





FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

The Day We Celebrate.

It is on the Fourth of July that everybody recognizes how great and blessed a people we are; and as the momentous occasion will have passed ere another issue of our paper, it is eminently fitting that we should refer to it. Many, to be sure, will hail it with fireworks and artillery, and others perhaps with just as explosive orations, but in all hearts, whatever be the outward expression, there should be but one sentiment, and that of grateful joy, for on this day, at least, the name of Country becomes something like that of Deity. And we might picture, without bombast or conceit the vastness we have attained within the past one hundred years—picture the wealth of the varying climates from the hot swamps of Florida to the snows of Minnesota, from the pines of Maine to the palms of the Carolinas, from the storms of the Atlantic to the calms of the Pacific, and the varying peoples inhabiting field and prairie, crossing deserts and mighty mountain ranges, or sailing the inland seas and rivers, all of whom, from the Aleutian under and the negro to the proud Caucasian, are equals before one universal and protecting law. And it is that universal and protecting law that constitutes our blessedness among nations. For all the vastness of our domain would be but so much added force to the bolt of our feters if it were the domain of a despot; and the chief interest attaching to our extent of area is only that so large a tract of the earth has been redeemed to the purposes of freedom, unhampered by any conditions but those of its own humanity before the law.

In every country save this the pyramid of power is founded on the writhing forms of the enslaved, the groveling, the vanquished, and the prostrate. But no words of ours, no language of which man is capable can ever illustrate the pregnant magnitude of the auspicious event which is to be celebrated on the Centennial Fourth of July next. One hundred years ago the darkness of slavery had spread over the nations its sombre and funereal pall. Hope for a season bade the world farewell when the sinewy hand of American valor, on the 17th of June, 1775, unfurled the star-spangled banner, blazing with immortal light, from the storied summits of Bunker Hill, and in July of the following year was heralded forth the Declaration that sounded in the gloom of slavery like the divine accents in the ears of Lazarus, shrouded in the shadow of the sepulchre. "Love him and let him go!" This young shout of Freedom resounding across the Atlantic shook and thrilled the heart of the oppressor with unutterable horror and trembling alarm, not because it was the triumph of valor but the victory of principle; not the laurel of the soldier, but the success of the philanthropist. It was the ratification of those humane maxims—"liberty, equality, fraternity"—which Franklin had garnered in the sons of Paris and Jefferson has embodied in the Constitution of our country. Our people should worship with more sincerity the cherub loveliness of Freedom, born in the bloody pangs of war. The entire programme of exercises for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the day which inaugurated our independence appears elsewhere in this issue, and we commend to our readers a perusal of it. It is worthy of the occasion. Let all unite in carrying out its provisions.

The ship P. N. Blanchard, of 1582 tons, launched at Yarmouth, Maine, a short time ago, and now on the way from Portland to San Francisco, via New York, is one of the finest ships of her class ever built. Her cabins are spacious and elegant. The after cabin, in imitation of many of the Boston and Newburyport built ships, is finished in mahogany and bird's eye maple; while the furniture is of black walnut and the floors are covered with Brussels carpets. Contrasted with the first ships of New England build we have a striking illustration of the progress made in American shipbuilding in some special departments. There is now a home-like atmosphere about the cabins of a first-class ship which the early shipbuilder never dreamed of.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph. Gold in New York, 112 1/2. Legal tenders in Portland—buying 89, selling 90. The Democratic National Convention assembled at St. Louis on the 27th inst. The attendance is said to have been the largest ever seen at any previous similar convention of the party. The contest between the rival candidates, at latest accounts, was spirited, but the chances appeared to be in favor of Tillamook, although the soft money wing was unanimously in favor of Hendricks. The Pacific coast delegation promise the Pacific slope to the nominee provided an anti-Chinese plank is inserted in the platform.

New wheat is coming into the San Francisco market. The dead lock in Congress on the appropriation bill still continues. It is not compromised by July 1st, the prospect is that the mails will stop, and salaries of legislative, judicial and executive officers discontinued.

The Democrats will probably meet the appropriation bill trouble by allowing the present year's appropriations to be extended a month or so.

Last week Gen. Sherman took possession of the diamonds belonging to his daughter, Mrs. Fitch. They have been in the custom house at Washington for over a year.

Col. Dan. Hall, of Dover, N. H., has been appointed treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad.

An order has been issued by the secretary of war relieving General Schofield from the command of the Pacific division, and assigning him to the West Point Military Academy. Gen. McDowell will take command of the Pacific.

An extraordinary case has been brought into court in San Francisco. It is a mother who asks for the arrest and conviction of her son, a hopeful youth of 18, who is in the habit of cruelly beating her. She has stood this treatment from her boy until she is forced to ask the law to protect her.

A morning paper in the interest of Hayes and Wheeler will be started in Los Angeles immediately.

Plymouth Church has fixed the salary of Beecher at \$20,000 annually.

Blaine is confined to his bed, his physicians pronounce him suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and severe malaria poisoning.

Steps are being taken in Chicago to reorganize the Tanner's Club of 1868, under the name of the "Scalpers," a name suggested by Gen. Hayes's letter in 1864 in which he said any man who leaves the army to go home to electioneer for Congress should be scalped.

Murrill's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury is everywhere spoken of in the highest terms. Democrats and Republicans say a more creditable one could not have been made.

A large quantity of coal on the Pacific Mail Co's dock in San Francisco has been seized for a debt of \$109,000.

A Mr. Butler, first mate of the barkentine Fremont, on the last trip down from Tacoma to San Francisco, fell overboard and was lost.

The fruit crop of California was never so promising as now. Harvesting is progressing favorably. The yield is much better than was anticipated.

The banks and all principal business houses of San Francisco have decided to keep July 3d, 4th, and 5th as holidays. During these three days their doors will be closed.

The British bark Clarendon, coal laden, was discovered burning at sea on May 28th by the bark Great Republic. Nothing was left but a mere iron shell and some of the burning cargo. No signs of life were visible.

The Clarendon was on her way from Nanaimo to Liverpool.

Eight new cases of small pox made their appearance in San Francisco on Wednesday.

The California delegation were the first to arrive at St. Louis.

As Morrill's appointment makes a vacancy in the Maine Senatorships, there is a strong probability that Blaine will be promoted from the House to fill it.

Gen. Crook's command had an engagement with the Sioux on the 23d inst. The Indians were well mounted and armed and swarmed in great numbers. At times they were very prodigal in the use of their ammunition. The fight lasted four hours. About 8 whites were killed and a large number of the Sioux.

Hayes is aged 54 and Wheeler 56.

The Republican delegation from Louisiana to Cincinnati consisted of ten negroes and six white men.

Two sylph-like looking girls sit in the back part of a fashionable shoe store in New York City, stitching and pegging away. They make more pleasing pictures than male cobblers ever will.

Local Items.

The ship King Philip arrived here yesterday from San Francisco.

It is thought that the wrecked bark Winward is so damaged that it would be a waste of money to attempt repairing her.

Two black bears were killed, and a third one wounded, one night last week, by an Indian, on Mr. Woodley's farm at Chilmacum.

Army worms are so numerous in Lacey and Coville counties that they impede the progress of the locomotive: from Kalama to Tacoma—and has to be sprinkled on the track.

Messus.—Capt. Revell, of the bark J. B. Bell, went on board of his vessel at San Francisco at 11 o'clock on the night of the 20th inst., and has not been seen since. As he undressed and left his clothes in the cabin, the presumption is that he fell overboard.

We learn that Captain Fowler who has been at Seattle for medical treatment for the past week, has experienced relief and will shortly return to his home in this place.

The Ladies' Society which meets every Tuesday at the house of Mr. Rea, intend having a lunch table and picnic grounds on the 4th of July. Donations of all sorts suitable for the occasion may be sent to the house of Mr. Rea on the morning of that day and will be thankfully received. We hope that the table will be liberally patronized by all lovers of good things.

The friends of Mrs. Capt. Sawyer say the report that she is insane, is false. She is now with her husband, who is commander, on the ship Pride of the Port, bound to Calcutta.

An official document was received at the Custom's Department in this place by Flansburg's mail, announcing the opening to the commerce of all nations of a new port at Ching Choo in Hainan, China, on the 1st of April.

In our published list of vessels lying in our bay found on the 24th page, for Eliza Anderson read Cyrus Walker.

SERVICES in the M. E. Church, Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. in the evening at 7 1/2 in Fowler's Hall.

MARRIED.

TORJUSEN-ERICKSON.—In this town, on the 24th inst., by Rev. John Rea, Mr. Torjusen and Miss Ericksen, all of Port Townsend, W. T.

Dr. Eureka Postmortem, O. B. C., No. 5, meets every Wednesday evening in Good Templars' Hall. All requiring treatment in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of commander, Port Townsend, May 29, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS of the Estate of George Lawrence.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of George Lawrence deceased, must present the same with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned, at his place of residence, at New Duergens, in Clatsop County, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice. CHAS. L. WARE, Administrator of the Estate of George Lawrence deceased, June 21, 1876.

C. A. MILLER, DENTAL SURGEON.

Mechanical Dentist. Port Townsend, W. T. Office opened October 1, 1876.

Nicaraguan Ship Agents.

NEITHER CAPTAIN J. T. ROBERTSON, OF THE bark California, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHCHILD & CO., Agents, Port Townsend, June 6, 1876.

American Barkentine Rosina.

NEITHER CAPT. W. H. STEVENS, OF THE American bark Rosina, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHCHILD & CO., Agents, Port Townsend, May 30, 1876.

American Bark Mariano.

NEITHER CAPT. BYDER, OF THE American bark Mariano, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHCHILD & CO., Agents, Port Townsend, May 28, 1876.

JEWELRY!

THE LARGEST Best Selected Stock

JEWELRY

ON PUGET SOUND.

CONSISTING IN PART OF ELGIN AND Waltham Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' American and Swiss Watches, Gold's heavy gold and Silver Chains, Ladies' Gold and Silver Jewelry, Ladies' sets Bracelets, Sewer Buttons, Cufflinks, Rings, Charms, Studs, Collar Buttons, Embroid Pins, Silver Ware, Diamond and Puffed Specimens. Also a large assortment of Musical Instruments.

Miller's Jewelry Store, Port Townsend, W. T. ENGRAVING AND REPAIRING Neatly Done.

WATERMAN & KATZ, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS, And will Sell

CHEAPER FOR CASH, Than any House on Puget Sound.

E. J. CURLEY & CO.'S Blue Grass Whiskey,

Pure and Unadulterated, below San Francisco Prices

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

We will give and take Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, At the most Liberal Discount.

WATERMAN & KATZ.

For Sale. PORT TOWNSEND

A NICE STRONG BUGGY, HARNESS complete. HORSE, eight years old, both good. Buggy and Riding Horse for sale at a bargain. Price \$250. ROTHCHILD & CO.

American Schooner W. H. Stevens. NEITHER CAPT. RICHARD AMES, OF THE American Schr. W. H. Stevens, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. RICHARD ABEL, Master, Port Townsend, June 14, 1876.

Bark California. NEITHER CAPTAIN J. T. ROBERTSON, OF THE bark California, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHCHILD & CO., Agents, Port Townsend, June 6, 1876.

American Barkentine Rosina. NEITHER CAPT. W. H. STEVENS, OF THE American bark Rosina, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHCHILD & CO., Agents, Port Townsend, May 30, 1876.

American Bark Mariano. NEITHER CAPT. BYDER, OF THE American bark Mariano, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHCHILD & CO., Agents, Port Townsend, May 28, 1876.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF ISLAND County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of CULAS GIBBOLD, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made. It is requested that the Judge of said Court by the petition this day presented, and filed by said Court on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon of said date, in the Court-room of said Probate Court, an order of sale of real estate in the hands of said Administrator to pay the debts outstanding under the equipment of the real estate for the payment of such debts.

It is requested that the Judge of said Court by the petition this day presented, and filed by said Court on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon of said date, in the Court-room of said Probate Court, an order of sale of real estate in the hands of said Administrator to pay the debts outstanding under the equipment of the real estate for the payment of such debts.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in THE PACIFIC SOUNO WREKLY ARGUS, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Port Townsend, Jefferson County, Washington Territory. Dated June 28th, 1876.

ROBERT C. HILL, Probate Judge.

Boot & Shoe STORE.

MEN'S, BOYS' LADIES' MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S Boots & Shoes

Of the very best qualities and of the most latest patterns.

Shoe Findings, Rigging Leather, Etc. A complete assortment of Miscellaneous Stock!

Custom Work And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN T. NORRIS, IMPORTER OF STOVES, TIN WARE, Pumps, Iron Pipe, And general HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

Carrying the largest stock in the above line on Puget Sound, and guaranteeing the Prime quality and a fair market price For every article made or sold.

1,000 POUNDS HAM AND BACON FOR SALE CHEAP by C. C. Barlett

**LOCAL NEWS.**

During the last week, among other things the following business has been transacted in Bankruptcy Court in this place in relation to Estate of Cranney, Bankrupt:

**EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.**

The following bills allowed and ordered paid:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Marshall Hill (currency).....  | \$22.38 |
| Assignee's costs allowed by the court.....   | 62.69   |
| Assignee's expenses and disbursements to June 1st (rent).....                                  | 1555.50 |
| Assignee to be paid on account of commissions.....   | 350.00  |
| Special allowance for pay of auctioneer.....   | 300.00  |
| Special allowance for pay of auctioneer.....   | 333.00  |
| Joseph Seecency's bill for services as keeper suspended for further proof, amount claimed..... | 528.50  |
| Port Townsend Argus.....   | 30.00   |
| Island County Auditor.....   | 9.00    |

**ACCOUNT WITH VESSELS.**

Bark Irons and appurtenances sold for..... \$1396.00  
 Coasts and expenses for sailing..... 303.00  
 Balance for distribution..... 1291.00  
 Seaman's claims against vessel..... 1301.07  
 Bark on hand and appurtenances..... \$347.50  
 Coasts and expenses for sailing..... 252.40  
 Claims for supplies not yet allowed..... 440.00  
 Seaman's wages on same ordered paid..... 2180.50  
 Balance retained with general fund..... 417.00

Ordered to be retained to pay for supplies and in part wages on the same

Str. Favorite and appurtenances..... \$1592.50  
 Coasts and expenses for sailing..... 220.00  
 Seaman's claims, ordered paid..... 1304.52  
 Bill for supplies ordered paid..... 252.40  
 Seaman's wages on same allowed and ordered paid..... 928.87  
 Balance retained with general fund..... 2000.00  
 Str. Linnæ and appurtenances sold for..... \$1282.50  
 Coasts and expenses for sailing..... 123.00  
 Seaman's wages on same allowed and ordered paid..... 828.87  
 Claims of Godfrey, seaman, rejected and withdrawn for further proof.  
 Balance of \$124.00 retained to be set aside to be paid into general fund.  
 Sheriff of Island County, tax assessment amounting to..... 684.64

Swift, administrator, claiming lien on general fund prior to that of mortgage lien, Court ordered the balance of general fund, with special fund, to be retained until such claim be adjudicated (which claim amounted to over \$5000) impracticable to lease the same for the term of one year.

Present claims allowed to operatives to prefer their claims to over \$2000, proceeds arising from sale of personal property, out of which foregoing bills are to be paid, amount to \$2692.83. Checks have been drawn for the payment of bills ordered paid. Exceptions which are to be filed against some of the largest claims proven against the estate of said bankrupt are to be heard and determined in September next. The Assignee's recommendation that the time for lease of mill be extended to three years, was disapproved by the Court. The Assignee finds it impracticable to lease the same for the term of one year.

**STILL THEY COME.**—Last Tuesday the steamer Isabel arrived at this port from Victoria with about 400 Chinamen aboard. Her decks literally swarmed with them as the boat lay off the town undergoing a surveillance by customs inspectors. They left Hongkong on April 24th, per British bark Forward, and arrived at Victoria on June 21st. They are mostly from the agricultural districts of China. The bark brought them to British Columbia at \$40 a head, board included. They are destined for Portland, Oregon, via Tacoma.

The steamship Dakota put in an appearance last Monday, with 230 boxes of merchandise and eight passengers, as follows: W. P. Beale, John Halloran, Stephen Willett, J. O. Whitney, Frank Connor, G. Anderson, E. T. Danforth, A. Noble. Her total passenger and freight list for Sound ports was 48 cabin, 57 steerage and 163 tons of freight. Mr. Coffin, the former purser, has been removed and J. W. Myers now fills the position.

The building formerly occupied as a saloon on the corner of Washington and Four streets has been removed to the corner of Washington and Franklin, and will be used for a dwelling. This has greatly improved the view from the approach to Union Wharf but opened up the front of the new hotel so that it now presents a fine appearance.

The Dakota had barely left the wharf on Monday when the steamship California from Siska arrived. She brought down sixty U. S. soldiers, Major Campbell and family, Capt. Field and family, Lieut. Quinan and family, and Lieut. Goddard. She proceeded same day to Portland.

In view of the fact that the fatal disease, diphtheria, has been extremely prevalent in Seattle, and may possibly visit other sections, we clip the following "sure cure" from an exchange: "At any time, even after the pipes have commenced to form, apply a strong lobelia poultice to the throat. Change every hour, and in a short time the pipes will loosen."

SERVICES will be held in St. Paul's Church on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. In the morning there will be a special service of Thanksgiving for merces during the century past, also a sermon appropriate to the occasion. In the evening there will be a Centennial Praise service.

OF COURSE all our readers are going to the Centennial Ball at Fowler's Hall, on next Tuesday evening, July 4th. The committee are zealously pushing forward their arrangements, so that everything will be not only stylish, but neat and pleasant.

JAS. JONES, the telegraph operator, at this place, has opened, in connection with the telegraph office, a store, in which may be found the finest fruits, confectionery, stationery, cigars, tobacco, etc.

We particularly direct the attention of the readers of this issue to the arrangements made by our citizens for the appropriate celebration of the Centennial Fourth.

A SERVICE of Thanksgiving and Prayer will be held in St. Paul's Church on the morning of July Fourth, at 9 A. M.

An oration by acting-Governor Struve; a salute of guns; a procession composed of the army and navy; the different societies; a car of liberty; little girls representing the States; boat racing; horse racing; foot racing, etc., etc., will constitute a part of the exercises of the Centennial Fourth at Port Townsend on Tuesday. Let them be a grand turn-out from Iowa and country.

The following fleet vessels lay in our harbor yesterday morning: Ship Bengalia, bktn. Modoc, schr Superior, ship Teresina Ferreira, ship Herman, bktn Korina loader for Melbourne, bark Hanter, str. Favorite, Anie Stewart, Isabel and Ella Anderson, schr Orcas, sloops Francis and Nellie, cutter Wolcott.

The schooner Premier, recently completed at Port Ludlow, cleared from this port on the 25th inst., and is now on her maiden voyage to San Francisco, with 420,000 feet of lumber on board. Her registered dimensions are as follows: Length 147-10 feet; breadth, 33-4-10 feet; depth, 10-8-10 feet; and 307-60-100 tons.

The saloon of the new hotel was opened on the 25th inst. The orchestra of the Brass Band discoursed some excellent music from the upper veranda of the building, after which they played opposite the Auction office, thus giving the residents in this vicinity a musical treat.

The Victoria Colonist says that President Grant was sailing to Andromeda, the West Coast a handsome binocular field glass in recognition of his kindness to the crew of the wrecked ship Orpheus which was wrecked in Bays Sound.

The waters of the Columbia and Willamette are subsiding. The waters at the principal hotels of Portland had to dish up meals in their gum boots for some days.

The steamer North Pacific is undergoing repairs on Laing's ways at Victoria, preparatory to her voyage to San Francisco.

**Town Ordinance No. 4.**  
 An Ordinance for the further securing of the town of Port Townsend against fire. The people of the town of Port Townsend do ordain as follows:  
 Sec. 1. That no bonfire, fire-crackers or fire works of a similar nature are allowed to be fired within the limits of the town of Port Townsend, excepting on the Fourth day of July.  
 Sec. 2. Any person or persons who violate this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of \$1.00 and costs for the first offense; and for each offense thereafter \$5.00, and costs with such other punishment as the Court may deem necessary for the safety of the town against fire.  
 This ordinance to take effect and be in force on and after its approval.  
 Passed and approved June 11, 1876.  
 Attest, B. E. CRAIG, Clerk.  
 Approved, J. J. HUNT, Acting President.

**Boat and Horse Racing.**  
 The following prizes will be awarded at the aquatic contest to take place at Port Townsend on the Fourth of July:  
 At 9 A. M.—Whitehall boats, pull race, one pair oars, \$50.  
 Indian canoe, paddle race, 1st prize, \$10; 2d prize, \$5. Entrance to be manned by eight Indians in costume.  
 At 3 P. M.—Sail-boat race; every description allowed to enter; 1st prize, \$25, 2d prize, \$10.  
 Pull-boats will be required to pay an entrance fee of \$5, and gull-boats \$3.  
 All entries for either race must be made by 2 P. M., July 2, 1876, at the office of the Secretary.  
 All persons wishing to enter a horse for the 4th of July races must do so by or before 2 P. M., July 2. Entrance fee \$2.00. Prize, \$30.  
 W. H. H. LEARNED, Chairman Executive Committee.  
 D. W. SMITH, Secretary.

**Marine Intelligence.**  
**Port Townsend.**  
 ENTERED  
 June 23—Str Annie Stewart from Victoria. By Marston, San Francisco.  
 24—Str Dakota, Victoria.  
 25—Str Goliath, San Francisco.  
 26—Str Goliath, Nanaimo.  
 Ship Herman, Galina, Para Janes, schr Superior, Barred Island.  
 27—Str Annie Stewart, Victoria.  
 Str Isabel, Victoria.  
 28—Schr Letitia, Nanaimo.  
 Schr Mary Parker, Victoria.  
 29—Bkte Modoc, San Francisco.  
**CLEARED.**  
 June 25—Str California, Portland.  
 26—Str Annie Stewart, Victoria.  
 27—Bk Alanta, San Francisco.  
 Schr Premier with 420,000 ft lumber for San Francisco.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
 WISHING to be relieved of saloon keeping as soon as possible I hereby notify those who are indebted to me to please come forward and settle. Others who have any claims will forward the same for payment.  
 J. G. STERNBERG.  
 Port Townsend, May 24, 1876. 14

T. JACKMAN & Co., of the Peoples Market, are always prepared to furnish the citizens of Port Townsend and vicinity with the choicest of meats, including fresh and corned beef and pork, smoked meats, sausages, head-cheese, hams, tripe, lard, and all vegetables in their season.

1776. FIREWORKS! 1876.  
 Just received at  
**Learned's Variety Store,**  
 The largest and best assortment of  
**FIRE CRACKERS AND FIREWORKS**  
 Ever received on Puget Sound. Also,  
**Flags & Bunting**  
 of all descriptions.  
 Orders from the country promptly attended to  
 Port Townsend, May 30, 1876. 15

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**LATELY RECEIVED**  
 From the East a choice selection of  
**Wall Pockets, Brackets,**  
**and Picture Moldings,**  
 Of newest designs. Also, a large assortment of  
**WALL PAPER,**  
 —AT—  
**Barthrop's News Depot,**  
 PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.  
**FOR SALE!**  
**Ferry House and Saloon**  
**AT TUKEY'S LANDING,**  
**Port Discovery Bay.**  
 16-3m AUGUST MOLL.

**Wm. H. H. LEARNED,**  
**AUCTIONEER**  
 —AND—  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
**Port Townsend, W. T.**  
 Keeps on hand a general assortment of  
 New and Second Hand Goods of all  
 descriptions; also dealer in Foreign  
 and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables,  
 Candles, etc., etc.

**Goods taken on Consignment.**  
 E. S. FOWLER. A. F. LEARNED.  
**E. S. FOWLER & CO.,**  
**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
**PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.**  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**SHIP CHANDLERY**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**Wines and Liquors,**  
**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

**HARDWARE, CROCKERY,**  
 And all kinds of  
**Agricultural Implements.**  
 Agents for the Celebrated  
 Schettler Wagon,  
 Buckeye Mower and Reaper,  
 John Deere's Moline Plow,  
 and Pacific Gang Plow.  
**CALIFORNIA REDWOOD AND SIKKA CEDAR,**  
**SAN JUAN AND ORCAS LIME,**  
 Constantly on hand.  
 Also a full assortment of  
**Doors, Windows and Blinds,**  
 And a full and selected stock of Wines  
 and Liquors.  
 At the Lowest Rates for Cash.

**Costa Rican Ship Herman.**  
 NEITHER THE MASTER, OWNERS, NOR the undersigned Agents of the above man will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew, during her stay on Puget Sound.  
 E. S. FOWLER & CO. Agents.  
 PORT TOWNSEND, June 26, 1876. 19-4w

**Nicaraguan Ship Anita.**  
 NEITHER THE MASTER, OWNERS, NOR the undersigned Agents of the above man will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew, during her stay on Puget Sound.  
 E. S. FOWLER & CO. Agents.  
 W. E. CULBERT, Master.  
 PORT TOWNSEND, June 26, 1876. 15

**American Bark Albert.**  
 NEITHER THE OWNERS NOR THE undersigned Agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named bark during her stay in the waters of Puget Sound.  
 E. S. FOWLER & CO. Agents.  
 SANTIAGO DE OREGON, Master.  
 J. F. REED, Master.  
 PORT TOWNSEND, June 10, 1876. 17

**Peruvian Ship Bengala.**  
 NEITHER THE MASTER, OWNERS, NOR the undersigned Agents of the Peruvian ship Bengala will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of said vessel during her stay on Puget Sound.  
 E. S. FOWLER & CO. Agents.  
 PORT TOWNSEND, June 20, 1876. 15

**Portuguese Ship Teresina Ferreira.**  
 NEITHER THE MASTER, OWNERS, NOR the undersigned Agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of said vessel during her stay on Puget Sound.  
 E. S. FOWLER & CO. Agents.  
 PORT TOWNSEND, May 30, 1876. 15

**Nicaraguan Ship Sarah.**  
 NEITHER THE MASTER, OWNERS, NOR the undersigned Agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of said vessel during her stay on Puget Sound.  
 E. S. FOWLER & CO. Agents.  
 PORT TOWNSEND, May 30, 1876. 15

**Music! Music!!**  
**THE PORT TOWNSEND BRASS BAND**  
 numbering fourteen members, is now prepared to furnish music for Excursions, Picnics, Celebrations, &c.  
 All communications addressed to  
 B. S. MILLER,  
 will receive prompt attention.  
 Port Townsend, March 8, 1876. 3-1f

**THE**  
**Kentucky Store!**  
**PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.**  
 HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, AND RECEIVED  
 ex late Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

The Finest, Largest, and  
**Most Fashionable Stock**  
**Dry Goods,**  
**Dress Goods,**  
**Fancy Goods,**  
 French Kid Gloves, including Alexandre's,  
**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S**  
**FURNISHING GOODS,**  
**Men's and Boy's Clothing,**  
**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, LADIES' BONNETS,**  
 And Everything to be found in a  
**First Class Dry Goods Store.**  
 ....ALSO....  
**Groceries, Hardware,**  
**Liquors, Ship Chandlery,**  
**Tobacco Cigars, Etc., Wines,**  
 Too Numerous to Mention.  
**Also, a Fine Stock of**  
**CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURED JEWELRY.**

Our Stock having been selected by us personally, and knowing the requirements of this market, we feel confident that we have the best selected Stock this side of San Francisco, which we offer at the  
**LOWEST PRICES.**  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**ROTHSCHILD & Co.,**  
**Shipping and Commission**

**MERCHANTS,**  
**Port Townsend, Washington Territory.**  
 Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Clothing,**  
**Boots and Shoes,**  
**Ship Chandlery, Tobacco and Cigars,**  
**Liquors, Hardware,**  
**Crockery, Stationery, Etc.**

**Exchange Bought and Sold.**  
**Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.**  
**The Highest Price Paid for Wool, Hides, Furs**  
**and Produce.**

**Goods Bought and Sold on Commission.**  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**  
 CALIFORNIA WINES, IMPORTED BY US DIRECTLY FROM THE vineyards, in pipes, barrels, or quantities to suit. For sale at San Francisco rates by  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**BEST ASSORTMENT OF CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURED GOLD**  
 Buttons, Studs, Lockets, &c., that have ever been offered for sale on Puget Sound, received by last steamer, and for sale by  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

Dead Men's Shoes.

WHAT CAUSE OF SIBYL'S EXPECTATIONS.

A beautiful girl-woman in shabby good garments is walking alone in the December twilight on Battersea bridge, attentively reading a letter from home— or a place she called home two years ago. When her father died, leaving her and her sisters penniless, her uncle, Robert Trenchard, an humble parish physician in the country town of Redcastle, had adopted them and devoted himself to their interest. He now writes to her that her mother's brother, Stephen Trenchard, has returned to England after a thirty years' absence in India, and established himself in oriental splendor at Lancaster. Her uncle Robert advises her to beg a month's holiday from her employers, and to spend Christmas with him, and adds: "No doubt if you do come your uncle's nephew will ask you to live with him and keep house for him. He has something like a million to leave behind him, and with such a man well disposed toward you, your teaching days ought to be over."

"My teaching days," bitterly repeats the young woman, "were heaven to what have come after."

It is only a year since she was secretly married to a young man who is Stephen's deadliest foe—a young man with no money except the proceeds of the sale of his commission in the army. Without trade or profession he has scoured in vain for employment, and now they are suffering the most pinching poverty.

The young wife hides the letter in her bosom, hurries back to their humble lodging, and busies herself in preparing the evening meal. Presently her husband enters, but with the weary, hopeless look of one who has been disappointed with the world and expects no comfort from home.

Seeing that his wife eats nothing, he says tenderly:

"Poor little Sibyl, how pale and ill you look! I wish there was something to tempt your appetite."

"I could not eat the most exquisite dinner that was ever cooked; but there is something that I do want very much."

"You ought to have every wish gratified now; what is it, darling?"

"I want ten pounds, Alex." Leaning over his shoulder she whispered something in his ear at which he smiled sadly and exclaimed: "A brute never to have thought of it. You want to buy clothes for the poor little beggar who will make his appearance before the lams bleat in the meadows. You shall have the money if I have to beg for it."

The next day he is able to hand Sibyl the money, which he borrowed from Dick Polden, a humble artist, who knew him in his more prosperous days. She seems pleased, but when he returns at night he finds her gone and a letter tells him that she is tired of the continued struggle with poverty, and that she believes being in a second-class car herself, rather than in a first-class one, that in severance as in union, she will ever remain his loyal wife.

A few weeks later the lumbering stage before Dr. Easton's office, with a carpet bag only is handed down from the roof, and the next instant Sibyl is sobbing on her uncle's shoulder.

She presses her head tenderly and looks in the pale, wan face.

"Why, darling, how ill you look—how changed—how thin!"

"I've had so much hard work, uncle, she answers faintly; "but thank God I am at home at last."

Her beauty and gentle manners please Stephen Trenchard and she finds herself installed mistress of his elegant mansion.

Two years pass away. She keeps the secret of her marriage. Memory and regret are woven into her life, but conscience is lulled to sleep with the belief that it will be no longer necessary to conceal her husband after she becomes possessed of her uncle's wealth, for which she thinks she has not long to wait.

Meantime Alexis, failing to find any trace of his wife, gets a clerkship in Australia, earning a respectable living and golden opinions from his employers. At the end of this time he returns to England to renew the search for his wife and child.

While pursuing his purpose the knowledge accidentally reaches him that a distant relative has left him a fortune.

At last he finds Sibyl, but she chooses to share her uncle's wealth rather than endure poverty with Alexis, who has said nothing to her of his altered fortunes. She tells him that their child, a son, died a week after his birth. Angry and disappointed, Alexis established himself upon his own estate at Winchester, resolved to forget the false-hearted wife who so cruelly deserted him in his greatest need. Some months later he is thrown from his horse and nearly killed, but is nursed back to life at the house of the village miller. The miller has an adopted boy about three years old who is proved beyond doubt to be Alexis's son.

Stephen Trenchard persists in living, and also in his determination to compel Sibyl to marry Joel Pilgrim, an East Indian friend, who is visiting at his home. The license is obtained, but on the morning that the marriage is to take place Stephen Trenchard is found dead in his bed and Sibyl missing. Alexis goes to London to establish proof of his marriage in order to obtain legal possession of his son. At the old lodging he is surprised to find his wife. She tells him the story of the last few months, how she has given up all hope of her uncle's fortune, and begs him to take her back.

"Why did you tell me that lie about our child?" he asks, with no sign of relenting.

"Shall I tell you why, Alexis? It was because I wanted some hold upon you when the time came for me to come back to you. I thought you could not shut your heart against me if I came to you with our son. Can you forgive me, Alex, and do you love me for the truth?"

"I forgive you, Sibyl, and pity you with all my heart. Last December, when I saw you at Lancaster Lodge, I was able to offer you as far as home as I could, but I could not tempt you with money, I wanted your heart to speak."

While they were talking an officer enters and arrests Sibyl on suspicion of the murder of Stephen Trenchard, and accompanied by her husband, she returns to Redcastle.

The cause of Mr. Trenchard's death was poison. A bottle which had been found in her, Sibyl's work-basket; hence her arrest. In place of a will Stephen Trenchard had left a letter, in which he confessed that his great wealth was only an imagination, and that in reality he had not sufficient money to pay his debts.

Sibyl is committed to jail to await the result of the examinations, her husband having secured the best possible counsel in her, Sibyl's work-basket; hence her arrest. In place of a will Stephen Trenchard had left a letter, in which he confessed that his great wealth was only an imagination, and that in reality he had not sufficient money to pay his debts.

He does not meet a trial, however. Early on the morning following his arrest he has opened a vein with a small penknife hidden in the lining of his sleeve, and lying quietly upon his prison bed lets his life ebb silently away.

He leaves a short account of his life, in which he declares himself to be Stephen Trenchard's unacknowledged son, and his partner in the slave and opium trade.

Alexis and Sibyl are reunited and live very happily together, with their son, after their long separation, caused by Sibyl's waiting for dead men's shoes.

The novel of which this is a synopsis, is by Miss M. E. Braddon, and is published by Harper Brothers, New York.

A BACKWOODS MAN'S MISTAKE.—When the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was completed, in 1860, many of the farmers had never seen or heard of a railway; but it soon became known that passengers could travel by it, and even

A backwoodsman, who was indebted to a country merchant, was pushed by the latter for payment of the amount in which he declared himself to be insolvent. He was obliged to take a horse and cart, and drove to the railway station, a distance of several miles.

On surveying the train, and seeing an iron railing around the platform of the hind car, he concluded that that was the place to his ox, which he accordingly carried to that place, in a second-class car himself, forward.

Presently the train began to move off slowly. The speed increased; quicker and quicker it went. The poor man came very anxious, the speed still increasing, until large drops of sweat became visible on his brow. By this time the conductor had reached his car to collect the tickets. "Nearly out of the ticket, the man ran to him, exclaiming—

"Mr. Conductor, my ox is never able to keep up at this pace; it is not possible."

"Did your ox keep up at this pace! What do you mean? I don't understand you. Have you oxen on board?"

"Not on board, of course. I tied him to the railing of the hind car."

"You tied your ox to the railing of the hind car. Who told you to do so?"

"No one; but that is the way we always do it in the country."

Of course the conductor could not stop his train before reaching the next station, when, needless to say, on looking for the ox, they found attached to the rope a pair of horns, with a small portion of the neck.

A SCENE IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.—It has become lately a habit with many of us to look upon Washington as a magnificent, proper, but rather wooden figure-head of the nation. There can be no doubt, from contemporary records, that on the contrary, he exerted a tremendous personal magnetism.

He was a clumsy, slow, heavy man; but with a staid sincerity of great purity in every word and action. "There was an indescribable something in Washington," says one of his contemporaries, "which attracted every one who came in contact with him." We have many pictures of this brilliant court of Philadelphia, but none which please us so much as the story of a girl and her lover, Nelly Curtis, who spent a night with the President's mansion. "When 10 o'clock came, Mrs. Washington retired, and her daughter accompanied her, and brought a chapter and palm from the friend of Nelly Curtis. All then knelt together in prayer, and when Mrs. Washington's maid had prepared her for bed, Nelly sang a soothing hymn, and, leaning over her, received from her some words of counsel, and her kiss and blessing."

—Scribner for June.

Success rides of every hour; but without a grapple it will never go with you. Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

An Indiana man brought on blindness by pressing a piece of ice to his forehead while warm from work.

There is much more in this than many people suppose; at least, the unobservant and unreflecting do not understand how much influence and effect it will have on the imagination, and on the health and vigor of body and mind. A man of strong resolution can bring on or resist disease or unhappy feelings by the very power of his will and mental actions.

The following is worth your notice.

"The Journal of Health says: "To regain or recover health, persons should be relieved from all anxiety concerning disease. The mind has power over the body. For a person to think he has a disease, will often produce that disease. This was effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. It is found in the hospitals that physicians and surgeons who are liable to die of it themselves; and the mental power is so great that sometimes people die of diseases which they only have in imagination. We have seen persons who were in actual danger of death, before reaching the vessel. We have known a person to die of cancer in the stomach when he had no cancer or any other mortal disease. A man, blindfolded, was shot and killed, and he was fainting and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, persons in health, and desiring to continue so, should at all times be careful to abstain from anything that is likely to excite their attention drawn as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith men are saved, and also by their faith that they die. If a man wills not to die, he will live in spite of disease; and if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child falls asleep. Men live by their souls, and not by their bodies. Their bodies have a life of themselves; they are only receivers of life—tenements of their souls. The will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy, or giving it up."

INFLUENCE OF SEASON.—Donhoff calls the atmospheric condition that the animals in Summer and Winter is associated with an equally striking difference in the texture or thickness of the skins. Thus, for example, the average weight of an ox hide in Winter is seventy pounds, in Summer fifty-five pounds; the hair in Winter weighs about two pounds, in Summer one pound, leaving about fourteen pounds to be covered for by the proper substance of the skin.

These differences are quite as decided in feral animals as in adults. Calves born in Winter have longer and thicker coats than those born in Summer; moreover, there is a difference of more than a pound in the average weight of their skin after the hair has been removed.

Similar facts may be observed in the skins of goats and lambs. That these differences are not to be ascribed to any corresponding change in the diet and regimen of parent animals is proved by the fact that they are observed in the young of individuals kept under cover and on the same food the year round.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—One of the citizens of Danbury, Conn., who had just returned from the West, was telling in Merrill's grocery of a narrow escape he had from a terrible accident. He was crossing a long railroad bridge on foot, when he was surprised to see a locomotive coming around a curve, and tearing toward him at a terrific speed. The bridge was too narrow to allow of escape at either side, and he did not dare to jump into the yawning abyss below. In a flash he took in the situation, and formed his plan of action. He started on a swift run to the edge of the bridge, and, when within a few feet of it, he concentrated all his nerve and muscle into one effort, and leaped straight up in the air. The car passed close under him, and he came down on the bridge, saved from death, but seriously shaken up by the descent. There was a moment of deep silence upon the crowd, who gazed and shut up their mouths, and one of the men said: "What's the use of presence of mind when a man can lie like that?"

THE LION IS SET DOWN as something else than the "king of beasts" by Professor Samuel Houghton, in Nature. He says:

"I have proved that the strength of the lion in the fore limbs is only 69.9 per cent. of that of the tiger. I may add that five men can easily hold down a lion, while it requires nine men to do the same with a tiger. I have also seen the tigers always killed the lions in the amphitheater. The lion is, in truth, a pretentious humbug, and he will run away like a whipped cur under circumstances in which the tiger will boldly attack and kill."

Dr. Livingston held an equally low opinion of the lion. He remarks that no lion can withstand for a moment the charge of a man on horseback, and a bull. England will have to select some other animal to symbolize her power and courage.

A QUARRELsome husband and wife in Iowa decided to separate and divide their property evenly. The land was measured off into two farms, and the house and barn were absorbed into each, and each removed a short distance.

"PAWNBROKERS," says an exchange, "will advance notes on a temporary pledge." And yet they know that the longer they keep such a pledge the richer they grow.

A rather romantic incident occurred recently in the prosaic city of Boston, which has at least the merit of novelty, in that it lacks the element of the absurd. A stranger entered a street-car and was quietly seated in a corner, when a lady with a bright-eyed little girl of three years entered and took a seat next to him. The child, who was dressed in the street lights, stood up between the two. Mr. A., noticing that the child was very playful, indulged in a little quiet familiarity, and at length remarked, as they passed round a corner, "Dear little girl, papa would be sorry." The lady's face, which had worn rather a smiling expression, changed at once; but before he recovered his senses, seeing the mistake he had made, the little girl exclaimed, "Papa is dead." The position was embarrassing, but he turned the conversation by a casual remark. The child, however, turning her blue eyes upon him, asked in the most artless manner: "You don't and little girls?"

"No," replied the gentleman; "I had a little girl once, but she and her mother are both dead. The mother of the little girl was more contented than ever, but when her eyes met those of the gentleman, there was a sympathetic expression perceptible. The lady left the car, and though no word had been exchanged, the lady and the gentleman were known to both. The favorable impression created was mutual, for a chance meeting a few days after was evaded of by the gentleman to offer an apology for what might be considered as rudeness on his part in speaking to the child, and the lady's excuses for the forwardness of the little girl fell in an acquiescent manner. In a few weeks, if report speaks the truth, result in an alliance which will unite the mother and child to a most excellent husband and good father, who holds an honorable position in a Western city."

EXPULSION OF FLIES.—We copy the following from the London Garden. Have any of our readers witnessed similar results?

The Rev. George Meares Drought, writing from Ireland to the Times, says: "Ever since the commencement of the year, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors' rooms were filled with them. I have tried myself on my escape, but never knew that reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house, while I remained for a few days longer. Among the things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolarias, which stood in my window, the windows being always open to a full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone long, and therefore my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in the same way, always a source of pleasure, and which now proves to be a source of comfort, viz., window gardening."

A WELL-GROWN evergreen tree gives off warmth and moisture continually that reach a distance of its area in height, and when tree planters advocate shelter belts surrounding a tract of orchards of fifty or more acres, within the influence of such belts can only reach a distance of the height of the trees in them, they do that which will prove of little value. To ameliorate climate, and help the growth of fruit in the orchard, all orchards should have evergreen trees planted in and among the apple trees, at a distance of not more than one hundred and fifty feet apart. Such a course will be a life insurance policy, and be productive of a more uniform crop of fruit.

THE WORD "DUN" is composed of the initials of "dun every body twice." Credit is formed of the initial letters of "call regularly every day; I'll trust."

ONE of the sweetest things in this world is a sixteen-year-old girl baby.

THE National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Bullock for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.

The Original Comstock Gold and Silver Mining Company, Room 17, Hayward's Building, 419 California street, San Francisco.

Elegant Photographs will be taken for you at reasonable rates by calling on Taylor & Co., 419 Montgomery street, San Francisco. All work guaranteed.

Muller's Peppie Specimens. Directions and price list mailed free. Orders by mail, payable to Muller & Co., 110, Broadway, New York. MULLER'S Peppie Specimens are the best in the world.

OF THE 15,000 shares reserved for working capital, the 5,000 offered for sale will be subscribed for within a few days; after which the stock will be placed on the market at an advanced price. The office of the Original Comstock Gold and Silver Mining Company is in rooms 16 and 17, Hayward's Building, F. P.

YEARS BACK. Here is an article introduced in July, 1874, and so every way adapted to the wants of the people as a family medicine, that it has necessarily been compelled to enlarge its quarters, in order to supply the rapidly increasing demand for it. This remedy is strictly speaking, a medicine, and not a fancy drug, but must be taken as any other cathartic. It is composed entirely of root, bark and herb of a clean, pure, and wholesome nature, and is a healthy action. It has every good quality of a cathartic; without any of its dangerous ones. It will advance notes on a temporary pledge, and has no equal, and has only to be tried to be appreciated. No respectful call on the part of our readers to Messrs. Williams & Co's advertisement in another column.

THE CENTENNIAL. Johnson, Clark & Co., Proprietors of the Home Sewing Machine, 564 Washington street, are awarding the credit of presenting their wares in the most prominent position in the whole Exposition. The Home Sewing Machine, Hartwell & Swamy, of this city, and the building and forming of the Home Sewing Machine, of Hartford & Boyden, which is a sufficient guarantee of the quality and excellence of the affair. Its style of construction is shown as the medieval; the material of which it is constructed is light, strong, and its size is sixteen feet square by twenty-five feet high. From the floor the floor springs a beautiful balustrade, indicating amount of space. On the broad platform surrounding the balustrade, on the broad "Home Sewing Machine" in gold letters. Running from the balustrade to the center of the square are the frieze and superstructure twelve massive columns, relieved in gold and ornaments, and dividing each side into four distinct spaces, the central ones forming entrances, the others draped and having the appearance of open windows. From the top of the frieze at the corners are four medallion finials, surmounted by colored banners. From the frieze the roof slopes toward the center on each side, meeting an elegant band of rich carved wood, from which spring down, encircling the balustrade, is occupied by an elegantly-carved figure, nearly five feet high, representing a woman in classical dress, arms and holding forth a laurel branch.

The interior of the edifice is in keeping with the exterior and is a most interesting and room. The draperies at the opening on the sides are of rich material of brown and harmonious colors. The sixteenth century style of plate-glass, giving free access to the light. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented in gold and colors, and the fact that the dome depends an elegant chandelier. The floor is covered with a carpet of rich material, and a center-table, in design corresponding with the general style of architecture, occupies a central position. The walls are upholstered in Pompeian leather. Great credit is due to the architect, Mr. J. H. Easton, for the manner in which they have so fully wrought out the elaborate designs of the architect. The total cost has been about \$50,000.

So much for the carpet, and now for the contents of each of the rooms. Fifteen years ago the gentlemen composing the firm of Johnson, Clark & Co. foresaw the importance of the position sewing machines occupied, and determined on commencing their manufacture. From that time to the present they have been busily engaged in providing for the supply of their constantly increasing sales and in making improvements and modifications as time and experience could suggest.

The Home Shuttle Sewing Machine has achieved an honorable name, and met with an unprecedented sale in every part of the world, which fact indicates the high quality of the merits must have exceeded those of its competitors. They come in two classes, the quality of a first-class machine, are simple in construction, superior in strength and beauty of parts, contain a large number of working parts, and are capable of doing a wide range of work than other machines. Every part is made adjustable, detachable, and easily repaired. In case of accident a new part can be supplied from stock which will be sure to fit in its proper place. In their manufacture only the best materials are used, the wearing parts are hardened, and the mechanism has been so constructed as to be free from producing an easy running, durable and almost noiseless running machine, capable of doing any work that any other machine is capable of doing. The machines are warranted for five years.

With such a machine to exhibit it is no wonder the proprietors have been so successful in proceeding to an unusual effort to attract the attention of the multitude of visitors. The location is a very favorable one in the Main Exhibition Hall.

The machines placed in the pavilion are some of them elegantly ornamented in novel designs, and all of them are superbly finished and fit for the honor of a queen. They are all placed in competition with the most pretensions and expensive machines, with the following advantages in their merits, and last but not least, will suffer by comparison.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

The agency for the Pacific coast for the Home and Home Shuttle Sewing Machines, with Hall Trade attached, is at 117 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The California Loan and Savings Bank, N. E. Corner Post and Market Streets, San Francisco.

The attention of all our readers is called to the advertisement in another portion of this paper. The object for which this Association is incorporated is to loan money to individuals in security to receive money on deposit, and to transact general banking business. From that time to the present they have been busily engaged in providing for the supply of their constantly increasing sales and in making improvements and modifications as time and experience could suggest.

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Bog-spavin and thorough-pin, which are in reality the same disease, differing in position only, are characterized slightly, may be considered as incurable, but like many chronic disorders, they may be very much relieved by proper methods. They are caused by an inflammatory condition of the synovial membrane of the hock joint, and are chiefly located in the vicinity of the junction of the bones of the leg, or of the capsule between the tibia and the astragalus. This inflammation may be brought on by sudden shocks, or primarily caused by strains from hard work, and the troubles are common amongst those horses which are of a lymphatic constitution, soft boned, or hereditarily subject to scrofulous or inflammatory conditions. They are also found lower down the leg, in which case they are the result of inflammation of the sheath of the tendons. They do not always cause lameness, except when the horse is first brought from the stable, and after a short time the stiffness may pass away. At other times there is great tenderness in the parts, and the animal is decidedly lame. The best treatment is by cold applications and pressure upon the part. Blistering, which is sometimes resorted to, generally increases the trouble, and may cause a permanent thickening of the tissues, and a stiff joint. Pressure is best applied by a sort of strap, or strap, padded with a single layer of cotton batting, or wind-gall, or double pads in case of thorough-pin, which is simply a spavin or wind-gall, so placed that the liquid which is gathered in the sheath of the joint, and made to appear on the opposite side of the leg. In this case it is obviously necessary to apply the pressure upon both sides of the leg, and a common broad leather strap, lined with flannel, or chamois leather, to prevent chafing, is used; pads of soft leather, and at the exact spots where the pressure is to bear, discs of several thicknesses of soft leather or rubber, are affixed. The pads must necessarily be made to fit each individual horse, and depend upon their properly fitting the limb. The pads should be worn continually until the swelling disappears, and meanwhile, at least twice daily, the pads should be bathed for some time with cold water, and clothes wetted with cold water, with which a small quantity of other has been mixed, should be bound around the parts, and the pads buckled over them so as to exert a considerable pressure. Absolute rest is necessary while the animal is under this treatment.—American Agriculturist.

HOW PARIS IS SUPPLIED WITH WATER.—Paris has just completed the gigantic works destined to supply its inhabitants with fresh water for drinking. Some idea of their magnitude (they were begun in 1869) may be formed from the fact that the water is transported by the water before its arrival in Paris is about 150 miles. Along the whole of the route it was necessary to so conduct the water that it should not anywhere be exposed to the air, and the gigantic aqueduct is thus very different in its appearance, or rather in its concealment, from the vast stone channels which brought the supply into ancient Rome. During the construction of the works were interrupted, and it was not until a short time ago that the immense pipes began to pour their contents into the new reservoir on the heights of Montmartre. They are now working regularly, and discharge each day a volume of some 75,000 cubic yards of water, or about ten millions of gallons. The huge reservoir is a circular ground covered with a shield of turfed earth, and nothing is to be seen externally of the mysterious depths beneath, which already furnish the fashionable quarters, and will supply all the needs of the capital with unimpurely pure water.

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.—According to the estimate made by Dr. Kudal, of Vienna, the quantity of paper of all kinds produced in the whole world amounts to 1,800,000,000 pounds. Half of this quantity is employed for printing purposes, a sixth for writing purposes, and the remaining parts for divers uses. For government purposes, 200,000,000 pounds are used; for instruction, 180,000,000; for commerce, 240,000,000; for industrial manufactures, 180,000,000; for private correspondence, 100,000,000; and for printing, 900,000,000. For the production of these 1,800,000,000 pounds of paper there are nearly 4,000 manufactories, employing 90,000 men and 180,000 women in addition, 100,000 persons are engaged in collecting rags. The individual consumption of paper is, in Russia, an annual average of one pound to each person, one and a half in Spain, in Mexico, three and a half in Italy and Austria, seven and a half in France, eight in Germany, ten and a quarter in North America, eleven and one-half in England.

The growing superfluity of brigadiers in the army recalls what O'Connell said to a British officer when he was being cross-examined: "Well, soldier," said the Irish barrister, "I am a soldier; I am an officer," was the indignant interjection of the irate Briton. "Well," said O'Connell; "well, officer who is no soldier."

A voice comes from Washington Territory, saying, "Send us wives." And a thousand unhappy Benedicts respond, "Take out!"

It has been absolutely asserted that in many cases tea is not tea, but something furnished up to look and taste like the price charged for it being little better than picking the pocket. To make sure, as you imagine, against imposture, you go to the length of buying a chest. There it stands, a very honest-looking chest, and you are almost certain that it has not been tampered with. Quite true. The chest is just as it came from China. But there are wheels within wheels. This honest-looking chest is a sham. It was packed with rubbish in China; for the Chinese are as dexterous in cheating and the art of turning the penny as anybody on the face of the earth. To their adulterated compounds they candidly give the name of Lie tea. We learn on good authority that this article, which is in all respects like an aqueous composition of the dust of tea leaves, foreign leaves, sand, quartz, and magnetic oxide of iron, all skillfully united by a solution of starch into little masses of various forms and sizes of different colors, and of various tea. Here we are called on to use the new verb "to face." To make rubbish look like tea of some particular kind, it is faced, or disguised in some kind of appropriate coloring matter. These, for example, which are made to imitate Caper at Shulan are coated with plumbago or black-lead; and if gunpowder, with Prussian blue, tumeric, chinensis, and other white mineral powders! So clever are the Chinese in manufacturing this lie tea, that it requires skill and practice to detect it. These iniquitous adulterations are clearly seen, when taken together, found in low-priced and much broken tea, or in the lower qualities of black and green gunpowder. What was thought to be adulteration by iron filings, is an aqueous composition of the dust of iron derived from the soil, which finds its way into the tea from the dust on the leaves. The amusing reason the Chinese give for dyeing their tea is: "That as foreigners seem to prefer having a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum with their tea, to make it look uniform and pretty—these being the articles used for that purpose—and as we have no objection to supply them, especially as such teas always fetch a higher price!" They, however, take good care never to dye or face any tea they drink themselves.—Chambers's Journal.

A NEW AND INGENUOUS INVENTION.—The curious "meteorological chart" which for some time past has appeared each day in the London Times, says the corresponding writer of the World in a letter of recent date, shows at a glance what the weather has been for the last twenty-four hours throughout England, Ireland and the north of France, with the contour of the wind, the temperature, and the state of the sea. The chart looks like an engraving on wood, but it is the result—and only one of the results—of very ingenious contrivance by Mr. Shanks, the well-known firm of Shanks, Reville & Co., Red Lion Square, Mr. Shanks has invented and perfected a most ingenious machine by which a chart of the weather, or anything drawn or written may be transferred, in reduced size and very quickly, upon a plaster cast, from which still more quickly a metal cast ready for printing can be taken.

The Meteorological Office sends to Mr. Shanks each day at a certain hour a chart showing the condition of the weather during the last twenty-four hours. This chart is upon a sheet of paper about eighteen inches long and twelve wide. It is placed on the table of Mr. Shanks' machine, and a smooth cast of plaster of Paris, the width of a newspaper column and about five inches long, is placed beneath a rapidly revolving drill, which is connected with a pencil suspended over the chart. The operator adjusts this pencil to move over the lines and words on the chart, and the drill makes the same movements, but on a reduced scale, upon the plaster of Paris cast. In a few moments the reproduction is effected with perfect accuracy, every line, word and figure being cut in the plaster. Then from this a metal casting, type-high, is taken and sent off to the Times and to the other numerous offices which print the chart.

POCKET-MONEY FOR CHILDREN.—There is no error more fatal than imagining that pinching a youth in his pocket-money will teach him frugality. On the contrary, it will occasion his running into extravagance with so much more eagerness when he comes to have money in his own hands; as pinching him in his diet will make his appetite only the more rapacious. If you put a quantity of your child's money more than is suitable to his age and discretion, you must expect to find that he has thrown it away upon what is not only idle but hurtful. A certain small amount of pocket-money is necessary for a young child above six years of age ought to have. When he comes to be capable of keeping an account, he ought to be obliged to do it; he will then acquire the habit of regularity, attention and prudence that will be of service to him through his whole life. On the contrary, to give a young person money to spend at will without accounting any account of it, is leading, or rather forcing, him upon extravagance and folly.

TO ENCOURAGE TREE-PLANTING in the several counties of Iowa, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway offers a pass to Chicago and back for the farmer and his wife in each county who, during the year, plant and keep living the greatest number of trees.

Dracon Grimes called the other day upon Mrs. Butterwick to ask for a subscription to the Temperance Society. The following conversation took place: "Your husband is a Presbyterian, I believe, Mrs. Butterwick?" said the deacon. "He is," replied Mrs. B. "He belongs to pretty near everything else on earth except that church. That's what I say to him, that while he's joining so much he had better join something decent, and when Mood Jones says he has no time. He belongs to about forty secret societies of various kinds. He's the awfulest man for such things you ever saw, and all the time running after the Free Masons, Tuesday he associates with the Odd Fellows, Wednesday is his Red Man night, Thursday is his Temperance Lodge, Friday he goes to the Knights of Pythias, and all the day Sunday he is visiting the sick and the widows and orphans of dead members. If there were sixty days in a week, I don't wonder he would have some lodge to attend to every night." "Mr. Grimes, that man actually knows ninety-three grips and over two hundred passwords. And he's awfully serious about them. The other day I saw him swinging his arms about kind or curious at breakfast, and presently he stops and says: 'Thunder, I forgot what the Masons say!' and he starts. It was a grand halting sign. Swear you'll never reveal it. And you know he'll wake up nights and ask me if I heard him talking in his sleep, and if you hear he'll look scared to death and get out his pistol and say he'll blow my brains out if I ever repeat one of those passwords. And he is all the time practicing grips on me, but he won't tell me any one of them, or even though he knows I am just dying with curiosity. He says he knows more secrets than any other man in the whole State, and he says if he was to go out on the seas with the King and the Patriotic Sons, and the rest of them, would put him in a vault and seal him up alive, or tear him to pieces with red hot pinners." "That's a capital case," said the deacon, giving the grand halting sign to the sloopman yesterday, and the sloopman asked Bridget if Mr. Butterwick had the St. Vitus' bad; and I know when he tried one of those grips on me, and he came to tune the piano, the man said if he squeezed his hand that hard again he'd give Mr. Butterwick a bloody nose.

"And as for professions. Well, it seems to me that when Mr. Butterwick ain't at lodge he's marching in a procession. Always some funeral or celebration or something, and he turns out and goes skipping around in the streets, dressed in a cocked hat and sword, and looking fierce enough to frighten anybody out of their wits. And he told me that sometimes he goes to these grand halting signs, and he says a Mason or Odd Fellows grip, and tell me he was so surprised if he is kidnapped and made away with before morning. And he'll say that the children are crying, and his little arrangements, so's everything'll be straight when he's gone, and then the children and me'll cry, and he look solemn, and go to bed to rest before he goes. But when ever came of it, they never touched him." "You ought to just see the letters that come here directed to him. 'E. Butterwick, and then a whole alphabet of letters signed after his name. He's a Right Worshipful Grand Master, and a Sir Knight, and an Eminent Past Grand Sachem, and a Noble Grand, and a Grand Chancellor, and a Grand Knight, and a Right Worshipful Grand Master, and a lot more such things as that, enough to take your breath away; and with all he's no more stuck up than you are. Just give me a letter of his name, and I'll be real out more stuff that they say at their ceremonies than would fill a small library; and he has about sixty sheepskin aprons, and all kinds of pictures on them that he wears when he is on duty." "So he has no time to tend to church, and no money for heathens. He pays his last dollar Saturday, paying up his past dues to the Knights of Pythias, and he says if he can't settle up with the Druids by Thursday, they'll cut him off and chuck him out. I don't know what happens to a man when the Druids shut down on him, but Butterwick hints that it is not much better than sudden death. Perhaps you are a Druid? No? Well, you can see Butterwick and he'll explain it to you, and meantime those heathen'll have to shuffle along the best they can. Maybe, if you was to write to them how Butterwick is fixed they might consider it sufficient. Good morning. Remember me to Mrs. Grimes."

Then the heathen withdrew and went around to visit a less mysterious family.—Exchange.

The original Masonic apron worn by General Washington, has been presented to the Genial historical department. It was given by Bushrod Washington, the General's favorite nephew and executor, to Governor Smith of North Carolina, and by him bequeathed to Dr. Clithero, who sold Dr. Clithero's small, now deposits it in the above-named department. It is of white satin, with appropriate ornaments.

MISS GERTRUDE MORSEHOUSE of Portland, Mich., is the first woman lawyer in that State who has received a commission as Notary Public. She was appointed by Governor Bagley.

"Come on," as the man said to his boot.

Shoemaking is of great antiquity. The instrument for cleaning hides, the last, and the various pieces of machinery, and his knife, were as early as the twelfth century. He was accustomed to hawk his goods, and it is conjectured that there was a separate trade for annexing the soles to the uppers, and the heels, were cork soles in their shoes, to secure the feet from water, especially in Winter, and, as high heels were not then introduced, the Roman ladies who wished to appear taller put plouts of cork under them. The streets of Rome, in the time of Domitian, were blocked up by cobblers' stalls, which he therefore caused to be removed, and his Agass shoes were cleaned by washing with a sponge; and oil, soap and grease were the substitutes for blacking. Buckles were worn in shoes in the fourteenth century. In an Irish abbey a skeleton was found with marks of buckles on the shoes. In England they became fashionable many years before the reign of Queen Mary; the laboring people wore them of copper, and the nobles of silver or copper gilt. Not long after shoes were made, and buckles revived before the revolution of 1789, and finally became extinct before the close of the eighteenth century.

FORMING CHARACTER.—Amos Lawrence, the senior member of the Longwood house of A. A. Lawrence & Co., was one of the most successful business men of Boston. He won success by high character, industry and business talent. His biography is worth reading to every young man who is about to the formation of his own character. When a clerk in a store it was the habit of all the other clerks to mix a little liquor for drink, and to enjoy a good cigar. Young Amos, though often tempted to imitate the example, resisted resolutely.

He says: "During the rest of my apprenticeship five years I never drank a drop of wine, and I mixed no cigars daily for my old master and his customers. I decided never to be a slave to tobacco in any form, though I loved the odor of it then, and even now I have a superior Havana cigar, given me not long since by a friend, but only to smell of. I have never in my life smoked a cigar, never chewed but one quid, and that before I was fifteen years of age, and I never snuffed, though the scented rappee of forty years ago had great charms for me. Now I say, to this simple fact of starting just right, and I am indebted, with God's blessing, to my labors, to my present position."

SUNFLOWERS are rich in honey and are consequently good neighbors for bees. Oil, hardly to be distinguished from olive oil by any one but an expert, may be extracted from the seeds, in the proper kind of one gallon to one bushel. One acre will produce something like fifty bushels of seeds. The seeds, too, make food very good for animals and poultry. The Portuguese and the American Indians make a kind of bread from them, and use them as a substitute for coffee. The stalks may be used as bean poles while growing. Dr. Gray has made valuable roots for sheds and the like, and burn readily on the hearth. The ashes are rich in potash. Altogether it is a very useful plant, and to crown all, it has a reputation which the scientists have never disproved, for absorbing malaria, and acting as an effectual scourge against that scourge of low lying districts, fever.

MR. CORVIN, of London, in his valuable pamphlet on hydrophobia, indorses the Reverend Dr. Priest, and says that to which it is a vulgar error that patients in hydrophobia are mad. They are not mad; there is no such thing as madness connected with the disease. The Duke of Beaufort, who, while Governor General of Canada, was bitten by a rabid fox, and suffered from the most violent paroxysms, which ended in death, had sufficient fortitude and self-control in the intervals to give all necessary directions for the conduct of public business and the settlement of his own private affairs.

A GREAT many farmers actually lose from one to ten cents per pound on their wool simply because the fleeces are not put up in a neat and marketable manner. Dealers cannot be deceived. The proper way to do up wool is to lay the fleece on the table, turn in the head and tail, and turn in the flanks and roll it up, commencing at the tail end, tying it with two strings to keep the roll in place, and then with one string across the ends. This is sufficient. A fleece thus tied is light, easily handled and examined, and can be felt all through. It does not require a thorough examination to determine whether there is anything in it that is not wool.

CRAMP AND CHOLERA.—The indications of cramp in the limbs are stiffness and rigidity of the limbs or neck; and of cholera, profuse diarrhea with discharge from the eyes. When subject to these diseases few may be destroyed at once, as it is more trouble to attempt cure than the fowls are worth; the causes, which are cold, damp or unwholesome food, should be removed as the best preventive.

A GREAT many people pray "Thy will be done," who would be vastly surprised and entirely unprepared if their prayer should be answered.

"Your ingratitude is pitiful," said a charming Brooklyn widow to a young fellow who asked her if women were night-caps.

In a certain farm house, twenty years ago, a great blank book was kept, and labeled Home Journal. Every night somebody made an entry in it. Father set down the sale of the calves, or mother the cutting of the baby's eye tooth; or, perhaps, Jenny wrote a full account of the sleeping party last night; or Bob the proceedings of the Phi Beta Club; or Tom scrawled, "Tried my new gun. Fine. Shot into the fence and Johnson's old cat."

On toward the middle of the book there was an entry of Jenny's marriage, and one of the younger girls had added a description of the bridemaid's dresses, and long afterward there was written, "This day father died," in Job's rambling hand. There was a blank of many months after that.

But nothing could have served better to bind the family of headstrong boys and girls together than the keeping of this book. They came back to the old homestead now, men and women with grizzled hair, to see their mother who is still living, and turn over the pages reverently with many a heavy laugh, or the tears coming into their eyes. It is their childhood come back again in visible shape.

There are many other practical ways in which home ties can be strengthened, and made more enduring for children, and surely this is as necessary and important a matter in the management of a household as the keeping of the library or chambers in good taste, and the accumulation of a bric-a-brac. One most direct way is the keeping of anniversaries; not Christmas, Easter, nor the year of the family, but the days which belong to the home alone. The children's birthdays, their mother's wedding day, the day when they all came into the world, and the day when the household was cheerful, happy little events which some cheerful and happy little ceremony will make a life-long pleasure. The Germans keep all their strong domestic attachments by such means as these. It seems natural and right to their children that all the house should be turned topsy-turvy with joy at Vater or Mutter's Geburtstag; while to the American boy or girl, the matter of indifference when his father and mother were born. We know a house in which it is the habit to give to each servant a trifling gift on the anniversary of their coming into the family; and this might be expected, these anniversaries return for many years. Much of the same softening, humanizing effect may be produced by remembering and honoring the innocent whims and peculiarities of children. Among hard-working people it is the custom too often to bring up a whole family through platoon, and to marshal them through childhood by the same general and inflexible rules. They must eat the same dishes, wear the same clothes, work, play, talk, according to the prescribed notions of father or mother. It is to be inexorable; but when taste, character and stomach only is involved, humor the boy. Be to Tom's insult, make him blind as to the will the picture he likes, while the others choose pie. They will be surer of your affection than if you sentimentalized about a mother's love for an hour. Furthermore, do not grow hit yourself too soon. By chess-boards, dominoes and bagatelle; learn to play games with the boys and girls; encourage them to ask their friends to dinner and tea, and take care that your dress and table be pretty and attractive, that the children may be ashamed of neither.

"Why should I stay at home in the evening?" said he the other day. "For other sins and darns stockings, or reads Jay's Devotions; father dozes, and Maggie writes to her lover. I'll go where I can have fun." Meanwhile father and mother were broken-hearted, because Joe was "going to ruin," which was undoubtedly the fact.—Scribner's Monthly.

NOT A BAD RULE.—The subject of giving was up in a church in the vicinity of Boston, lately, and elicited a new rule, which we presume, has been adopted to any wide extent. A gentleman, well known for his benefactions, was asked what part of his income he was in the habit of contributing to the Lord's treasury. "I do not know," he said. "I do very much as the woman said who was famous for the excellence of her rhubarb pies. She put in as much sugar as her conscience would allow, and then shut her eyes and gave in a handful more. I give all my conscience approves, and then add a handful without counting it."

PROF. C. V. REILLY, the State Entomologist of Missouri, in the course of a recent lecture in St. Louis, on "Insects," said that the annual loss to farmers, caused by insects averaged \$100,000,000 a year; that the chinch bug alone, during 1875, caused a loss of \$30,000,000 in Western States, of which \$19,000,000 were lost in losses by locusts (grasshoppers), during the last three years, at \$50,000,000.

A TOWANDA, Pa., sign reads thus: "John Smith—teacher of civilities and other dances—grammat—sent in the nearest manner—fresh salt herrin on draff—like-wise Godfrey cordial—rutes, and other garden truck—N. B. A bowl on Friday nine—prayer meeting—chuey also same signing by the quire."

Now subscribe for the newspaper. An eminent physician says: "On the cheapness and most efficient chest protectors, when unexpectedly exposed to cold, raw winds, is a folded newspaper inside the vest."





