such manner as the legislature may provide. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the state board of land commissioners to provide for the location, protection, sale or other disposition of all the lands belonging to the state under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No law shall ever be passed by the legislature, granting any privileges to persons who may have settled upon any school lands subsequent to the public surveys thereof, by which the amount to be derived from the sale or other disposition of such lands, shall be diminished directly or indirectly. The legislature shall, at the earliest practicable period, provide by law that the several grants of land, made by congress to the state, shall be located, preserved and held for disposal, for which said grants were made, or which are designated in this constitution; and shall provide for the sale, leasing and general management of said lands from time to time, and for the application of the proceeds thereof in the manner directed in this constitution.

SEC. 10. University, college common-school or other lands, which are now held or may be hereafter acquired by the state, for educating purposes, shall, before the sale of the same, be appraised, and shall not be sold for less than the appraised value.

SEC. 11. There shall be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose term of office shall be two years; and whose duties, qualifications and compensation shall be prescribed by law. He shall be ex officio commissioner of lands within his county, and shall discharge the duties of said office under the direction of the state board of land commissioners, and as provided by law.

SEC. 12. No religious test or qualification shall ever be required of any person as a condition of admission into any public school or educational institution for the state, or teacher or pupil, and no sectarian doctrines shall ever be taught in the public school in this state, nor shall any funds, set apart for educational purposes, be appointed for the support of schools controlled in whole or in part by any church, religious society or sectarian denomination; and no appropriation from the common-school fund shall be made for the support of any private school or seminary whatever.

### ARTICLE XII. FINANCES.

SEC. 1. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated expenses for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimate expense of such ensuing year.

SEC. 2. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the Territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal.

SEC. 3. The property, real and personal, of the United States; and the property of the state and counties; property of municipalities; common school property; cemeteries not owned or used for private or corporate profit; and public libraries—shall be exempt from taxation; and all laws exempting from taxation property other than that hereinbefore mentioned, shall be void.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall not impose taxes for the purposes of any county, city, town or other corporate authorities thereof respectively, the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporation; but no county, city, town or other municipal corporation—the inhabitants thereof or the property therein—shall be released or discharged from their or its just share of taxes; to be levied for state purposes.

SEC. 5. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall never be relinquished or suspended.

SEC. 6. All corporations, in this state, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal and other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them within the Territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

SEC. 7. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of appropriation made by law.

SEC. 8. Neither the state, nor any county, city, town, or school-district shall make any donation or grant in, or in aid of, or become a subscriber to or a shareholder in any corporation or company, or a joint owner with any person, company or corporation, public or private, in aid of the state; except as to such ownership as may accrue to the State by escheat, or by forfeiture by operation of law; and except as to such ownership as may accrue to the state, or to any county, city, town, or school-district, or to either or any of them jointly with any person, company or corporation, by forfeiture or by sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, or by an donation or devise for public use, or by purchase by or on behalf of any or either of them under execution in case of fines, penalties or forfeiture of recognizances, breach of condition of official bond or on bond to secure public moneys, or the performance of any contract in which they or any of them may be jointly or severally interested.

[Continued.]

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. The receipt will be sent free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper.

Dr. M. E. Bell,  
No. 68 Commercial St.,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

## New Goods

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## GROCERIES

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## PROVISIONS,

Which are on sale at

The Lowest Rates for Cash.

## CHARLES EISENBERG,

PROPRIETOR

## Pioneer Bakery,

PORT TOWNSEND, T. W.

## 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., on 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 18, 1878.

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

C. D. GILMORE, A. A. THOMAS

Late Register at  
Kirkwin, Kansas.

## Gilmore & Co.,

629 F st, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL PRACTICE BEFORE THE

General Land Office, office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, the Court of Claims, and United States Supreme Court, Claims of all kinds arising under laws governing the disposal of public land, or the adjustment of French, Spanish, and Mexican Grants, or other private land claims. Special attention given to cases involving titles to great lands and mining claims. Land warrants and land scrip bought. Cash paid for soldiers' addition homestead rights. Seal stamp for circular of instructions. Free stamps to pay postage if you want full set of blanks and instructions.



Bobby and Ruth.

They were both dressed out in blue. Bobby and Ruth were both dressed out in blue. Bobby and Ruth were both dressed out in blue.

III.

Bobby and Ruth kept house together. Bobby and Ruth kept house together. Bobby and Ruth kept house together.

IV.

Bobby and Ruth grew weary at last. Bobby and Ruth grew weary at last. Bobby and Ruth grew weary at last.

Taking Things Coolly.

Some of the many instances of extraordinary coolness in the midst of danger and otherwise that have been recorded, are here offered to our readers, together with some amusing sayings and doings.

When gallant Ponsonby lay grievously wounded on the field of Waterloo, he forgot his own desperate plight while watching an encounter between a couple of French lancers and one of his own men, cut off from his troop.

Ponsonby's brave cavalry-man knew how to take things coolly, which, according to Colonel R. P. Anderson, is the special virtue of the British man-of-war, who, having the utmost reliance in himself and his commanders, is neither easily over-excited or readily alarmed.

Towards the close of the fight of Inkermann, Lord Raglan, returning from taking leave of General Strangways, met a sergeant carrying water for the wounded. The sergeant drew himself up to salute, when a round-shot came bounding over the hill, and knocked his forage cap out of his hand.

The Indian prides himself upon taking good and ill in the quietest ways; and from a tale told in Mr. Marshall's Canadian Dominion, his civilized half brother

would seem to be equally unemotional. Thanks mainly to a certain Metis or half-breed in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, a Sioux warrior was found guilty of stealing a horse, and condemned to pay the animal's value by instalments, at one of the Company's forts. On paying the last instalment, he received his quittance from the man who had brought him to justice, and left the office. A few moments later the Sioux returned, advanced on his noiseless moccasins within a space of the writing-table, and leveled his musket full at the half-breed's head.

When evening came, a few whites, curious to see how the matter would end, accompanied the Metis to the Sioux encampment. At a certain distance he bade them wait, and advanced alone to the Indian tents. Before one of these sat crouched the baffled savage, singing his own death hymn to the tom-tom. He complained that he must now say good-bye to wife and child, to the sunlight, to his gun and the chase. He told his friends in the spirit-land to expect him that night, when he would bring them all the news of their tribe. He swung his body backwards and forwards as he chanted his strange song, but never once looked up—not even when his foe spurned him with his foot. He only sang on and awaited his fate. Then the half-breed bent his head and spat down on the crouching Sioux, and turned leisurely away—a crueler revenge than if he had shot him dead.

It is not given to every one to play the philosopher, and accept Fortune's buffets and favors with equal placidity. Horatius are scarce; but there are plenty of people capable of acting like Spartans where the trouble does not touch their individuality.

"How can I get out of this?" asked an Englishman, up to his armpits in a Scotch bog, of a passer-by. "I dinner think ye can get out of it," was the response of the Highlander, as he went on his way. Mistress of herself was the spouse of the old gentleman who contrived to tumble off the ferry-boat into the Mississippi, and was encouraged to struggle for dear life by his better-half shouting: "There, Samuel, didn't I tell you so? Now, then, work your legs, flap your arms, hold your breath, and repeat the Lord's Prayer, for its mighty onsertin, Samuel, whether you land in Vicksburg or eternity!"

Thoroughly oblivious of court manners was the red-cloaked old Kentish dame who found her way into the tent occupied by Queen Charlotte, at a Volunteer review held shortly after her coming to England, and, after staring at the royal lady, with her arms akimbo, observed: "Well she's not so ugly as they told me she was!" a compliment the astonished queen gratefully accepted, saying: "Well, my good woman, I am very glad of that." Probably Her Majesty forgave her critic's rudeness as the outcome of rustic ignorance and simplicity.

There is no cooler man than your simple fellow. While Gen. Thomas was inspecting the fortifications of Chattanooga with Gen. Garfield, they heard some one shout: "Hello, mister! You! I want to speak to you!" Gen. Thomas, turning, found he was the "mister" so politely hailed by an east Tennesseean soldier.

"Well, my man," said he, "what do you want with me?" "I want to get a furlough, mister, that's what I want," was the reply. "Why do you want a furlough, my man," inquired the general. "Well, I want to go home and see my wife." "How long is it since you saw her?" "Ever since I enlisted, nigh onto three months." "Three months!" exclaimed the astonished commander. "Why, my good fellow, I have not seen my wife for three years!"

The Tennesseean looked incredulous, and drawled out: "Wall, you see, me and my wife ain't that sort." The Postmaster-General of the United States once received an odd official communication. The Raeborn postmaster, new to his duties, writing to his superior officer: "Seeing, by the regulations, that I am requested to send you a letter of advice, I must plead in excuse that I have been postmaster but a short time; but I will say if your office pays no better than mine, I advise you to give it up." To this day, that Postmaster-General has not decided whether his subordinate was an ignoramus or was quietly poking fun at him.

Spite of the old axiom about self-praise, many are of the opinion that the world is apt to take a man at his own valuation. If that be true, there is a church dignitary in embryo somewhere in the young deacon, whose examining bishop felt requisite to send for the clergyman recommending him for ordination, in order to tell him to keep that young man in check; adding by way of explanation: "I had the greatest difficulty, sir, to prevent him examining me!" This not to be abashed candidate for clerical honors promises to be as worthy of the cloth as the American minister who treated his village congregation to one of Mr. Beecher's sermons, unaware that the popular Brooklyn preacher made one of his hearers. Acosting him after service Mr.

Beecher said: "That was a fair discourse; how long did it take you to write it?" "Oh, I tossed it off one evening," was the reply. "Indeed!" said Mr. Beecher. "Well, it took me much longer than that to think out the frame work of that sermon." "Are you Henry Ward Beecher?" asked the sermon-stealer.

"I am," said that gentleman. "Well, then," said the other, not in the least disconcerted, "all I have to say is, that I ain't ashamed to preach one of your sermons anywhere."

We do not know if Colman invented the phrase, "as cool as a cucumber;" but he makes the Irishman in *Heir-at-Law* say: "These two must be a rich man that won't lend, and a borrower; for one is trotting about in great distress, and 't'other stands as cool as a cucumber." Of the two, the latter was more likely to have been intending a raid on another man's purse, for the men whose "very trade is borrowing" are usually, we might say necessarily, the coolest of the cool; like Bubba Dodgington's impetuous acquaintance who, rushing across Bond street, greeted Dodgington with: "I'm delighted to see you, for I am wonderfully in want of a guinea."

Taking out his purse, Bubba showed that it held but half a guinea.

"A thousand thanks!" cries his tormentor, dettly seizing the coin; "that will do very well for the present;" and then changed the conversation. But as he turned to take leave, he inquired: "By-the-by, when will you pay me that half-guinea?"

"Pay you? What do you mean?" exclaimed Dodgington.

"Mean? Why, I intend to borrow a guinea of you. I have only got half; but I'm not in a hurry for 't'other. Name your own time, only pray keep it!" saying which, he disappeared round the corner.

"John Phoenix," the American humorist being one night at a theatre, fancied he saw a friend some three seats in front of him. Turning to his next neighbor he said: "Would you be kind enough to touch that gentleman with your stick?" "Certainly," was the reply, and the thing was done; but when the individual thus assaulted turned round, Phoenix saw he was not the man he took him for, and became at once absorbed in the play, leaving his friend with the stick to settle matters with the gentleman in front, which, as he had no excuse handy, was not done without considerable trouble. When the hubbub was over, the victim said: "Didn't you tell me to tap that man with my stick?" "Yes," "And what did you want?" "Oh," said Phoenix, with imperturbable gravity, "I wanted to see whether you would or not!"

"Jack Holmes," a man-about-town, living no one knew how, was once under cross-examination by a certain sergeant-at-law, who knew his man too well.

"Now, sir," said the learned gentleman, "tell the jury how you live?"

"Well," said Holmes, "a chop or a steak and on Sunday perhaps a little bit of fish; I am a very plain living man."

"You know what I mean, sir," thundered the questioner. "What do you do for a living?"

"The same as you, sergeant," said the witness, tapping his forehead suggestively; "and when that fails, I do"—going through the pantomime of writing across his hand—"a little bit of stuff—the same as you again."

"My lud, I shall not ask the obtuse witness any more questions," said the angry counsel.

"Brother," said Baron Martin, "I think you had better not."

Here is a hint for our old friend the clown in the pantomine. At the burning of a provision store, the crowd helped themselves freely. One man grasped a huge cheese as his share of the salvage; rising up with it he found himself face to face with a policeman, and with admirable presence of mind put the plunder into the officer's arms, saying: "You had better take care of that, policeman, or some one will be walking off with it."

Equally ready to relinquish his loot when there was no help for it was a Chicago negro, caught by a poultry fancier in the act of carrying off some of his live stock, and challenged with: "What are you doing with my chickens?" "I wuz gwine fer to fetch 'em back, boss," explained he. "Der's a nigger ron' here what's been disputin' along er me 'bout dem chickens. I said dey wuz Corchin Chyniz, an' he said dey wuz Alabamian pullets; an' I wuz jes takin' 'em ron' fer ter 'stablish my nollidge. Dey don't lay no aigs, does dey, boss? Ef dey does, I'm mighty shamed of hustin' 'em ron'." Aigs is scase.

Impudently cool as the darkey was, he must yield the palm for effrontery to the Erie Railway guard, whose interview with Manager Fisk is thus related in an American paper:

"You are a conductor on the Erie, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been on the road?"

"Fifteen years."

"Worth some property, I learn?"

"Some."

"Have a very fine house in Oswego? Cost you some thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars?"

"Yes, sir."

"Some little money invested in bonds, I am told?"

"Yes, sir."

"Been at work for no other parties?"

"No; but I have been saving money, and invested it from time to time to good advantage."

"Well, sir, what will you give to settle? Of course you cannot pretend to say you have acquired this property from what you have saved from your salary? You will not deny that you have pocketed a great deal of money belonging to the railway—at least fifty or sixty thousand dollars? Now, sir, what will you give to settle, and not be disgraced, as you certainly will be if a trial is brought, and you are compelled to give up the property you profess to own, but which in reality belongs to the Company?"

"Well, Mr. Manager, I had not thought of the matter. For several years I have been running my train to the best of my ability. Never looked at the matter in this light before. Never thought I was doing anything wrong. I have done nothing more than other conductors; tried to earn my salary and get it, and think I've succeeded. I don't know that I owe the Company anything. If you think I do, why, there's a little difference of opinion, and I don't want any trouble over it. I have a nice family, nice father and mother; relatives all of good standing; they would feel bad to have me arrested and charged with dishonesty. It would kill my wife. She has every confidence in me, and the idea that I would take a penny that did not belong to me would break her heart. I don't care anything for the matter myself; but on account of my family and relatives, if you won't say anything more about it, I'll give you say—a dollar."—*Chambers Journal*.

Ways of the English.

I saw much in the manners and customs of the English people that might be held up for imitation. But what is the use of speaking of it? Is the average American mind open to instruction by any other people or tongue under the whole heaven? And shall I not be set down as unpatriotic and snobbish, if I venture to eulogize England and the English? Even so. But that does not alter the fact. I do not want to change our political or religious institutions; they are the result of the ripest experience and the concentrated wisdom of preceding ages. But as in reforming the Church from Romanism the leaders rejected some good things for the sake of casting out more than that was evil, so we in our revolution have revolved so far as to regard our own ways the only good ways, and all that we left behind us as positively evil and intolerable.

The more communion we have with England, the better we will esteem the people and their institutions. If happiness were an object, which it is not, it were just as easy to find it in Old England, as in New England, in Yorkshire as in New York. There is more and higher culture in the fields and in the homes of the wealthy English than in any other country among people of the same social class, and to mingle with the intelligent English people, in their "tight little isle," is one of the highest pleasures of foreign travel.

They are not accessible. They have a reserve which they suppose to be dignity. They get it from the existence of an aristocracy, and every man, whether born into the charmed circle or not, wishes to be exclusive, that he may appear unto men to be something more than he is. But that reserve melts in a minute when he comes into social contact with a brother man. It is a foible of Englishmen, as familiarity is a fault of our people.

An English gentleman introduced himself to me at the hotel where we met, and the few hours of my stay were made very pleasant by his agreeable company. Learning that I was to visit the part of the country in which was his residence, he insisted upon my going to his house, though he would not be there, that his family might have the pleasure, &c. And he made a point of it: wrote to his family that I was coming, and when I called for a moment at the door, I was received as a friend, and they were positively disappointed when I declined to stay and enjoy their hospitality. Such is not an isolated case. Another English gentleman did just the same thing. These are in proof that behind that thick coat of dignified reserve there are just as warm, genial and generous souls among Englishmen as in every other land where Christian civilization reigns.—*Dr. S. I. Prime in the Observer*.

IN A "TEA-HONG."—Here, for the first time, we were taken into a "tea-hong," where they were preparing tea for the foreign market—that is ruining it. It is subject to a degree of heat as high as a man can bear his hand in for a short time; for which purpose it is put into iron vessels over furnaces. While in this process of heating it is stirred actively by men's hands, the men changing from one hand to the other at short intervals, the heat being too great to be borne long by even those accustomed to it. Into these vessels a handful of coloring matter is cast, consisting of—what? I do not know what all. Prussian blue, and were told enters into the composition, and with our eyes we saw indigo being pulverized for this purpose. I have never relished tea in America, and I think I shall never drink it there again. Here in China, where it is used pure, it is a delightful beverage. If I can't get it without indigo hereafter I think I shall not take it at all. You can get no respectable Chinaman to drink it after it has been doctored for the foreign market, and I feel altogether disposed to class myself with intelligent Chinamen on the tea question—that is, as to the tea itself—but for the water they use here in making it—excuse me.—*Bishop Marvin, in Nashville Advocate*.

Respect for Age in France.

There is something very touching in the respectful affection and care with which old age was, and is still, treated in France. Not only the parents, but the grandmother's *salon* is the point of reunion of the whole family, visiting with each other who should best please and amuse the old lady. They never failed, whatever the occupation or amusement, to come in first and delight *Bonne Maman* and *Ma Tante* by their pretty toilets, and be rewarded by the somewhat exaggerated admiration they elicited. But the old lady really thought her granddaughters marvels of beauty and grace. A very marked feature of French old age is its *beineillance* to the young, an impossible word to translate, for it is neither good nature, kindness, nor indulgence—rather an habitual state of the mind disposed to admire and approve. This tone of feeling is but natural for children to their parents, and the young to the old are almost universally dutiful and affectionate. Well do I remember how pretty I used to think the slight inclination and kiss of the hand held out to them, which prefaced the morning embrace to *Bonne Maman*. Our own royal family is the only one in England where I have seen this graceful custom prevail. If young women and girls knew how much charm and *conquetterie* there is in this manner to their elders; how much younger they seem, how their grace and softness gains by contrast with old age, they would not in their own interest indulge in the Get-out-of-the-way-old-Dan-Tucker style which obtains so much in our society at present. Even the young men were full of attentions to their aged relatives. They really loved them almost as parents. When the *Prince Consort's* Life first appeared, we all wondered at the deep grief he expressed for the death of his grandmother, a relationship scarcely taken so seriously with us. *Adorable et donee* was the phrase used to me only a few months ago by a young Frenchman of the modern set about the venerable mother of his parents. It must be said that the grandchildren were often brought up in her house, and that she being much younger than the same relative in England, became almost a friend and confidant to these young men, who found in her that experience in the past and sympathy in the present which made her society as charming to them as it was to those of her own age.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

AN INTELLIGENT MARE.—A liveryman on West Madison street, Chicago, says the *Times*, owns a mare which hates a policeman as the devil hates holy water. The animal is naturally vicious, but her particular dislike to the knights of the mace originated in this wise: While being driven along State street, some two years ago, the mare perceiving that the lines were a little slack, made a sudden dash through the crowd into Madison street, knocking pedestrians right and left. She encountered an obstacle in the shape of a big policeman, who applied his club to her "anoot" in a vigorous manner, causing her to sit down on her tail. The intelligent beast seemed to notice that the chap who clubbed her wore blue clothes and brass buttons, and ever since then the sight of one of those fellows throws her into a rage, and she drops her head and goes for him. She has become so rabid of late that whenever she is taken out of the stable she imagines it is for the purpose of turning her loose after the police force, and as she darts away, she keeps her eyes peeled for the "peelers." Her owner says she is getting so bad that he is afraid to hire her out to a stranger.

A MONKEY STORY.—One of the best monkey stories we have seen is contained in *London Nature*. A brave, active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ-grinder, seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset with such undisturbed tranquillity that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture, the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical; the dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off and entered the house, refusing to leave it until he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed.

WESTERN CYCLONES.—Our recent severe hail-storms in New England, are so completely put in the shade by the doings of the winds in the West, in Wisconsin in particular, that they hardly deserve to be mentioned at the same time. The visitation in and near Madison was almost unprecedented since the settlement of the country. Fifty persons were killed outright, and large numbers were maimed in various ways. What should so suddenly precipitate a wind-storm like that upon an unsuspecting population the students of such phenomena must be at a loss to explain. Unless there is a falling off in the number and severity of them, people may be naturally warned off from migrating thither with a view to settle in that country. The stories of the suffering caused are some of them absolutely terrifying. We occasionally have our severe storms here, but they do not usually carry horses and cattle an hundred feet into the air.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

REBUKE with soft words and arguments



United States Treasury.

The end of the fiscal year for the U. S. Treasury makes a comparison with a year ago interesting. The public debt was reduced during the year \$24,371,391, against \$39,281,121 during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1877.

HOUSES TWELVE STORIES HIGH.—In the West End of London, in a neighborhood known as Queen Anne's gate, a banker named Hankey has built some enormous "mansions" overlooking St. James' park, and not far from the Metropolitan railway station by that name.

A GOOD HORSE.—"Wind," says an old horseman, "is the grand secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults; while on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless when the wind is out.

SEA-BEAN jewelry is becoming popular in the North. These beans are found in quantities at Key West, and on this island also. They are of a beautiful cherry-red color, with a deep black dividing line, and are susceptible of a very high polish.

A KENTUCKIAN wrote the following note to his local paper: "Sir—I notice a few errors in the obituary of myself which appeared in your paper on Wednesday last. I was born in Greenup county, not in Caldwell, and my retirement from business in 1860 was not owing to ill-health, but to a little trouble I had in connection with a horse. The cause of my death was not small-pox."

Royalty's Vicissitudes.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE MURAT FAMILY.

A certain quiet, retired, elderly gentleman, with large black eyes and swarthy complexion, dressed in almost youthful costume, and always decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, has of late been missed by those who used to meet him in his daily walk on the Paris boulevards.

Joachim Murat's career affords material for a story-book as entertaining as that of Whittington, Lord-Mayor of London, or of Prince Caniche. When he had married Caroline Bonaparte, and gloried in the title of "King of the Two Sicilies," and was holding an amusing extravagant and gorgeous state at Naples, the "beau sabreur" never forgot his humble origin, and no doubt the better enjoyed his brief season of royal power, by the contrast which the memory of his hard-working boy-hood provoked.

But Joachim had his ups and downs, like all the brothers-in-law of the "Corsican orge." After Waterloo even his brisk legs scarcely saved him from a dire fate at Naples; and his fickle subjects, after having almost worshipped him for his generosity, his free ways with everybody, his dazzling showiness, burly good-nature, would probably have shot him at the nearest corner, had he not made haste to get out of their clutches.

SEA-BEAN jewelry is becoming popular in the North. These beans are found in quantities at Key West, and on this island also. They are of a beautiful cherry-red color, with a deep black dividing line, and are susceptible of a very high polish.

I'm glad to say that our child is a generous little body. The other day her grandmother gave her a cent to buy herself some candy. As she was going out, she discovered a little beggar-boy on the front steps. She looked down on the ground, apparently lost in thought.

How Daniel Webster Went to Church.

Of Daniel Webster when he visited Wheeling with his wife and daughter, an old inhabitant writes to the *Intelligencer* of that city: "That massive man, who seemed to loom up above all others, who inspired one with his majesty of person, with his voice, with the flash of his deep-set, dark hazel eyes, and with his every movement, who was not really a large man—in height he was only about 5 feet 10 inches.

Surest Tranquilizer of the Nerves.

The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need, then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain.

Walter Fruit Dryer.

We clip the following from the "San Jose Mercury" of a recent date: "Mr. Serovitch has erected a long line of buildings on Seventh street below Julian, to be used for fruit packing and drying purposes. This drying house is called the 'Walter Fruit Dryer and Preserver,' and is comparatively a new invention, having been patented in 1875.

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FROM ALASKA.

Among the passengers coming to this port on the last trip of the steamer California, from Alaska, was Mr. J. C. Dennis, late Deputy Collector of Customs at Fort Wrangell. He had... (text continues)

On Monday last Rev. Jno. Parsons started for Salem, Ogn., where he will attend the annual session of the W. E. Conference for Oregon and Washington. Mr. P., during his labors at this point, has made many warm friends, and universal regret is felt over the fact that he may not be removed to this charge. His stipulated salary for the year (\$400) was paid in full and a present of fifty dollars was also made to him from the Ladies' aid society, of this place, besides about twenty-five dollars were received by him on Christmas last and from various sources, making in all a respectable salary. Aside from the amounts named, some thirty dollars were raised on the charge for Conference collections. The members here are greatly indebted to the good people of Chimoacum and Port Ludlow for assistance.

Home Changes.—The old and familiar hotel, of this city, known as "Delgerin's," has changed hands. Mr. Richard McDowell, who for some time has been a resident of Port Townsend, becomes its proprietor under the new arrangement. The building will be thoroughly refurnished and will receive all needed repairs, and its new proprietor will conduct the business in every respect after the style of a first-class hotel, soliciting patronage in return for actual merit. Its name and style will be changed to that of the "Academy." Mr. McDowell is well known for his business qualifications and we bespeak for him a liberal share of the public patronage.

We learn from Port Discovery the following five Indians instead of only three died from eating moccasins. The Deacon, Capt. Conant, left for San Francisco on the 17th in tow of the tug Mastick, having a cargo of 400,000 lb. of lumber and 100,000 lbs. boxes. Messrs. J. M. and O. V. Andrews went down as passengers on the Deacon, the latter on his way East after his family intending to return. He has taken land at the head of the Bay. The ship War Hawk arrived on the 19th. The mill is turning out first-class lumber.

Mr. Robert White, of LaPorte, has been suggested as a probable candidate on the Republican ticket for Sheriff of Whatcom County. We do not like to assume the appearance of detaching to the people of that section, but would like to recommend Mr. White as a man eminently qualified for the duties of the position. An acquaintance of several years is the basis of our knowledge on the subject.

COMMUNICATED.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON SAN JUAN ISLAND, W. T.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the "Emmanuel" Presbyterian Church, San Juan Island, on Wednesday, 7th August, was an occasion of much interest. A large and general attendance of our farmers, with their families, were present, together with our leading officials, viz: Commissioners McKay and Brownfield; H. Penschaw, Esq., Probate Judge; Jno. H. Bowman, Auditor; and Sheriff Whitener. All manifested the deepest interest in the ever blessed work of laying the foundation of God's Temple in our midst, thus adding another link to the mighty chain and ever extending line of churches throughout the length and breadth of our land. The site on which the building is to be erected, with the cemetery adjoining, (comprising an acre) is pronounced as one of the most picturesque, extant and commanding views of valley and mountain scenery, with the Straits De Fuca and Olympic range beyond. The lot, with the pretty cemetery, interspersed with evergreens, was generously presented by Mr. M. R. Lundblad, an old and much respected citizen among us.

The church will be quite commodious, with tower and vestry, the architecture gothic. The Sabbath bell, from such a prominent position, will be heard at the most distant points of the settlement. A neat picket fence will enclose the site; and it is proposed to arrange the lots in the cemetery according on the latest improved plan, each being numbered and set apart for disposal to parties (or families) desiring them. A low tier of masonry will surround each lot, with gravel walks, thus adding to the beauty and neatness of the grounds, and saving the annoyance of dilapidated and unsightly enclosures of wooden fences, too frequently seen piled and scattered over consecrated ground and over the sacred graves of departed dear ones. The ceremonies took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and were conducted by Rev. Howard W. Stratton, (Synodical Missionary) assisted by the pastor, with the elders, Mr. Joseph Sandwith, and Addison Conant, and Mr. M. R. Lundblad, president of the board of trustees. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the people, in depositing relics, &c., in the box placed in the corner stone, as the following list will indicate.

The programme of proceedings was as follows: Singing—"All hail the power of Jesus name," by the entire assembly. Reading of appropriate passages of scriptures, by Rev. Howard Stratton, followed by a stirring and eloquent address. Singing—"Hold the Fort." Reading the history of San Juan Mission, by the pastor. Reading list of contributors to the box. Depositing the papers, coin, specimens of grain, &c., by Mr. Addison Conant. Placing box in recess, by Mr. Joseph Sandwith. Placing of the corner stone by Mr. M. R. Lundblad. Laying of the corner stone, by Rev. T. J. Weekes, the pastor, with accompanying words—"In humble dependence upon the Divine blessing to crown our efforts and to give us final success, we LAY this corner stone of the "Emmanuel" Presbyterian church of San Juan Island, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and the Holy Ghost.—Amen." This was followed, with an appropriate prayer, and with the usual Benediction. The following is a list of the contents of box, deposited by the citizens: Deposited by Mr. M. R. Lundblad—one Swedish [4] shilling, one 1/2 shilling, one British 3d piece, date 1859; photographs of the Royal family of Sweden, taken in 1876; photograph of Mr. Lundblad, taken in Australia in 1855, and one taken in British Columbia in 1865; three Australian gold nuggets, very choice specimens; two photographs, one of Washington and one of Lincoln; an old letter in the Swedish language, written by Mr. Lundblad's father and sent to him in the year 1838; a chromo of the Cross and one of flowers. Deposited by Mr. Robt. Douglass, a bunch of fall wheat, and a bunch of spring wheat. By Miss Bella Douglas, a bouquet of immortelles. By Mr. P. E. Peterson, a bunch each of selected wheat, oats, barley, and grasses. By Mr. Conant, a copy of the "Agriculturist" and "Oregonian." By Mr. Robt. Frazer, a copy of the Port Townsend "Democratic Press," and the San Francisco "Chronicle." By Mrs. Robt. Frazer, a silver half dollar, for the present

year, 1878. By Rev. H. W. Stratton, an English shilling, date 1859, and American quarter of a dollar for the centennial year, 1876. By Mr. Daniel Madden, a British India silver coin, date 1803, with the motto "Der gratie" [by the grace of God]. By Mrs. Maggie Weekes, an American silver piece, date 1868, and a piece date 1864. By Mr. Weekes, papers embracing the history of the San Juan Mission, a list of those depositing relics, a copy of the Port Townsend "ARGUS" and the Walla Walla "Statesman." By Mr. I. R. Ritchingman, an English shilling. By Mr. Thomas Fleming, a copy of the "Oregonian" and Montreal "Gazette," with specimens of wheat, oats and barley. By Mr. James Fleming, a Japanese two-bit piece. By Judge Penschaw, an American one cent piece, three cent piece and five cent piece. By Mr. Robert Mason, one Austrian Golden, an American silver coin date 1725, and an American [centennial] fifty cent piece. By Sheriff Whitener, one dollar, [Dominion of Canada] note. By Mr. Joseph Sandwith, an American coin for the year 1860, a copy of the Puget Sound Argus and the Olympia "Courier." By Mr. Stratton, a copy of the "Occident." By Mrs. Thomas Sutcliffe, a three dollar American note. By Miss Katie Sutcliffe, a copper penny, date 1820. By Miss Lizzie Sutcliffe, an American cent and three cent coin. By Mr. C. McKay, specimens of timothy heads. By Mrs. Erickson, a Canadian quarter of dollar, and U. S. 25 cent green back. By Master Rudolph Rosler, a nickel five cent piece. By Mr. Mead Wyly, a bunch of choice wheat. By Mr. George Zigler, an American fifty cent piece. By Mrs. S. V. Boyce, an American silver coin and bunch of immortelles. By Hannah Ouch, a bouquet of flowers.

FIDELITER.

CAPT. GEO. H. BURTON, says the Vancouver "Independent," is detailed on recruiting service, and will report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting service, New York. The many friends of Capt. Burton at Port Townsend, and Puget Sound generally, will regret to learn of his removal from their midst.

This office received a call this week from Wm. Ried, Esq., Secretary of the Portland Board of Trade, and Mr. Littlejohn, a representative of Scotch capitalists, also from Portland.

We publish this week the calls, for conventions, of the two political parties respectively.

BORN.—At White River, King Co., Aug. 8th, to the wife of Rev. B. J. Sharp, a son.

BY TELEGRAPH.—Passengers per Dakota from Port Townsend.—Mrs. Fallentire, Adam Dean, Miss Birghan, H. Newhall.

Telegraphic Summary.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—The Tennessee Democratic convention on the 22d ballot nominated Judge Albert S. Marks, of Franklin county, for governor.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—It is stated that on the day of the last sitting of the Congress previous to the signature of the treaty, the Austrian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries agree Austria should sign a declaration to the effect that the sultan should retain sovereignty over Bosnia, and that occupation should be only temporary.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna dispatch says negotiations between Austria and Turkey are on the verge of failure and a rupture is imminent. The last propositions of the porte have been rejected. Carathendon Pasha is awaiting instructions as to whether he shall quit Vienna. All Vienna special correspondence deny that the convention has been signed. Public opinion and the press are unanimous against it.

CHICAGO, August 19.—The "Tribune" this morning says editorially that the Kearney demonstration in Indianapolis yesterday came into competition with a welcome to the new Catholic bishop of the diocese. The result furnished additional proof that the blatant communist from California can expect neither comfort nor countenance from the great body of the Catholic church. The new bishop was welcomed by a vast crowd of people, glad of the opportunity to show their respect for his holy office. Kearney was neglected with conspicuous contempt, the street procession which was to have received and escorted him to the picnic grounds numbered but 68 by actual count. The Indianapolis demonstration was a significant sample of the estimate held of Kearney among western workmen. He is a failure as a sensationalist in this longitude, and ought to lose no time in returning to the open arms of the "Frisco" hoodlums.

REPUBLICAN County Convention.

The Republican voters of Jefferson county will meet in their respective precincts on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1878, at 7 o'clock P. M.

For the purpose of electing delegates to attend a county convention to be held at Port Townsend on Wednesday, September 4th, for the purpose of electing three delegates to attend the Republican Territorial Convention, to be held at Vancouver on the 9th day of October, 1878.

The representation of the several precincts will be as follows: Port Townsend elect . . . . . 4 Port Discovery " . . . . . 2 Port Ludlow " . . . . . 3 Chimoacum " . . . . . 1 Quilleine " . . . . . 1 By order of the Republican county committee. C. M. BRADSHAW, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Jefferson county, W. T., are requested to meet in convention, by Delegates, in Port Townsend on the

29th Day of August, A. D. 1878, at 12 M. For the purpose of electing delegates to represent said county in the Democratic Territorial Convention, to be held at Vancouver September 5th, 1878, and to choose delegates to the Council District Convention, and to nominate a county ticket.

The representation of the several precincts will be as follows:

Chimoacum precinct . . . delegates 2 Port Discovery precinct . . . " 2 Port Ludlow " . . . " 2 Port Townsend " . . . " 4 Colseed " . . . " 1 Ducaboos " . . . " 1

It is requested that the meetings in the several precincts for election of delegates be held August 24th, 1878.

By order of the county committee. JOHN E. PUGH, OLOF PETERSON, J. F. SHEEHAN, WM. KORTER, Port Townsend, Aug. 19, 1878.

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.

Regular services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, by Rev. Jas. Agnew, pastor. Sabbath School as usual.

BATTISTE'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

M. Battiste Delaitang, 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 Montalbert, 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 DELAITANG, At his Tonsorial saloon, Water street, Port Townsend, W. T.

For Sale.

A No 4 CHAMPION MOWER AND REAPER

Apply to C. C. BARTLETT

T. M. HAMMOND & SONS PORT TOWNSEND.

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING AND EXPRESS WORK DONE WITH DISPATCH.

Carrriages at all times to convey passengers To Port Discovery, Chimoacum, or Port LUDLOW. Dispatches carried day or Night. Horses on Livery.

Traveling agents will save by going with us, as we intend to use all men alike. Pleasure Parties driven out any time. Hay and feed on hand and cord wood for sale in any quantity, by T. M. HAMMOND & SONS.

N. B.—Rhododendron Plants Shipped any place, carefully to order.

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PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES,

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HATS, CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

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Ship Chandlery,

CROCKERY

WINES, LIQUORS,

Cigars, Tobacco,

Doors & Windows,

Farming Implements

Furniture,

WALL PAPER

Plows,

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

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.



**PUGET SOUND ARGUS**

**LOCAL NEWS.**

**LAUNCH AT LUDLOW.**—On Monday last the schooner Libolho, built by the famous Hall Brothers, at Port Ludlow, was launched. When rigged, she will load with lumber at Port Gamble, being chartered by the Puget Mill Co. Her destination is Honolulu, S. I., where her owners, Messrs. Foster & Co., reside. Her dimensions are as follows: length, 80 ft. over all; 23 ft. beam and 8 ft. depth of hold. She will be commanded on her first voyage by Capt. Hall, her builder, he having proven himself peculiarly efficient in charge of sailing craft as well as in drafting and building them. Capt. Hall's long experience in his profession, his good judgment and his artistic taste place him confessedly at the head of Puget Sound shipbuilders. The satisfaction given in his workmanship is attested by the fact that he already has an order, also from Messrs. Foster & Co., for another schooner the same size as the one just launched, and with but slight variation in the model. Work on the new vessel will be carried on under the supervision of Mr. Henry Hall until the elder brother returns. Among the skilled workmen employed by the Hall Brothers is Mr. W. H. Cadwell who came from the East last year.

In another column will be found a copy of the petition to secure a daily mail between this port and Coupeville, Whidby Island, now in circulation, showing that the suggestion thrown out recently by the ARGUS was not only regarded by the people as being timely, but that it was immediately acted upon. We are pleased to notice the favorable prospect for an immediate remedy for the disadvantages under which the people of Whidby Island, as well as of this place, have been laboring in consequence of the inability of our present mail facilities to meet the requirements of those they are intended to serve. The Postal Department will no doubt at once realize the merits of the case as it is presented. We can attest the facts in the premises to be substantially as the complaint shows them, and that the grievances are not a whit overdrawn.

Mr. John Maguire appeared again before the people of Port Townsend on Monday evening of this week, in his "Olio of oddities," consisting principally of comic recitations. The attendance was rather small, owing no doubt to the presence of other attractions in town. The audience was somewhat disappointed on account of the nature of the exercises not being as elevating as had been expected. However, the pieces were mostly rendered artistically, and it may be that the public, from the reputation of Mr. Maguire, had been led to expect too much of him. Mr. and Mrs. Kenerick kindly assisted to render the entertainment pleasing by their rendition of a few pieces on the violin and organ.

THERE will be no services in the M. E. church, of this place, on Sunday morning next, but the usual services in the evening will be conducted by Allen Weir, commencing at 7:30. Sunday School as usual, at 2:30. P. M. The evening for the regular weekly prayer meeting will again be changed to Thursday, at 7:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE frame of Mr. Eisenbeis' new warehouse building is already up, and bids fair to grace the lower part of town ere long with its symmetrical proportions complete. It will take rank as one of the most substantial edifices in town, will be a credit to its projector and builder, and an evidence of the thrift, business enterprise and stability of our prosperous burgh.

AMONG the latest and most creditable improvements in town has been the laying of a new floor in a portion of the Cosmopolitan hotel building, and the otherwise renovating of a portion of that popular business stand. Mr. C. F. Clapp, its gentlemanly proprietor, knows just how to suit the tastes and meet the demands of the public.

LIETT, J. C. Mitchell, of the U. S. revenue steamer, Oliver Walcott, has returned to this place from Seattle where the Walcott is undergoing repairs. He will enjoy a brief vacation, as he informs us that the steamer will be detained some two weeks yet before her repairs are completed.

AMONG the attractions in town this week has been the freely attended exhibition by Prof. Theo. Greiner, an accomplished Bohemian glass blower who has had his tent pitched in the street in front of the Central Hotel. He seems truly clever in his line.

Mrs. Kendrick wants it thoroughly understood that it is not such hard work to organize singing classes as might be inferred from first indications, as her success has already been most flattering. She has secured a lucrative patronage.

**PLEASANT TIME.**—The long talked-of entertainment, given by the M. E. society of this place, on the evening of Thursday last, proved, we believe, to be the most numerous attended public diversion of the season. The programme of concert exercises was brief, though we heard no other complaint concerning it. Among the excellent pieces rendered was a solo, "The Maid of Dundee," by Miss Kate Hill, and a recitation, an extract from one of J. B. Gough's lectures, by Mrs. R. Kendrick. "The Old Settler" was also well received. The supper prepared on the occasion was such, both in quantity and quality that no room was left for objections. Although such a large number were served with supper in the evening, a magnificent lunch was spread on the following day, and quite a number partook; besides, the fragments that were still left could not have been contained in twelve (small sized) baskets. The whole entertainment was enlivened by the efforts of Prof. Roberts who presided at the organ with his usual ability. The gross receipts figured about eighty dollars, of which a little over seventy remained after paying all expenses. We are authorized, on behalf of the Pastor and the Society, to tender their sincere thanks to the public and to their friends in particular, from whom such generous assistance was received.

THE P. M. S. S. star, City of Panama sailed from San Francisco Aug. 10, having on board 55 passengers, 35 pkgs. mail, and 431 tons of misc. Aug. 12, at 1 P. M. off Crescent city met Dakota. Aug. 15, 30 miles to the southward of Cape Flattery ship Dauntless, bound north. [List of passengers published last week]. Misc. for Port Townsend, 40 tons; for Seattle, 100 tons; for Tacoma, 19 tons; for Olympia, 23 tons.

THE best and brightest copy of the "American Young Folks" yet received, is the August number. It is a paper parents need not hesitate to place in the hands of their children. It is published by Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, Kansas, at 50 cents per year. A sample copy sent free to any address.

WE have received, from Messrs. Leslie & Mahafferty, of Altoona, Pa., a copy of "Bright Jewels," one of the most popular and deserving Sunday School singing books now before the public. It is really a valuable production.

MR. Jas. Jones, of this place, received, per steamer City of Panama, a lot of California fruit which would have been very fine had they not unfortunately been about spoiled. The delay of the vessel no doubt caused the damage.

A WRIT of mandamus has been served on Sheriff Miller, from Judge Lewis, to show cause why he refused to deliver the Territorial prisoners in his charge over to Sheriff Billings, of Thurston County.

Mrs. T. Tallentire, wife of the foreman of this office, is expected home on the Dakota, on Saturday, after an absence of nearly a year at Los Neitos, Cal.

WE invite attention to the elaborate description, in another column, of the laying of the corner stone of the Presbyterian church on San Juan.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 16th, by Rev. Jas. Agnew, Mr. Jno. A. Bunter to Mary A. Hodges, both of Victoria, B. C.

PLEASURE rides to Chinacum are becoming matters of common occurrence.

MR. J. S. Maggs, dentist, of Seattle, visited Port Townsend this week.

BORN.—In this city, Aug. 11th, to the wife of Richard McDonnell, a son.

MOST of the hotels in town are well filled with sojourners.

WE are indebted to Mr. Frank Bowers this week for favors.

**Territorial University.**

The University of Washington Territory, with its corps of six instructors, is fully prepared to give the following instruction through the Freshman year of a full classical course:

- A THREE YEARS' SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
- A TWO YEARS' NORMAL COURSE.
- A COMPLETE COURSE IN BOOK-KEEPING.

Pupils not fully prepared to enter any course, can receive a thorough drilling in the common branches.

Vocal and instrumental music, painting drawing, military tactics and telegraphing taught in connection with the institution.

In the University boarding houses and in private families, there is abundant provision for boarding pupils.

The fall term begins September 2, 1878. For catalogue or admission, apply to the President.

A. J. ANDERSON, A. M.,  
Seattle, W. T.

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

Stereoscopic views of all important points of Puget Sound and California, for sale at Jas. Jones'.

Go to Waterman & Katz for the best carpets, at reasonable prices.

Blank deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, etc. for sale at Jas. Jones', corner custom house building.

Two first-class sewing machines, a Wilson and a Singer, NEW, for sale. Apply at the ARGUS office.

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 industries. 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.

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CAPT. THORN,  
WILL LEAVE

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On or about the 3d of each Month.

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On about the 20th of each Month.

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D. W. CHESTER, Master,  
ROTHSCCHILD & CO. Agents,  
Port Townsend, Aug. 19, 1878.

Nic. ship Elvira Alvarez.

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,  
HANS POULSEN, Master,  
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1878.

American brig Hesperian.

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,  
G. J. F. WINDING, Master,  
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1878.

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. P. 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. SPAULDING, 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.

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 25, 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. KNOPF, Master,  
Port Townsend, June 26, 1878.

French barque Nouvean 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. QUEERE, Master,  
Port Townsend, June 26, 1878.

Italian ship Ravenna Padre.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED SHIP WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE CREW.  
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents,  
F. DEAN DREIS, Master  
Port Townsend, June 2, 1878.

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Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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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.

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**THE CAR LOAD OF**

**HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS!**

Manufactured expressly for our trade, by

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**Have arrived on schooner Beebe, and  
are now for sale at San Fran-  
cisco, 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 Wa-  
ter Tanks.  
5000 gallons Dog-fish oil, in quan-  
tities to suit.**



Wit and Humor.

A cow-bell—the milkmaid. A thorn in the bush is worth a dozen in the hand. Frequent remark by the Emperor William—"Stop shooting!"—Buffalo Express. An exchange says many a plant is ruined by too much soaking. So is many a man. "To Greece we give our shining blades," now that butter is only sixteen cents a pound.—Berkshire Courier. The woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.—Troy Whig. The Government ought to put up a small shed now for our standing army to drill under when it rains.—Detroit Post. The grate weakness of most people lays in the fact that their natures know them better than they know themselves.—Josh Billings. That man is not a friend to his race who builds a house in which one back door must be used by the women of separate families.—Turners Falls Reporter. A Chicago man had the jim-jams the other night and enough snakes were found in one of his boots to start out seven new circuses on the road. This is reliable.—St. Louis Journal. A Virginia widow refused to marry a bald-headed man, though he was a millionaire. She explained: "We'd have a family fight sometime, and he has no hair to catch hold of." If Harper's "Drawer" may be believed, a little girl wrote to her absent papa that Ponto (the pappy) was "growing bigger and bigger every day, and sometimes twice a day." "I never complained of my condition but once," said an old man, "when my feet were bare and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet and became contented." "Tommy, do you know that your Uncle Robert has found a little boy baby on his door step, and he is going to adopt him?" "Yes, mamma; and he'll be Uncle Bob's step-son, won't he?" The Detroit Free Press asks: "Are watermelons healthy?" They are not. They are dropsical, and never attain a "ripe old age," seldom living over six months.—Norristown Herald. "My dear," said a gentleman to his wife, "our new club is going to have all the home comforts." "Indeed!" sneered the wife; "and when, pray, is our home to have all the club comforts?" "Sir," said a lady recently to an Aberdeen merchant, "your pretty daughter has married a rich husband." "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man, but I understand he is a very poor husband." It will be a great comfort when the whole of this country is a hundred years old. These dribbling "Centennials," after the big shower in 1876, just keep things damp, without doing the country any particular good.—Philadelphia Bulletin. A minister traveling through the West some years ago asked an old lady on whom he had called what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity. "Oh," she replied, "I think it is a good doctrine, if the people would only set up to it." Edison proposes to construct an apparatus that will receive a whisper on the first floor, and repeat it in a loud tone on the floor above. In the name of Sunday evening callers we protest against the introduction of an such infernal machine.—Rome Sentinel. AN INFLEXIBLE JUDGE.—Beverly Smith walked out of cell No. 6, with the greatest promptness, and as he ranged before the desk and smiled, he said: "Well, this is indeed a surprise! Why, I hadn't the remotest idea of finding you here! Shake, old fellow!" His honor wouldn't. "Don't you remember your old schoolmate, Bev Smith?" inquired the prisoner. "Don't you remember how we used to steal melons together—how we both went over the mill-dam in an old boat—how we read novels under the lee side of haystacks?" A strange light crept into his honor's eyes as he replied— "Ah! I remember you now! So you are Bev Smith?" "I am—I am. I thought you'd remember me. I'm awful glad to see you, judge. Are you well?" "Quite well, thank you." An awkward silence followed. Mr. Smith heard the boys chuckling, and at length said— "Glad to hear it—yes—yes. I should like to call on you and talk over old times." "Beverly Smith!" said the Court in a voice resembling the distant explosion of a coal cart, "you are now about to call on the superintendent of the House of Correction, there to remain for ninety long days." "What! Sentence an old companion?" "All the same, Beverly—all the same. The friends of my childhood are few in number. They are falling down stairs, being drowned, blown up and run over, and I'm going to put you where you will be safe from accident!" "Don't, judge!" "But I will! I prize you, Beverly. When night comes I want to know that you are in out of the wet, and when morning dawns I want to feel that you are safe from the clutch of ice wagons. The sentence is recorded." "Judge, I—I don't think I ever knew you!" stammered Beverly, but there was a light in the window for him.—Detroit Free Press.

Prince Albert.

If there be any general impression in this country about Prince Albert it is that he was "a good young man," and a little of "a prig;" and if there be any book which might be supposed to have the least interest for American readers, it would probably be a life of the Prince Consort in four huge volumes. Yet three such volumes have been published, and they are singularly interesting, both as the portrait of a man of whom very little was really known, and as a sketch of European politics in their relations with England for a quarter of a century—from 1835 to 1860. The Queen's Journal, which was published some years ago, was a singularly naive picture of her simple character, and was full of an unmistakable tone of domestic happiness. Those who read it carefully could not help inferring from it a private family history, which was much more striking than anything which it narrated, and it has been universally conceded that the prolonged sorrow of the widowed Queen has had reason such as seldom exists in royal palaces. While he lived there was always a kind of contemptuous British hostility of feeling toward Prince Albert. Those who recall the earlier years of his English life will remember the constant and coarse chaff that was blown at him by common gossip. John Bright, in a speech last autumn, spoke of the English hatred of Russia, and Mr. Green, in his history, describes the general English dislike of all foreigners. This was naturally aroused by the coming of a German prince to marry the Queen, and to take a kind of precedence of all Englishmen. The jealousy not only lasted during his life, but appears now upon the publication of the third volume of his memoirs, which includes the Crimean war. There has been some angry writing to the papers about his interference with the policy of the government, and an evident revival of the hard feeling toward the "German pauper." During the war he was believed by many persons to be a tool or agent of a Continental clique which was secretly friendly to Russia, and even English members of Parliament suspected him of hindering and embarrassing the operations before Sevastopol. Yet at that very time he was writing the most reproachful and angry letters to the Russian and reactionary "King Clivart" of Prussia for his Russian sympathy; and throughout the war Albert seemed really to have the clearest head in England as to the truly efficient policy necessary for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities. Those who suppose the Prince Consort to have been a goody-goody, namby-pamby character, will be surprised to find that he was one of the most intelligent and sagacious public men in Europe. It was, however, the condition of his position that he should never appear, or only in a ceremonial capacity. Nobody in England understood more clearly than he the instinctive British jealousy of him and nobody could have refrained with more tact than he from giving it any plausible reason. Queen Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark, was so wholly suppressed politically that many persons are surprised to learn she was married, although she was the mother of seventeen children. It was of Prince George that Charles II. said: "I have tried him drunk, and I have tried him sober, but, drunk or sober, there is nothing in him;" and his father-in-law, James II., said, when George deserted him, "A good trooper would have been a greater loss." When his wife came to the throne the prince was made Lord High Admiral of England, and he was already generalissimo of all the Queen's forces. But the good sense and tact of Albert were such that when the Duke of Wellington begged him to consent to succeed him as commander-in-chief of the army, Albert, a young man of thirty-one, declined the proposition in a way and for reasons which convinced the old Duke that he had made a mistake. The sagacity which appears in this decision and the ability with which it was stated and urged; were shown in a very different way in the conception and organization of the great exhibition of 1851, the first of the great modern events of that kind. It was not an amateur or dilettante work with Prince Albert. He mastered the details thoroughly, and was, in truth, the head of the enterprise. Indeed, the impression is forced upon the reader of his life that few men have been more amply fitted for a very important and a very difficult post than he. He was naturally clever, refined, industrious and honorable. His youth was carefully trained by study and travel wisely directed to his probable career. It was his good fortune to have in Baron Stockmar a Mentor of great experience and singular good sense, with a genius for politics, who was of invaluable service to the young prince, whom he loved as a son. At twenty-one Albert married the Queen, and from that time he lived in England, wholly devoted to the interests of that country, cultivating at the same time the most intimate familiarity with continental affairs, and cherishing always a deep and tender regard for the welfare of his native Germany. Nothing was more likely to irritate John Bull than the feeling that the foreign husband of the Queen was interfering in the government, and Lord Palmerston played upon this feeling when he was dismissed from the Ministry of Lord John Russell in 1850. This is an exceedingly interesting story, showing the rigorous sense of her prerogative which the Queen had under her husband's tutelage, and also the impudence of Lord Palmerston. Indeed, the whole book gives such glimpses of the interior of the British Government as are not to be seen elsewhere, and it is written with great narrative skill and discretion by Theodore

Martin. The book in English literature with which, by sheer force of contrast, it must be compared is Lord Hervey's "Memoirs of the Court of George the Second." A more dismal book than these memoirs is not to be found in that literature, nor a picture of baser society. The latter story is one of a beautiful domestic life, of a Queen who loved her husband as Virginia loved Paul, and of the husband of a Queen of England who could not have been worthier of his place had he been a lineal descendant of Alfred.—Harper's Magazine.

The Gatling Gun Company.

The Paris Exhibition of 1878 is so eminently peaceful that it is not without a slight shock we find ourselves looking at the four pretty, but deadly, specimens of improved guns standing under the name of the Gatling Company. If I could, I would turn my back on them; but it is impossible. There is an unwholesome fascination about the fair, deadly pieces. A woman is not more beautiful or more cruel. Nay, let us be just to the sex; the wickedest woman would be puzzled to work a tithe of the mischief that could be wrought in a few moments by either of the Gatlings. Of the four weapons, two are long-barreled, and two short. Of the former, one has ten, the other eight, barrels. The short guns—intended chiefly for use on ships—have respectively five and two barrels. They are constructed on the original principle of the Gatlings in most respects, but there is a notable alteration. The crank-handle is now placed in the rear of the gun. By this arrangement the effectiveness of the weapon is almost trebled. Experiments made in England lately testify to the terrible power of the improved Gatlings. At a trial made a short time back, in the neighborhood of Chester, by the British military authorities, it was found that forty-four rounds could be fired with the ten-barrel gun in the space of a second and a quarter. This extraordinary rate could, however, hardly be kept up for long; but, nevertheless, it is allowable to calculate that a thousand rounds could, if necessary, be fired in a minute! The short five-barrel gun has attracted a great deal of attention in military circles, and it is no secret that the British Government is introducing them exclusively into the navy. They are remarkably light, weighing only ninety-seven pounds, occupy little room, and can be taken to pieces and refitted in a few minutes. Besides these good points, they have others, which sufficiently account for their adoption. By a simple screw arrangement, the muzzles can be depressed so much that torpedo-boats and other devilish prowling barks approaching a man-of-war would not have a chance—provided a good watch were kept. To work the Gatling gun, two men are sufficient,—one to point the piece and turn the crank-handle; the other to supply ammunition to the improved feed-case with which each is fitted. These feed-cases are upright metal magazines, made to hold forty-four cartridges apiece,—a quantity which, as we have seen, can be expended in a second. In this class we have, besides the Gatlings, specimens of breech-loaders, exhibited by the United States Regulation Firearms Company; Gardner cannon, from the Pratt & Whitney Company's works; and cartridges, from the Union Metallic-Cartridge Company. That completed the list, praise be to the saints. A step from this murderous corner brings me to the very complete and satisfactory show of cutlery, tools, locks, keys, and surgical instruments,—one of the most important in the American section. I do not purpose discussing this part of the Exhibition, as nearly everything in it has been seen at the Centennial, and a mere list of names would be without interest to your readers. I noticed the complete abstention of Chicago, both here and in many other cases, with some surprise.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Wise Items.

What is it to be wise? "Tis but to know how little can be known, To see all other's faults and know our own." —Pope. Be wise worldly, but not worldly wise. —Quarles. It is right to be contented with what we have; never with what we are.—Mackintosh. Virtue requires no other recompense than the tribute of self-approbation and respect.—Cicero. Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world.—Carlyle. Truth is eclipsed often, and it sets for a night, but never is it turned aside from its eternal path.—W. Ware. AN Indiana man stopped his paper because it had not contained a circus advertisement for three years. Who is powerful? He who can control his passion. Who is rich? He who is contented with what he has.—Jewish Saying. Age is not all decay; it is the ripening, the swelling of the fresh life within, that withers and bursts the husk.—George Macdonald. Chemists tell us that a single grain of the substance called iodine will impart color to seven times its weight of water. It is so in higher things—one companion, one book, one habit may affect the whole life and character. As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and falling leaves, and grows out of its own decay, so men and nations are bettered and improved by trial, and refined out of broken hopes and blighted expectations.—F. W. Robertson.

"Give Us Manly Boys — Not Boyish Men."

As we listened to the utterances of this sentiment by one beloved and honored, we were deeply impressed with its force and importance. We mentally added—give us, also, womanly girls—not girlish women. Who, who are to give us such boys and girls? Is there any special need for such a demand at the present day? Upon the parents, guardians and educators of our youth does society make this claim, and it needs no market astuteness to describe the necessity of this claim. The great aim of the juveniles of both sexes, nowadays, it would seem, is to doff as early as possible the habiliments that savor of childhood, and to don those of maturity, together with the habits and manners of the beau and the belle. We hate too sudden transition from the nursery and short clothes to "society" and full dress. The time our young people should spend in preparing for life they are too eager to devote to self-exhibition and the enjoyment of life. And our daughters marry while yet they need maternal guidance, and our sons launch out upon life, without stamina, without moral development, without manly vigor, they find themselves boys where they should show themselves men—because, forsooth, they neglected the manly culture in their boyhood which would have secured a strong maturity. We do not sympathize with those who think "old heads should be found on young shoulders," but we do believe in strengthening and preparing those "young shoulders" to carry the head with firmness, with manly and womanly grace, when crowned with dignity and weighty with the responsibilities of maturity. To this end we would have the young longer limited to the sphere of discipline, subordination and study—longer subjected to domestic and practical training, than present custom seems to sanction. Our sons and daughters come out too early. They somehow contrive to throw off all too soon, and too easily, parental authority, and to think and act for themselves. Their minds are diverted from the most important studies and pursuits at just the period when months are worth precious years, and years comprehend, in their results and advantages whole decades. Why cannot our youth see that it is character, culture, habits, and principles that makes the man or woman? It is not dress nor gallantries, nor flirtations, nor affected airs, nor unsoiled hands, nor personal beauty—neither is it wealthy parents or friends, nor ought that wealth can produce, that makes a true and noble man or woman. We have often found all these combined, where every element of a high-toned and desirable character was wanting. Snuff-Dipping. Says the Atlanta Sunny South: It is not generally known to what extent this practice of dipping snuff is carried in some sections of our fair South, nor how many matrons and young girls of intelligence and high social standing are slaves to a habit that gradually undermines their health, shatters their nerves, and too often insidiously opens the door to the terrible opium habit. Snuff-dipping is demoralizing in the first instance, because, in many cases it fosters concealment and deceit. The habit is kept secret from parents and friends. We know daughters whose snuff-bottles are concealed in their rooms, where they use it constantly without the knowledge of their parents. We have seen at boarding-schools, girls go into hysterics when deprived of their snuff, and borrow tobacco from the servants as a substitute, until they could obtain their usual stimulant of Scotch or Macaboy; and we know three sisters—beautiful young girls, were it not for the sallow hue tarnishing their complexions—who are at present under medical treatment for the nervous system and digestive organs, arising from the use of snuff. Their physicians have assured them that it was the cause of the disease thus blighting their young lives, and that medicine must be in vain as long as the practice was continued; and still they cling to their snuff-bottles as presistently as the toper to his demijohn. And this when they know that this vile poison nourishes the worm disease at the root of life, silently, slowly, but surely destroying it ere its prime; for, aside from the filthiness of this habit, the constant drain of the salivary glands, produced by frequent spitting and the narcotic poison of the weed itself, throw the delicately balanced system out of order, and bring a train of diseases to render life insupportably burdensome. He came from the country seven years ago, and is now a well-to-do merchant. Last week he wrote to the old folks, telling them he had married a lady with a very fine voice—a "mezzo-soprano of very extraordinary compass." He received an answer from the maternal side of the house, informing him that his lamented aunt, was afflicted with something of that sort during her life, but had already found relief in placing a mustard plaster on the sole of each foot, and drinking a pint of candellion tea. Before beginning the second psalm of the day, a Glasgow minister reached down into his pocket and took a pinch of snuff. Even yet he cannot understand what there was in the first verse of the psalm to make the congregation laugh when he read, "My soul cleaveth to the dust."

It's What You Spend.

It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sagé old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was trite, for it was Franklin's in another shape: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it's only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea-shore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man who saves ten cents a day is that much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars; and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time. But ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclaim. Well, then, John Jacob Astor used to say, that when a man, who wishes to be rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand much—but he knew that, in making that sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy, which would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and then, on looking back, cannot tell, as they say, "where the money went to." To save, is to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step toward the poor-house. Bonaparte's Manners. "The 'Recollections of the Marquis de Beauregard,' a French nobleman of the last century, contains the following description of Bonaparte's manners: Generally the speeches of Bonaparte were lucid and sparkling; they were concise, vigorous, full of power and sense, but wanting in feeling. The impression excited by this young man was a painful admiration; the mind was dazzled by the superiority of his talents, but the heart felt oppressed. There was not to be found in him any trace of that generous magnanimity that forestalls confidence, and forms the most beautiful feature in the character of heroes. Among the personages met in the different scenes just described, Bonaparte alone seemed to possess the habits and easy air given by frequenting society. His smooth Auburn hair was dressed in a queue; it was not powdered, and hung very low over his forehead and the sides of his face. His eyes were red with fatigue. He had the smooth, sallow coloring that physiologists state to belong to melancholy temperaments, and is, in their opinion, an index of the greatest powers of mind. Lastly, as said before, he was quite destitute of gentleness of grace. His actions and words always bore the impress of a harsh arrogance, making his superiority always felt, but by making others ill at ease. As he was going away, Marquis Henry somewhat happily expressed the painful feeling he had experienced. 'General,' was his departing speech, 'why cannot men love you as much as they are compelled to esteem and admire you?' THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE JERSEY BELLE.—One is constantly hearing strange stories about the "little affairs" of His Royal Highness, the fat Prince of Wales. As a rule I permit them to "go through my ears," as the French say. This one I have to note, as I happen to be confident of its accuracy. The Prince, while in Paris lately, became enamored of a fair lady, whose beauty has been the topic of London for the past year. She is well known as the "Jersey Belle," and her good husband is a man of wealth and a plain barrister, and also of plain, unpretending demeanor, yet he has the courage of his love for his wife and his own opinions. The Prince gave notice that he would breakfast with Mme. Langtry, and as a British subject, she had to obey. The additional guests are selected by the Prince. There is a bit of imperious tyranny in this age worthy the fourteenth century in this age worthy the fourteenth century. The breakfast came; Mme. Langtry came; the Prince came; and so did Mr. Langtry! And from Mr. Langtry came this manly little speech: "Always proud, your Royal Highness, to have the honor of being your host, yet still more proud to always preside." The Prince indulged in a general conversation on the exhibition, and left soon after breakfast.—London Letter. AFTER all, man is a generous being. Not long ago one died in Massachusetts who had been married only a year, and received a fortune of fifty thousand dollars from his wife. And what did he do when he found death staring him in the face? Not enrich his relatives as he might have done; he willed it all back to her again, on the simple condition that she should not marry again. The noble man!—Woman's Words. The mistake we all make is in thinking to buy the higher treasures of life at an easier rate than the lower ones—in imagining the thing typified can be won with less travail than the type.—Garrett. PHYSICIAN: Put out your tongue a little further." Patient: "Why doctor, do you think a woman's tongue has no end?" Physician: "An end, perhaps, madam, but no cessation." The flower which we do not pluck is the only one which never loses its beauty or its fragrance.—Alger. Never buy a watch dog on tick.



Can the Indian Be Civilized.

American people are apt to think that our civilization is a thing so simple in its character, so manifestly beneficial in its effects, that contact only is needed to make the barbarian desirous of embracing it.

A recent writer upon the Indian subject attempts to account for this. First, the tribal relation yet in full force retards progress because it perpetuates barbarous customs.

The Indian has not the slightest idea of a definite law to control his actions. He is entirely governed by his own passions, and his whole life has a tendency to increase their strength.

Again, his religion is full of superstitious observances which do not tend to elevate him mentally and morally. He does not seem to be capable of comprehending the tenets of Christianity.

The laborers in the Indian missions express a great deal of disappointment at the result of their work, claiming that as soon as their direct and personal influence is withdrawn, the converted savage sinks at once back into his former state of besotted ignorance.

These are all facts and discouraging ones, and yet they do not by any means prove that this people may not be civilized. Generations of the influence of white persons of high moral character and steady purposes: fixed abodes and settled laws; a thorough training of the children in civilized customs and observances; the breaking up of the tribal relations; all of these things persevered in would settle the question of possible Indian civilization.

The Fashionable Wife.

The fashionable wife looks on her husband's money as spoil—something which he wants to guard, and she to seize. It is no joint property which it is as much her interest as it is his to save and use wisely.

The higher up men go the more imperative becomes the necessity that they should live on; every high impulse, every feeling of self-esteem, every sense of dignity and worth, in mankind, calls out for immortality.

The law of suffering is inseparable from the law of existence.

Getting Back to White People.

In Mr. Stanley's forthcoming record of his African travels he thus describes his impressions on drawing near the west coast and seeing white faces for the first time in many long months:

We had gradually descended some five hundred feet along declining spurs when we saw a scattered string of hammocks appearing, and gleams of startling whiteness, such as were given by fine linen and twills. A buzz of wonder ran along our column.

Men's Manner Towards Women.

A vigorous writer suggests that the lamentable change which has come over the manner of gentlemen towards ladies may be due to the decay of fine manners in women.

It is not every man who is, like Thackeray's Col. Newcome—that "brother of girls," to use an Arab's epithet—whose respect for woman, as woman, was so inbred that he took off his hat when spoken to by an abandoned female.

Other causes for this decay the writer finds in the independence of certain women, and in the neglect of another class to express their appreciation of little attentions.

That is the writer's way of putting it—and the inferences are legitimate, seeing that men are not martyrs, who sacrifice themselves from a love of self-immolation?

Young women in whom these bad habits have not permanently located themselves, ought to reflect that few men are likely to offer attentions to masculine women, or women who never say, "Thank you;" nor are they apt to be deferential to women who are themselves indifferent to decorum.

The woman to whom comes the sudden reflection, "He didn't behave towards me as a gentleman should towards a lady!" should certainly ask herself, "Has my conduct towards him been that of a well-bred lady?"

The corruption of the best is the most pernicious in its effect.

IRISH ROADS.—The public roads of Ireland are absolutely perfect. Go where you will through the rural districts and the roads are thoroughly turpiked, thoroughly drained, and level as a board.

The beginning of faith is action, and he only believes who struggles; not he who merely thinks a question over.— Carlyle.

Dangerous Liberty.

When will parents learn the importance of keeping fire-arms out of the children's way? They will play with them if they can. It has been established by innumerable examples that there never was a gun or pistol so crippled, old or rusty, that it will not go off in the hands of a child.

Two more cases of this kind are reported. A boy of twelve years of age was left alone for a few minutes with his one year old sister. He commenced playing with the baby with a loaded rifle. The gun went off, the ball entering his sister's chin and passing through her head, killing her instantly.

There is no more to say. If children will play with fire-arms they must get shot sooner or later. It is for parents to prevent such dangerous play.

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.—I want to give the girls a bit of advice. Marry the man you love, whether he be a farmer or a mechanic, rich or poor, but first, when you begin to go in company you can go with a rich one or a poor one, as you like.

COCONUT CUSTARD.—One coconut grated, quarter pound butter, two cups white sugar, two eggs, quart new milk; bake with one crust twenty minutes.

FRENCH CAKE.—Three eggs, two cups white sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, one cup milk, half teaspoon soda, half teaspoon cream tartar, three cups flour, flavor with bitter almond.

GINGER SNAPS.—One pint molasses and one cup butter, boiled together; when cold add half cup ginger, one teaspoon soda, and flour to roll; roll thin and bake.

CORN CAKE.—One cup of fine Indian meal, two of sifted flour, one-half cup of granulated sugar, one egg, a piece of butter or lard half the size of an egg, one teaspoon salaratus, a small pinch of salt, one pint sour milk. It is greatly improved by using the egg, but very good without.

EGG OMELET.—Break the eggs, separating the yolks from the whites; beat the whites to a stiff froth; then drop the yolks in the whites and beat both well together; grease the pan with butter; cook two minutes, one minute before turned, one minute after turned; do not season until after cooked, as the seasoning causes it to fall if done before cooked.

ASPARAGUS.—To cook asparagus without making it stringy, cut the shoots when about three inches high. Soak them well in salt and water, but take them out thirty minutes before dinner, tie them into small bundles, and boil rapidly twenty-five minutes, until soft. Spread hot toasted bread with butter, skim out the asparagus, spread it over the toast, and serve.

OUR FOOD.—Rice and potatoes consist chiefly of starch, and of themselves alone are poor food, unless combined with fatty and albuminoid matter. For this reason we use with rice in puddings milk, eggs and butter, which supply all that is wanting, and it thus becomes a valuable as well as a palatable article of food.

In answer to the question, "Why are farmers so liable to rheumatism?" the Science of Health says: Because they wear wet clothing, heat and suddenly chill the body, overeat after very hard work, and because they do not keep the skin in a vigorous, healthy condition.

The Japanese, instead of spending their time in listening to a long sermon, march decorously to the temple where their priests are performing service, throw in a printed prayer and a little money, and go about their business with a self-satisfied conscience.

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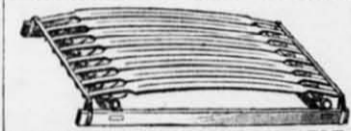
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**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1878.  
 Sec'y Sherman, with a pardonable feeling of gratification, doubtless, that he has been afforded an opportunity to refute Anderson and Webber, has left them in the condition of the venomous serpent bereft of its fangs, has gone to New York on business connected with the 4 per cent loan. His success in the experiment of throwing it open to popular subscription is one of the series of happy surprises that have marked his administration of our finances. To those solicitous for the preservation of the national credit, but distracted from the multitude of counsel offered and somewhat doubtful withal as to our ability to make the haven of resumption laying at the end of a long passage along a lee shore, bristling with dangers astern, abeam and ahead, up to its very entrance. The figures show that subscriptions have increased in almost a fourfold proportion for the past four months, and there is nothing visible leading to the apprehension that the present rate of their absorption will be materially lessened in the next four months. These facts may not be regarded as matters for congratulation in that they may be held as only confirming the lack of confidence that leads capitalists to put their money where it will bring the smallest returns in preference to originating new enterprises or investing in those those already established. But it at least indicates a confidence in Government, that is full of promise for the ultimate return of prosperity. And whatever opinion may be entertained of Mr. Sherman as a politician, there are few unwilling to acknowledge the sagacity with which he has laid and developed his plans for reaching resumption by his own method.

The importance of the late decision of the Interior Department, making all railroad-grant lands, not sold within three years, subject to pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre, is liable to be overlooked in the heat of political strife and crowded aside by the thousand and one other matters demanding public attention. Of course it will be contested by roads interested, and they will seek to evade it. But it will be difficult to get it reversed by the Courts, as it is founded on the conditions of the grant and in equity as well. And the tens of thousands of beneficiaries among the laboring masses should not forget that they are indebted for this decision in their behalf to Hon. E. M. Marble, Assistant Attorney General of the Department in question.

But there is one thing the Central and Union Pacific roads are not likely to forget, that is to extort from those so unfortunate as to have to patronize them, the last dollar they can grind out by their powers as monopolists created by the grant. The recent advance of freight rates looks like retaliation. It has been heard of here with indignation; and we hope the next Congress will take up the work of subordinating their management to law, where the 45th dropped it, and of restricting their powers of extortion and robbery.

Since Patterson, Senator of South Carolina, prostituted the influence of his office to foisting upon the Senate a Ku Klux murderer, his word don't make a deep impression. The "Star" reiterates the assertion of its reporter that Patterson recently said in substance that the Administration would be brought on its marrow-bones by Wade Hampton and Ku Klux Judge Kershaw in the matter of the imprisoned revenue officials. Assurances have been repeatedly given that South Carolina will be made to respect the HABEAS CORPUS process issued to bring those prisoners before a U. S. court; but not a few regard the silence maintained in official circles during the past few days and the uncontradicted boast of nullification sympathizers to the effect that Government will yield in the issue raised with Judge Kershaw, as ominous of the deep sense of humiliation and disgrace that will be felt if the United States is finally bull-dozed into delivering up its officials to the tender mercies of Palmetto State ruffians to be imprisoned or hung because they presumed to defend their own lives while in the execution of a bounden duty. "Wait and see."

Old meteorological observers here, wiser in their day and generation than "Old Probabilities" because the latter depends wholly on so-called scientific data as a basis for its prophecies, predicted that Camp Meeting and Scheutenfest week would break the long drouth, and they were

right. Rain storms and thunder showers about every day this week. Kearney is coming, but our long experience with demagogues enables us to tell one at a glance; besides the manner and matter of the agitator's speeches betray him. Cohen and his crowd, none of whom could probably be induced to work at any price, still demand "bread or blood"—they taking the former and leaving it to somebody else to secure the latter. Their experience with the police last week has taken the fight all out of them and they discreetly limit themselves to cheap talk. Knox.

**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.....	3
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
Walkiakum.....	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 25th 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.

Reports from various portions of Iowa give discouraging accounts of the prospects of the wheat crop. The recent intense heat and rains of that section are the cause of much damage. Some fields of hundreds of acres will not be worth cutting.

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" 30	" "	" "

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Aug 10	" "	" 30
" 30	" "	Sept 10
Sept 20	" "	" 30

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