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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

AVARICE LEADS TO CORRUPTION.

In our issue of the 14th inst., we made a brief statement concerning a trial before Justice Learned of some young men from Port Discovery upon the complaint of one Pruss, making three distinct charges against them, viz., of arson, riot and unlawful trespass. We spoke of the prosecution as partaking more of the character of malice than of a desire to subserve the ends of justice. This may have been understood by the public as referring to the complainant, or his attorney; most persons, however, would suppose it to mean the former. D. W. Smith, Esq., occupying the unenviable position of attorney for the prosecution, after trying on the cap and concluding that it fitted him much better than it would his client, is determined to wear it altogether. Acting upon originally conceived premises, he published a letter claiming that our statement was entirely one-sided, unfair, etc., that we were trying to right a wrong by wronging some one else; and with the air of one whose ideas never rise higher than an association with bribery, asks if we were not paid for our services. As he seems to earnestly desire ventilation of this matter, we have taken pains to institute a brief investigation, preparatory to letting in a little light on the affair, particularly the actions of Mr. Smith in regard to it.

First, we must notice Smith's determination to revenge himself upon Mr. Wood, of Port Discovery, and to gratify a previous spite at that gentleman. Becoming enraged at our failure to mention Mr. Wood's name in connection with the affair, he did so himself, and proclaimed his own malice by spitefully calling attention to our course, after Mr. Wood had undergone a trial and been adjudged entirely innocent. Mr. Smith's last resort, in the published letter, was doubtless based upon the supposition that it would at least be degrading to a man in Mr. Wood's position to get his name even in print in connection with a felonious crime, though he was not guilty of it. The fact of being arrested upon a charge of arson was humiliating enough to him to gratify an ordinarily malicious spirit, without hawking it around through the country and prating about the "evidence produced," thus trying to get up the impression that his innocence rested upon doubtful proof.

Any person who will examine the criminal code of 1873, for our Territory, and then look into the facts in connection with this case can hardly fail of arriving at the conclusion that the real criminal, in the eyes of the law stood at the bar as attorney. Sec. 100, p. 204, of said code, defines an attempt to excite quarrels or lawsuits among the citizens of this Territory, as being a crime. Sec. 98, p. 203 also defines a malicious attempt, without probable cause, to cause an indictment to be found or other prosecution for any crime or misdemeanor, to be commenced against any person, such person being innocent, to be a punishable crime. Sec. 88, p. 201 plainly says that any person who shall obstruct the execution of any legal process is a criminal. Sec. 123, p. 208, reads as follows:

If any person having knowledge of the commission of any crime, shall take any money, gratuity, reward, or any engagement therefor, upon an agreement or understanding express or implied to compound or conceal such crime, or not to prosecute therefor, he shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail any length of time not exceeding one year, or be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Now let us see how Mr. Smith's ac-

tions comport with the vindication and majesty of the law. The complaint was made out by Pruss, against Mr. Wood and others, charging them with arson, riot and trespass, on the 3rd of December. A few days thereafter, Smith wrote Mr. Wood, setting forth the crimes charged, saying he thought he could convict on one or all of them, but that he would stay further proceedings in consideration of the sum of \$200, and that the issuing of a warrant would be deferred to await an answer. We read the letter signed by Mr. Smith, in his own handwriting, and consequently speak from direct knowledge. Here was an open unblushing offer to compound or conceal crime; (supposing the defendants to be guilty) and, if brought before the District Court, can hardly fail to deprive the attorney of his right to practice at the bar. At any rate it is conduct unbecoming his profession, and shows him to be an adventurer whose thirst for gain gets the better of his sense of propriety. Being an attorney, he could hardly plead ignorance of the statutes.

The showing herein is made in obedience to Mr. Smith's own defiant call for a more extensive account of the suit, and not from any desire to persecute him. It might easily be made more lengthy by showing other points, among which is the fact that the prosecuting attorney for this district is the proper person to attend to such business, therefore Mr. Smith was acting in the wrong capacity by conducting the suit. We were surprised to read his published letter supposing he would only have been too glad to let the matter drop without further notice.

WHEEL-BARROWS.—When a person is hurrying along a sidewalk on a dark night and meets a wheel-barrow too suddenly to be graceful about it, the first impulse is to conceal the fact from the world. Besides encouraging deceit in this way, wheel-barrows are viciously prone to reaching out after people's shins. Mark Twain says the most uncertain thing about a wheel-barrow is in knowing, after you start to fall over one, when you are going to get through. It will back a fellow's shins, pound his knees against any stones that may be lying handy, jam his elbow through a crack in the fence (if there is one around) bruise the joints in his back-bone out level, to say nothing about removing surplus hide from his nose, and then set itself up meekly to wait for the next passer by. Even ladies are often victimized. Only a few evenings ago three of our fair sex had an encounter, but we think they "got away" with the wheel-barrow, as one jumped aboard and the other two gave her a ride up street. Wheel barrows are perhaps persecuted most on account of being left so frequently near the corners of streets, as in this way about nine out of ten men who may be traveling that way, instead of passing peaceably by, cannot forbear stopping to wrestle a while with them. Experience, however, doubtless toughens them because it has been demonstrated that an old wheel-barrow will take care of itself almost anywhere. Our only object in penning this brief appeal in behalf of wheel-barrows is to warn the people of Port Townsend that for the sake of humanity, and to discourage the use of profane language, they ought to have secure corrals, duly labelled "dangerous," in which to keep their wheel-barrows when said articles are not in active service.

The "Colonist" announces the type and a Hoe cylinder press, used in its publication, for sale cheap for cash, if applied for before the first of March. Cause—prospective enlargement. We wish the paper abundant success, as it is a valued exchange.

Lawyer Hall intends migrating to California, and lawyer Hanford is to take his place, on the 1st of January, in the partnership he has hitherto enjoyed with lawyer Larrabee.—Tribune.

If Alaska is annexed to Washington Territory, the latter will have an area of 640,000 square miles.

This bracing, frosty weather is splendid.

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adapted to the accommodation of all
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PLACE to Board, and especially Families
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in all its departments, and is now prepared to
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patrons. Being slightly situated it is easy of
access by the traveling public. Its table will
always be supplied with the best the market
affords. Rooms for families, with board by
the day or week.

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

STERMING'S SALOON
Superior Qualities of
Foreign & Domestic Cigars
Constantly on hand.
Friend's and Patrons are welcome.
Port Townsend, Feb. 7, 1874.

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CENTRAL HOTEL,
Situated at head of Union Wharf,
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This House is new and newly furnished, and
possesses all the appointments of a
First-Class Hotel.
Its Bar is supplied with the best of Wines,
Liquors and Cigars. There is a first-class Bill
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Nothing will be left undone to make this
Hotel second to none in the Territory.
DODD & PUGH.

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All Genuine SINGER Machines are sold through authorized Agents
at a less price than any other good machines can be sold for, and al-
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W. G. JAMIESON, Agent Seattle, " "
CHAS. R. TALCOTT, Agent Olympia " 20

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Nice Fresh Candies
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—Chicago Tribune.

"Look to Your Nose."

This is a very common expression, but there is no more in it than at first meets the eye. Noseology is a neglected science. Phrenology has had its day and generation. The science of the cranium is now as a tale that was told, although its votaries thirty years ago were quite as numerous and enthusiastically indiscriminate as the frequenters of skating-rinks and spelling-bees were a couple of years ago. Phrenology, or the theory thereof, has many salient points about it, but it lacks the determinate quality. There are so many bumps upon the head—they are defined to a hair's breadth, according to the stucco casts that invaded nearly every house a quarter of a century ago—that really one might be self-conceited or firm, venerative or pugilistic, accordingly as a slight accident might have befallen the subject immediately before the time that it happened to come under the hands of the manipulator. Noseology is by no means so empirical. It goes directly to the point. There is at least simplification in this neglected rough-and-ready method of discerning character, and certainly quite as much accuracy as any of our clever craniologists ever exhibited. Dr. Watts wrote, "the mind's the standard of the man;" noseologists have a different idea. Their great apostle, Mr. Sloane, thought that the nose is the true needle to point to the loadstone of the heart and mind alike. It is the most prominent outcome of the inner nature. It attaches to itself all the superiority of the human cosmogony. The varieties of noses are legion; the shades of differences are multifarious even in noses, with a like general outline.

The contour of the face affects noses greatly, and a like pattern of nose on a fair man presents a difference of appearance upon a dark, and on fair or dark alike the weather, worry, or sickness makes a wonderful alteration.

The pug-nose, pur et simple, it will readily be admitted by all—except, perhaps, its possessor—is by no means an attractive feature in the face, especially if the upward curve starts about a third of the distance from which the organ is eliminated from the forehead. There are pug-noses, especially in Irishmen, if not too much elevated skyward, which are not without humor if they happen to be set off with twinkling blue or light gray eyes; but if the "diamonds" at each side are not expressive, the pug-nose is almost next to repulsive. The owner of the common pug is seldom a brilliant individual; but if he happens to possess talents, it may always be accepted as an axiom that he is overbearing.

The common Roman nose is held in little repute by those who are attempting to revive this unhappily neglected science of noseology. From the bridge it is rounded off to the tip. If not strongly marked after the fashion of the late Iron Duke, the mind is not of the highest order; it barely rises above the mediocrity (the man owner of the nose, it should be understood), and bedizens itself on breast and fingers with gaudy jewels. The uncommon Roman nose is altogether of a different caliber. There is something about it which must assert itself, if culture has been added to the proboscis. It is a kind of nose which overcomes all opposition, which has enabled men to conquer mortal achievements, "to mould the world to their will." Notably, to use Sloane's own words, in our own century, Napoleon and Wellington were in the possession of such noses. Napoleon knew the secrets of noseology; he knew what advantages there were in a good Roman nose. He selected his generals and put them into places of trust and confidence by length and height of their noses. The Duke of Wellington, one of the most illustrious of warriors in times ancient or modern, had a strikingly remarkable Roman nose. By this nose he conquered Napoleon, and in that nose saved Britain from becoming a province of France.

The Grecian nose, straighter than the Roman, lacks the fiery energy. It is more characteristic of amiability and refinement. It indicates passion, too; but its real passion means not the sword nor the spear, but the lute of Apollo and the brush of Apelles. Byron fought and died for that nose.

But it is a comfort to think that there

is a nose not so bad as the pug, nor so valiant as the Roman, nor quite so refined as the Grecian, but possessing in a mixed degree the best qualities of all, guided by a wise discretion. This in noseology is called the Composite nose, and it is the sort that is generally met with in the streets. "It should run in a direct angle," we are told, from the forehead, should be straight, regular, and of a good size. "Facts prove, and circumstances confirm that this order is suited for attaining eminence in any of the arts and sciences, in the Senate or the bar, in commerce or in agriculture."

It needs no ghost from the grave to tell that that hooked nose behind which is set the keen eye belongs to the race of the Father of the Faithful—that race which endured much contumely and cruel persecution through long centuries. Sloane has a wonderful appreciation of this nose. He is more eloquent about it than any of the others, taking it from a pecuniary standpoint. He asks, "Where are the Pharaohs?" and then says: "That nose which tolled and strained under the whip of the task-master still exists in all its hooked rotundity, as large and as well defined as ever, while the nasal organ of the oppressor has vanished, and nowhere exists save in the remains of its sculpture."—Harper's Weekly.

An Incident of the Late War.

A correspondent of the Toledo Blade, writing from Brookfield, Mo., relates the following incident, which will be of interest to many of our readers. He says: From an incoming engine a long-ago familiar voice bailed me, and the engineer soon had me by the hand. Notwithstanding his smoked and oiled condition, I at once recognized Lieut. J. S. Fuller, who, when last I met him, was chief of Gen. Thomas' Independent Scouts in the Army of the Cumberland. We spent the evening together, and lived over again some of the exciting events of the times of the rebellion. Mentioning to him the recent election of General J. B. Steedman to the Senate, he expressed his delight, and remarked that "once upon a time" the coming of General Steedman was the happiest event of his life. Col. Sibolt, of the 2nd Missouri Infantry, was conducting 200 of his regiment north, and while encamped at Dalton, Ga., for the night, Sept. 13th, 1864, they were surrounded by Wheeler with 700 cavalry. Lieut. Fuller, not knowing how many troops were with Sibolt, disguised himself and 25 of his scouts, and they made through the investing lines and joined Sibolt. A flag of truce had just come in demanding immediate surrender, and the Colonel had answered, "Go back, tell General Wheeler I am here to hold the place, not to surrender it." Lieut. Fuller sent one of his men, Private Stacy, of the 92nd Illinois, through the lines of the besiegers, and away to General Steedman, at Chattanooga, for aid. In the meantime, 225 shovels and axes were busy barricading and intrenching an old brick house, around which the brave men intended to make their defense. All night their little fortress was assailed first by one regiment and then by another of Wheeler's Veterans, but at each attack the defenders waited until the enemy were at quarter range, and then the rifles of the 200 infantry, and the repeating guns of the 25 scouts made such havoc among them that the rebels were compelled to retire. Fortunately the position had been so well chosen that it could not be closely approached except on one side, and there but by one regiment at a time. At daylight Wheeler commenced bringing up and placing his artillery with which to demolish the rude fortress, brick house, defenders and all, and at 9 o'clock, all being ready, the ball opened. "Not five minutes later," said Lieut. Fuller, and as he said it to me he looked no longer the engineer, but was again the brave, daring, scouting chieftain, "shells began falling among the rebels, and boom, boom, sounded in their rear, and almost at the same instant General Steedman, leading 1,300 colored infantry, came among them on a charge so furious and determined, that hundreds of the enemy were slaughtered, while the living took to immediate flight. Yes," said the scout, as the fire faded out of his eyes and the scout was again the quiet engineer, "I was glad to see General Steedman, and I am glad the brave, whole-souled old soldier is now a Senator-elect."

Lieut. Fuller's parents reside in Wood county, Ohio, and his many friends there will be pleased to learn that he is one of the most efficient and highly prized men in the employ of the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R. Company.

NOT DISAPPOINTED.—A mite of a boy, poorly dressed and barefooted, was wandering around the Central yesterday, in a chilly, hungry way. A pompous citizen, well dressed and carrying a big cane, caught sight of the boy and loudly called out:

"Here, you—come here!" The boy approached, and the citizen demanded: "Where are your shoes, sir?" "Hain't got none." "Aren't your feet cold?" "Yes, sir." "Don't you want some shoes?" "Yes, sir." "If I gave you a nickel what would you do with it?" "What was left after getting my shoes out of it I'd invest in wind," demurely replied the boy.

He didn't get any to invest, but he was not disappointed. He never knew one of that style of men to give anything unless a reporter was on hand to make a note of it.—Detroit Free Press.

THERE were six suicides in New York on one day, recently.

Extravagance.

It is not often that we find in the daily press words more timely and more true than the following from the New York Daily Times:

Such extravagance in living as that which has characterized our people during these fifteen years past is unprecedented in our social history. It would seem as if the world had been ransacked for objects of luxury. Costly dress, costly wares, costly things to decorate costly houses, and costly things to eat and drink, have been brought from afar. There are doubtless many people who, loosely speaking, can afford all this. But it was impossible that so much lavishness of outlay should not beget extravagance somewhere. It is not in human nature to withstand the temptation to keep up with one's neighbors. The profuseness of the vulgar rich was like an evil contagion. The standard of living was changed, and false ideas of life became so common that sensible and honest folks lost their moral bearings. In certain circles it was necessary to keep one's own equipage; a little lower down it was considered equally vital to social happiness to spend the summer in Europe or at a fashionable watering-place; and the necessity of keeping up appearances was shaded down in the various social degrees until it reached a point where the wife of an humble mechanic was above "doing her own work," and the mechanic found the plain fare of other times too coarse for his dainty palate. Here and there are notable examples of prudence and frugality, but the general tendency of the times has been toward extravagance. Young men are brought up in elegant idleness, as "if born with a silver spoon in their mouth," and manual labor is looked upon as something to be shunned and abhorred.

It is easy to see where all this delusion has led us. Esthetic homes, artistic furniture, rare books, fine works of art, and much social glitter, cost money. And when the fool, who makes these his life has once created about him a false atmosphere of refinement, he is lost. He must have more valuable pictures, more showy equipages, because his neighbors constantly incite him to emulation. In 1873 began a period of shrinkage in values which has pinched even rich people. Those whose bubbles were most inflated suffered first. The picture galleries, yachts, libraries, and fine equipages that have come under the auctioneer's hammer these five years past have told where the pressure has been felt. But many men, though they have held none of these costly properties, have been weakly ashamed to retrench their expenses and sacrifice their glitter. They have "walked in a vain show." They have kept up appearances. Some no doubt have stinted themselves within doors that they might shine to their neighbors. And some, rather than give up an expensive house or hotel, have wrongfully borrowed from trust funds, from the deposits of customers, or from the till of their employers. In all the recent developments of man's weakness, none are so deplorable as those which show that he is too weak to be honest, but bold enough to steal from the widow, the orphan, the trusting friend and neighbor. The commonest vice of the time is extravagant living. Keeping up appearances on borrowed or stolen capital, maintaining a style of life which is beyond one's means, trusting to the morrow to redeem the deficiencies of to-day—these are the things which undermine society and shake our confidence in each other.

A PERFECT WOMAN.—A wife-seeking, methodical youth, who has occasionally escorted a young lady home on Sunday evenings, and gone in for supper, after performing both services last Sunday night, suddenly said to her—"Do you talk in your sleep?" "Why—no," she answered, in surprise. "Do you walk in your sleep?" he next inquired. "No, sir." He moved his chair an inch closer, and with increased interest asked—"Do you snore?" "No," she hastily replied, looking uneasily at him. At this reply his eyes fairly sparkled. His lips eagerly parted, and as he gave his chair another hitch, he briskly inquired—"Do you throw the combings of your hair in the basin?" "What?" she asked with a blank face. He repeated the question, although with increased nervousness. "No, I don't," she answered, in some haste. Again his chair went forward, while his agitation grew so great that he could scarcely maintain his place upon it as he asked—"Do you clean the comb when you have done?" "Of course I do," she said, staring at him with all her might. In an instant he was on his knees before her, with his hands outstretched. "I love you," he passionately cried. "I give my whole heart up to you. Love me and I will be your slave. Love me as I love you, and I will do everything on earth for you. Oh, will you take me to be your lover, your husband, your protector, your everything?" It was a critical moment for a young woman of her years, but she was equal to the emergency, as a woman generally is, and accepted him.—Once-a-Week.

THE world belongs to the energetical. It is a faggot of laws, and a true analysis of these laws, showing how immortal and how self-protecting they are, would be a wholesome lesson for every time and for this time. That band, that ties them together in unity, is universal good, saturating all with one being and aim, so that each translates the other, is only the same spirit applied to new departments. Things are saturated with the moral law. Violets and grass preach it; rain and snow, wind and tides, every change, every cause in nature is nothing but a disguised missionary.—R. W. Emerson.

The Narragansett Turkey.

The popular bird known as the Narragansett turkey originated on the shores of the bay of that name some years ago, and is very largely raised in Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut. It is a large variety, with lighter or darker shades, according to the fancy of the breeder. The most striking and uniform feature about the markings of the feathers is a white patch upon the wing bow. Not much pains has been taken to breed them to a feather, as the chief thing looked after is size. There is probably no other section, in this country at least, where turkey raising receives so much attention among farmers, and where the average weight of flocks runs so high as in the above named localities. The soil and climate are admirable, no disease prevails, and the turkey crop is about as sure as anything grown upon the farm. This breed is the result of careful attention to the selection of parent birds, and good breeding, continued through many years. The earliest and best formed birds are selected for breeding every year. The practice of breeding from two and three-year-old hens is gaining in favor with the more intelligent farmers, though it is still the exception. Great importance is attached to the selection of the male bird. He must be perfectly formed, with a straight breastbone, rather coarse, stout legs, and a proud carriage. A young cockerel, weighing twenty-six to twenty-eight pounds at the beginning of the breeding season, is the model bird to lead the flock. The young hens should weigh thirteen to fifteen pounds. It is not uncommon for farmers in this region to get \$300 or \$400 for their turkeys sold at Thanksgiving and Christmas. If one is going into turkey raising, it will pay to get eggs or birds from a stock that has been bred for a score of years or more for their size. The Narragansetts are a well-tested breed, and are hard to beat.

In starting a flock, we have invariably had the best success with birds. It takes a little more capital to start the enterprise, but a year in time, and advantage of seeing the stock, and knowing what sort of birds are likely to be raised, are gained. We have now conscientious poultry breeders, who have given years to the study of their business, and when we buy their birds we reap the advantages of their long experience.—American Agriculturist.

ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN.—"One day," said Mr. Lincoln, "when I first came here, I got into a fit of musing in my room, and stood resting my elbows on the bureau. Looking into the glass, it struck me what an awfully ugly man I was. The fact grew on me, and I made up my mind that I must be the ugliest man in the world. It so maddened me that I resolved, should I ever see an uglier, I would shoot him at sight. Not long after this Andy" (naming a lawyer present) "came to town, and the first time I saw him I said to myself, 'There's the man.' I went home, took down my gun and prowled round the streets waiting for him. He soon came along. 'Halt, Andy,' said I, pointing my gun at him. 'Say your prayers, for I'm going to shoot you.'

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, what is the matter? What have I done?"

"Well, I made an oath that if I ever saw a man uglier than I am, I'd shoot him on the spot. You are uglier, sure; so make ready to die."

"Mr. Lincoln, do you really think I'm uglier than you?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Lincoln," replied Andy, deliberately, and looking me squarely in the face, "if I am any uglier, *Are away!*" —Harper's Magazine.

A JUST JUDGE.—This corporation has a model Mayor—one who enforces the law against all offenders impartially, and who sees the Roman father and who goes one better; for, while the historic parent passed judgment upon his own offspring, Mayor T. F. Linde, of Hot Springs, invokes the penalty of the law upon himself. This morning, repairing to the executive office, where a number of evil-doers were awaiting trial, he calmly opened court in the usual form, and called the first case on his docket: "T. F. Linde, for violating ordinance No. 10," and propounded the query, "Guilty or not guilty?" responding promptly in the character of the accused, "Guilty, your Honor." "The prisoner is fined \$5 and costs," said Mr. Linde, as Judge, and entered the record upon his book. Having thus disposed of his own case, he passed on to those of other offenders against the laws, to whom he meted justice in doses according to their deserts.—Hot Springs (Ark.) Cor. Chicago Times.

A WEAVER took to his employer the first cloth woven since his arrival in this country. Upon examination his employer detected two holes within half an inch of each other, and told him he must pay a fine of a quarter for each hole. "An' plaze your honor," said Sandy, "is it the number of holes or the size 'em that yez put the fine on us?" "By the number of holes, to be sure, sir." "A big hole and a little hole is the same price?" "Yes, a quarter for every hole, big or little." "Then give me hould of the piece," said Sandy. It was handed to him, when with his fingers he deliberately tore the two small holes into one, triumphantly exclaiming: "By the pipes o' Moses, and that'll save me twenty-five

As aged woman, named Mrs. Candace Rice, who was over ninety years old, living in Westfield, Mass., labored under the hallucination that all food which was offered her was poisoned, and so refused to eat anything. She held out seventeen days, and then died of starvation.

Eat Slowly.

An eminent physician states that the average time occupied in taking food by the people of New England does not exceed from twelve to fifteen minutes for each meal; and in many other parts of the country even this interval between other occupations would be considered too great a waste of time. Such haste is injurious to health for many reasons. The progress of digestion begins in the mouth with the action of the teeth, and through the excitement of the salivary glands by the presence of food. Unless saliva is abundantly mingled with the latter, the first act of digestion is obstructed, and nature's plan is changed. This fluid not only lubricates but acts chemically in the mouth, if a reasonable time be given it, upon all the starch elements which make up the great bulk of what we eat. When eating in haste a great deal of air is swallowed. Air is, to a certain extent, always entangled in the saliva, and assists digestion, but when "wads" of food succeed each other very rapidly they seem to act like poisons in the tube leading from the back of the throat, and drive before and between them into the stomach such amounts of air as to distend that organ and impede its functions. Another effect of eating in this way is that the masses of food imperfectly mixed with saliva become impacted in the oesophagus, checking its muscular action, which is obviously intended to propel only one piece at a time. This embarrassment is overcome by taking at one gulp as much fluid as the mouth will hold, thus distending the elastic tube and washing the obstructed food into the stomach. All this is unnatural and can hardly fail to work mischief.

USES OF CRAB APPLES.—There are so many ways of using them that the supply is hardly equal to the demand. They make the most delicious jelly, and they can be flavored with lemon and various extracts so as to be delightful. Then they make splendid sweet pickles, and keep nicely. They are fully as nice as plums for preserves, and for pies they are excellent. A friend of mine canned a bushel of crab apples last year, and such pies as they made during the summer makes one's mouth water to think of them! They can be sliced and dried, and are good. There are plenty of ways to use them to advantage, but they do make the very best jelly of any fruit that I am acquainted with. It requires granulated sugar, pound for pound, as the old saying is, for preserves. Maple sugar is nice for preserves or canning, but it will not do for crab apple jelly. I think there is no fruit nicer to use in a family, they can be turned to account in so many ways that are palatable and nutritious.—Country Gentleman.

TO MAKE MANGOES.—Take large bell peppers, cut off the tops and take out the seeds. Have ready a quantity of finely cut cabbage, scraped horse radish, white mustard seed, and, if convenient, nasturtium seed. Stuff each pepper, putting in each two or three whole cloves and allspice. Next, put the peppers in salt water, and let them stand twenty-four hours, after which place in stone jars and cover with scalding vinegar, keeping them closely covered. Some add a little turmeric and celery seed to the stuffing.

CARROTS FOR EGGS.—It is not generally known that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for eggs in puddings. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and mashed, and passed through a coarse cloth or hair sieve strainer. The pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of the pudding, to the total omission of eggs. A pudding made up in this way is much lighter than where eggs are used, and is much more palatable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention.

TOMATO VINEGAR.—Take one bushel of ripe fruit; wash and slice, and throw them into a tub, and let it stand until a strong vinegar odor is given off. Then strain the juice off, and add one quart of heavy Orleans molasses. Put in kegs or jugs, and let it stand until the process is complete. Vinegar made in this way is equal to the best. The above has been tried.

TO DESTROY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Take one oz. fresh lime, one drachm pure potassa, one drachm sulphate potassa. Reduce to a fine powder in a wedgedwood mortar. If the hair be first washed or soaked in warm water, and a thin paste of the above applied while warm, it will so effectually destroy the hair in five or six minutes that it may be removed by washing with flannel. It is a powerful caustic, and should, therefore, be removed as soon as it begins to inflame the skin, by washing it off with vinegar. The process softens the skin, and greatly improves its appearance.

TO CLEAN SILK.—Take a quarter of a pound of soft soap, a teaspoonful of brandy and a pint of gin; mix all well together, and strain through a cloth. With a sponge or flannel spread the mixture on each side of the silk without creasing it; wash it in two or three waters, and iron on the wrong side. It will look as good as new, and the process will not injure silks, even of the most delicate colors.

BATHE weak eyes with salt and water, pretty strong, two or three times a day, and at night bind on a compress wet with clear cold water, soft. Avoid facing either sunlight or gaslight; read by "students' lamp," but never in the twilight. Study regularity in habits. If a lady, wear a blue veil when out of doors.

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great public interest will
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and everything will be
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of the value of \$10.00,
or a pistol of like value;

to any one sending
us a club of 15 sub-
scribers for one year,
at \$2.50 for each sub-
scriber, we will send a
Boys' Suit of clothes
of the value of \$10.00.
The boy having the op-
tion of selecting the
best place in which to

buy in every instance;
to any one sending us
a club of 20 for one
year, at \$2.50 for each
subscriber, we will send
a copy of Webster's
large unabridged Dic-
tionary; to any one
sending us a club of 25
subscribers for one year,

at \$2.50 for each sub-
scriber, we will send
a first-class Mex-
ican Saddle, of the value
of \$20.00; to any one
sending us a club of 30
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a solid silver
American Watch, of

the value of \$50.00; to
any one sending us a
club of 40 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Florence Sewing Ma-
chine; to any one send-
ing us a club of 50
subscribers for one year,

at \$2.50 for each sub-
scriber, we will send
a Winchester Rifle,
of the value of \$40.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 50 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$100.00 in gold;
to any one sending us a

club of 75 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Singer Sewing Ma-
chine, of the value of \$50.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 100 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$200.00 in gold;
to any one sending us a

club of 125 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Singer Sewing Ma-
chine, of the value of \$50.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 150 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$300.00 in gold;
to any one sending us a

club of 200 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Singer Sewing Ma-
chine, of the value of \$50.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 250 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$400.00 in gold;
to any one sending us a

club of 300 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Singer Sewing Ma-
chine, of the value of \$50.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 400 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$500.00 in gold;
to any one sending us a

club of 500 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Singer Sewing Ma-
chine, of the value of \$50.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 600 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$600.00 in gold;
to any one sending us a

club of 700 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Singer Sewing Ma-
chine, of the value of \$50.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 800 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$700.00 in gold;
to any one sending us a

club of 900 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will send a first-class
Singer Sewing Ma-
chine, of the value of \$50.00;
to any one sending us
a club of 1000 subscribers
for one year, at \$2.50
for each subscriber, we
will give \$800.00 in gold;
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etrating to the seat of pain and giving instant
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cisco, corner of Kearny—Dr. Chamberlain's and office.

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Alarm for 50 cents. Adjustable Stencil Plates, &c.
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LIVE AND LET LIVE—SPLENDID
lot of Teeth, only \$7, at the Dental rooms of
BOLTON, 120 Fourth St., San Francisco, room 1.
Filling a specialty. All work warranted.

The Science of Naval Warfare.
A correspondent writing of a recent
reconnaissance of the Turkish fleet to-
ward Sebastopol, says: "Before conclud-
ing I may say a few words respecting the
admirable manner in which the concen-
tration of the enemy's fire was managed.
They had evidently adopted the 'Siemen's'
and Halske's stadiometer, an instrument
by which the position of any vessel enter-
ing a harbor or the distance of any ob-
ject in view can be ascertained at a mo-
ment's notice. Two observers are re-
quired at the end of a base line, and they
have merely to follow the motions of the
object, if moving, or bring it in the cen-
ter of the field of their respective tele-
scopes. The observer at the one end has
his telescope affixed to a table on which
is spread a chart of the harbor mapped
off into squares, each of which is num-
bered. The pedestal of his telescope
carries a light pointer, either of glass or a
light, open, narrow frame. At the other
end of this table is a similar pointer, at-
tached to machinery worked in a small
box underneath, which is placed by cur-
rents of electricity sent from an electro-
magnetic battery at the other station. The
moving of the telescope, in fact, causes
the rotatory motion necessary for the in-
duction of the electricity, and everything
is so adjusted that the movements of this
telescope and of the pointer at the table
shall always correspond. When both the
telescopes are pointed at the same object
the pointers cross, and the scale of the
chart being in accordance with and in
proportion to the length of the base line,
the point of intersection naturally shows
the section of the harbor in which the
object is to be found. Similar maps be-
ing placed in all the forts and batteries,
it is very easy to communicate by flash-
ing signals the number of the square in
which an enemy's ship happens to be, and
thus the range at each point can be ascer-
tained, and the gun laid accordingly.
During the day when the sun is shining,
mirrors answer this purpose admirably;
and at night the flashing of a lantern will
equally well serve to telegraph the re-
quired information."

A MOYER'S PRESCIENCE.—"Here, take
the pencil," were the dying words of
Wm. A. Shorter, late editor of the Rome
Courier. Eli Shorter, his father, relates
that on the night of the death of his son
in Rome, his wife, at home in Eufala,
Alabama, awoke him asking the time of
night, saying, "Willie is dead; I feel that
Willie is dead." He looked, and found it
fifteen minutes past one by his time.
Our young friend died at ten minutes
past one by the time at Rome. Mrs.
Shorter knew of her son's illness, but,
nevertheless, it is very strange that the
impression should have been vivid enough
just at the moment of his departure to
cause her to arouse her husband in order
to catch the time of the night.—Atlanta
Constitution.

SAYING smart things does not pay. It
may gratify your spite at first, but it is
better to have friends than enemies. If
you cannot make people happy, at least
refrain from adding to their misery.
What if this woman is not your ideal of
womanly perfection, or that man your
model man? Your mission on earth is
not to remind them of the fact. Each of
us has faults of his own or her own; in
correcting them we shall find ample oc-
cupation. A "sting" or a "dig" never
did any good—never helped anyone to
be better. One who falls into the habit
of giving them soon looks ill-natured. It
is not always possible to join the Mutual
Admiration Society and be a good mem-
ber, but at least one can hold one's
tongue.

The general postmaster at Berlin, in
Germany, has received a petition from
the society for Bird Protection, asking
that he shall make arrangements to save
birds from being killed by the pneumatic
post. It seems that from the large air-
compressing steam engines chimney
pipes lead up to the roof, and through
these the required air is sucked in. The
power of the suction apparatus is so
great that both small and large birds
which happen to be flying over the tubes
when the engine is in motion are drawn
down into the chimneys and destroyed.

The Russians have a tradition that no
Czar will reach his sixtieth birthday.
The present Czar lacks but seven month,
of being sixty years old.

Nourishing Blood.
The blood imparts to the body the elements
which are essential to its existence. When
these are insufficiently supplied, its energies
begin to flag, there is a loss of flesh, the
muscles grow flaccid, the relative powers
lose vigor—every function is disturbed, every or-
gan weakened. Under these circumstances,
it is obvious that the constitution must soon
give way unless the vital fluid is enriched.
To accomplish this object, recourse should be
had without delay to that grand fertilizer of
the blood, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which
promotes assimilation of the food and is
the means of rendering the circulation rich
and active. The good effects of the great tonic
are speedily apparent in a gain of bodily vigor
and mental energy. A regular action of the
various organs also results from its use, the
good work of bodily reform goes rapidly on,
and eventually health is established upon a
sure basis.

Purchasing Agency.
Ladies who are desirous of having goods
purchased for them in San Francisco can do
so by addressing Mrs. W. H. Ashley, who
will send samples of goods for their inspec-
tion and approval. Would say that I am an
experienced dress-maker, and have the ad-
vantage of buying at wholesale, and would
give my patrons the benefit of same. Goods
purchased and sent C. O. D. Send for Cir-
cular. Any information in regard to styles
cheerfully given. Would add that I have a
first-class establishment for Dress-making,
and am prepared to execute country orders
with dispatch. Address Mrs W. H. ASHLEY,
120 Sutter street Room 51 San Francisco.

A Wilted Autocrat.
I doubt if ever a man made himself
more obnoxious to the traveling public
brought into contact with him than did
Jason Warrenton, whilom station-master
on the Maine end on the Atlantic and St.
Lawrence Railroad. This man Warrenton
had, in former times, kept a small
public house in the post-village of Pin-
hook, and when the railway was opened
through the place he managed to obtain
the position of station-master, or "depot-
master," as they are more frequently
called in New England.

Simply, Jason Warrenton was a tyrant
and a mousing sneak. He was puffed up
and arrogant. He strutted up and down
upon the platform of his station like a
hero.

In this mood Jason Warrenton was
strutting up and down the platform on
the afternoon of a bright June day, on
the lookout for the through train from
Portland to Montreal. By and by the
train came thundering up, and came to a
stop.

A few passengers got off who were des-
tined for that station, and a few, as is
usual, got off just to look around. Among
the former were a gentleman and lady—
man and wife—for whom a wagon was in
waiting. Among the latter was a portly,
middle-aged man, habited in a garb of
coarse Scotch gray stuff, and looking
every inch the comfortable English gen-
tleman.

The man first mentioned led his wife to
the wagon, and then went forward to
look to his baggage, which consisted of a
trunk and a common flour barrel. The
barrel was an old one, evidently contain-
ing various packages. The autocrat of
the depot got his eye upon it, and "smelled
a big mice."

"Aha!" he exclaimed, tipping the bar-
rel partially over, and shaking it.
"What ye got here?"
"That is a part of my baggage, sir," an-
swered the traveller.

"Aye, but what 've you got in it?"
"They are goods I bought in Portland."
"What kind of goods?"
"I don't see how it can be any of your
business, sir," said the owner, with con-
siderable feeling. He knew the autocrat
and despised him.

"Oho! ye don't, don't ye? We'll see!
Bring me an axe, somebody!"
At this juncture, the man in Scotch
gray came up, and in a very gentlemanly
and modest manner informed the depot-
master that he would avouch for the
honesty of the package.

"Who asked for your services?" de-
manded Warrenton, with towering in-
dignation. "You'll speak when you're
spoken to! Where's that axe!"
Just here, while the autocrat was look-
ing for the axe, the man in gray motioned
to some of the train hands, and in re-
sponse to his order they took up the bar-
rel and placed it in the wagon, and the team
was being driven off when Warrenton
came back with a hatchet. He was in a
furious passion. He wanted the name of
the man who had dared to interfere with
his official business.

"I will send you my name by and by,
my dear sir," said the Englishman.
"You will excuse me now, as the train is
in motion."
And so it was. The man in gray
jumped on board, and the station-master,
fairly boiling with wrath, saw him smil-
ing upon the platform as it wound out of
sight beyond the long line of wood-
houses.

"Who—who is that man! Does any-
body know?"
"That," said a spare engineer of the
road, who had stopped there for the pur-
pose of superintending the fixing of a
stationery engine used for wood-sawing,
"that," he repeated, with a peculiar wink-
ing and twinkling, "is Mr. C. J. Bridges."
Mercy! how pale became Warrenton's
face, and how his legs shook beneath
him! It was the general manager of the
road!

And on the following day Jason War-
renton learned the name of the man in
gray officially. It was attached to a
brief note informing him that his ser-
vices were no longer required by the
management of the road. Signed—
"Respectfully, C. J. Bridges."—N. Y.
Ledger.

THE man who has been to the Black
Hills, says the Bismark Tribune, and
returned, is a big gun at the village drug
store, and feels called upon to tell
the truth when narrating his adventures.
Such a man, named Curt, was telling,
the other night, how many Indians he
had killed during his three months' re-
sidence in the Hills.

After he had talked half an hour, one
of the listeners, who had kept track of
the number killed, exhibited the figures.
"I find," he exclaimed, "that you
killed 1,500 savages in three months!"
"Is that all?" exclaimed the unabashed
Black Hunter. "Why, I believe you have
left out a week's work there some-
where."
"If you had such good luck killing In-
dians, why didn't you stay there?" de-
manded another suspicious listener.

"Well, the truth is, gentlemen, I was
afraid of losing my left eye. I squinted
along my gun barrel so much that my
face was being drawn out of shape, and
sight was so far gone that I had to be led
about by a dog."
"And you killed Indians while in that
condition?"
"I did, though I've always felt a little
mean about it. I couldn't see to shoot,
and so I run 'em down and kicked 'em
to death. It wasn't manly in me, and I
want to ask the forgiveness of you gen-
tlemen, right here and now."
There was a long spell of appalling si-
lence, and then some one said that Eph
Francis had bought a new coon dog.

A Chapter on Budding.
The only trustworthy rule as to the
time for budding is whenever the bark
of the stock separates readily from the
wood, or, in technical terms, "the sap
runs," and when the shoot from which
the buds are to be removed is sufficiently
matured. In the Middle States, from the
15th of August to the 15th of September
is generally the proper time, although
frosts or even cold nights will frequently
check the flow of sap and cause the bark
to tighten. When the latter occurs, how-
ever, a thorough stirring of the soil
around the stock will usually cause the
bark again to loosen, provided warmer
weather again sets in. Early in the sea-
son some kinds of fruit trees, as the
peach, will be making an exceedingly
vigorous growth, so much so as to endan-
ger the success of the operation by the
excess of sap. The latter may be checked
by simply pinching off the tips of the
growing shoots. Mahaleb cherry stocks
are especially benefited by this treat-
ment.

The operation consists merely in trans-
ferring the bud of some valuable variety
to any good, healthy stock. Having se-
lected a few partially-ripened cions from
the variety we wish to perpetuate, trim
off the leaves, leaving about one-fourth
of an inch of the stem as a handle to
force the bud into position. With a
sharp, thin-bladed knife, take off a bud
with a portion of bark and wood attached,
entering about one-half inch below, and
emerging the same above the bud. Care
must be taken to perform this operation
very carefully, as too deep a cut gives us
too much wood, and, if too near the
bud, is liable to be injured. Some bud-
ders remove this thin piece of wood, al-
though it is mostly allowed to remain.
The most extensive peach-tree growers
use only the bark, with the bud unim-
paired, and prepare it by making the
usual cut, only deeper than by the old
method, but in place of allowing the
knife-blade to emerge at the lower end
they withdraw it, and simply cut through
the bark at the point, when by the aid
of the thumb-nail the bark and bud may
be readily removed.

The insertion of the bud is the sim-
plest part of the programme. It consists
in making a T shaped cut through the
bark of the stock, and gently pushing
the prepared bud into place; should the
bark prove somewhat tough, however,
the edges may be slightly raised, but
stocks in this condition must be regarded
with suspicion.

A great deal depends upon tying prop-
erly, as I have known a great many fail-
ures from this cause alone; and it mat-
ters but little how carefully the bud is
cut or inserted. Should the string be tied
loosely or carelessly the bud will, in the
majority of cases, fall "to take."

The wrapping should be of some soft,
strong material, the inner bark of the
linden tree or basswood being preferred
by our nurserymen generally. This is
prepared by experienced persons during
the summer, and can be procured of any
nurseryman in small quantities. These
strings are stripped into narrow shreds
and well dampened. In tying the bud
into position, the string should always
be drawn lightly and evenly, covering up
every portion of the cut in the stock, al-
lowing only the bud to show, bringing
it closely in contact with the stem below,
and drawing it under the point of the
bud above. In about two weeks the
strings will begin to "cut in;" that is,
the bark will form in ridges
around the ligatures, owing to the com-
pression of the latter, when they should
be slightly loosened, but not removed al-
together; indeed, they should remain in
place until late autumn, when they must
be cut to prevent freezing beneath.

The ensuing spring will determine
whether or not the operation has been
successful, as frequently the bud will ap-
pear all right during winter, yet really
have very little vitality. Head back the
sticks to within three inches of the bud,
and as soon as the latter grows, tie it up
to prevent the wind blowing it off. Some
of our most careful nurserymen stake up
their yearling buds, and if at all rare the
practice is a good one. In private collec-
tions it should receive attention. The
subsequent pruning must be governed by
the purchase for which they are intend-
ed. In any event the tips of the shoot
should be cut off to induce side branches
—if for standard, cut slightly, but if
dwarfs head back to 18 or 20 inches.
Peaches will be fit for removal when one
year old from the bud.—Josiah Hoopes,
in N. Y. Tribune.

OUR BUTTER.—Statistics place the num-
ber of cows in the United States at 13,
000,000 and credit them with product of,
in round numbers, 1,400,000,000 pounds
of butter. They were arrived at first by
an estimate made by an old and very in-
telligent butter merchant, who has given
much thought and careful study to the
subject, and whose investigations led to
the following calculation: That of our
population, 5,000,000 would consume one
pound of butter each per week; 10,000
would consume three quarters of a pound
each; 10,000 would consume one-half a
pound each, and 10,000 would consume
one-quarter of a pound each, making a
total consumption of 1,040,000,000 by 35,
000,000 people. This, it is calculated, is
for table use alone, and one-third is ad-
ded for culinary purposes, giving an ag-
gregate consumption of nearly 1,400,000,
000 pounds, the difference being made by
the exports.—Home Journal.

The recent great sale of Shorthorns at
River View Park, near Kansas City, real-
ized \$30,000. The sale was largely at-
tended by Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri
farmers and the herd of 200 animals was
very widely distributed over those States.



SILVER SHOW CASES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MANUFACTURED
BY N. BERNSTEIN, 304 Larkin St.,
San Francisco. All work guaranteed. Send
for Price List.

BIRDS.
Just arrived from Europe 1,000 fine German Canary
Birds, at reduced prices, and forwarded by Wells,
Fargo & Co's Express to any part of the coast, C. O. D.
Address A. LOEHR 415 Kearny St. S. F.

TRADE MARK
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
SHEEP WASH
\$2 per gallon.
T. W. JACKSON, San Fran-
cisco, Sole Agent for the Pa-
cific Coast.

C. & P. H. TIRRELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 419 CLAY STREET,
Between Broadway and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturers of Men's, Boys', Youth's, and Kid
Shoes, FINE & CHEAP.
Orders solicited and promptly filled. All sizes and
quantities made at the lowest market prices.
Please examine the goods and prices.

INFORMATION TO COUNTRY RESIDENTS
THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
512 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

NEW FINE-STREET BREEZE, containing 100
A beautiful light elegant frames, locally fabricated, in
one-half the usual weight, in solid or single or
double-hull, with or without railing, and in the
city in the city for the small size of four Dollars per
set. See it.

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

Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the
Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the leading to
carry passengers to the Hotel. If you do not see any
signs of the right coach, if you do not see, they will
charge you.

POST PUBLISHING CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Our Authorized Agents.

CROSBY & LOWE, Olympia, W. T.
G. F. RAYMOND, Seattle, "
W. E. KORTHE, Port Ludlow, "

Get Up Clubs

In order to extend the circulation of the ARGUS, I will more, and to place it where it ought to be at every fireside, we have decided to make the following offer:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1878.

UNFORTUNATE.—The Olympia people seem to be peculiarly unfortunate, either in having a postmaster who gratifies petty spite by sacrificing the interests of the people, and making unreasonable demands of the mail carrier, or in having incurred the displeasure of a contractor whose money and influence enables him to deprive them of their rights.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION.—The installation of the officers elect of Mount Baker Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., will take place at the Good Templars' Hall in this town on Tuesday, the 8th inst. After the installation and other public exercises (consisting of addresses, singing, etc.), a ball will be given in connection with the affair.

NIMBUS LOST.—From the "Oregonian," of Dec. 31st, we learn that this vessel foundered, about 25 miles from shore, off the mouth of Columbia river, on the 29th. She was outward bound; and, with her cargo, (consisting of wheat, valued \$92,458.25) was a total loss.

MARRIED.—At the Central Hotel in this town, by Rev. Jno. Rea, on Thursday, Jan. 3rd, Mr. Jas. McIntosh and Mary Swan, both of Olympia, W. T. Agreeable to an invitation, we attended the ceremony of uniting the happy pair, and enjoyed the occasion very much.

IMPROVEMENT.—Arrangements are nearly completed for the erection of a new church building in this town, by the Catholics. This time the site selected is back on the hill.

Mr. Patrick, recently mentioned by us as coming from Astoria to locate a fish cannery in this vicinity, will be here to-day on the California.

We are informed that a new Catholic church building is being erected on San Juan Island. It will probably be completed before Easter.

ALL persons who have not squared accounts yet with our County Treasurer, may save costs by reading his notice in to-day's issue.

OUR New Year's present consisted of a column and three-quarters of new advertisement.

We have a lot of items, which together with our new year's editorial, are left out.

Mr. Jno. T. Norris received a fine lot of new stoves last week.

Mr. S. D. Howe is in town again.

Amendments to Rules of Practice of 3d Judicial District, W. T.

To make the rules conform to the code of 1877, they are amended as follows:

RULE 27.

Cost bills will be filed under the provisions of section 515 of the code of 1877, and must contain—
1st. Clerks fees.
2d. Sheriff's fees.
3d. Referee's fees.
4th. Attorney's fees.
5th. Witness fees, giving the name and attendance of each witness.

RULE 31.

Strike out 153 and insert 156 and 191.

RULE 35.

Suits in chancery when at issue will be referred under the provisions of Section 253, on motion of either party, or by the court "of its own motion." The evidence will not be certified unless it be wholly documentary, by deposition, or reported by a referee.

RULE 40.

After the time for answering has expired, if no appearance or pleading has been filed by defendant, the plaintiff may file his motion claiming a default, and in case the Court shall adjudge, the party was at the time in default, judgment will be entered upon the order of the Court in accordance with the provisions of Section 293. The clerk will not enter judgment by default unless by order of the Court.

RULE 41.

No payment will be entered by the Clerk on verdict, or findings until ordered by the Court, and when so ordered he will enter the same for the sum found with costs, as per cost bill on file, but if no cost bill be on file, he will include in his judgment the costs only, of the Clerk, Sheriff and referee, as per fee, book and papers on file.

RULE 42.

In criminal causes. The Clerk, with the aid of the District Attorney, will tax the costs written ten days after the close of the term, and present the same to the Judge for approval, per sections 4 and 9, acts 1869, pages 419 and 420. He will in such cases tax:

- 1st. The fees of witnesses before the Grand Jury on report of the Foreman.
2d. The fees before the committing magistrate in accordance with law.
3d. The Clerk's fees.
4th. The Sheriff's fees, including cost of maintaining prisoners.
5th. The fees of witnesses who have claimed the same before the close of the term noting whether the witnesses be for plaintiff or defendant.

The costs as taxed must appear in the fee books.

The foregoing amendments and additions shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1878. J. R. LEWIS, Judge of the 3d Judicial District.

THE North Pacific used coal from the Tacoma mine, on her last trip down the Sound. It is reported to be a little inferior, owing perhaps to its being taken from the outside or first of the vein.

Dr. Flattery, of Seattle, wishes to inform the public, through our columns, of his abilities, claims for patronage, etc. Read his advertisement, commencing with this issue.

Our townsman, Prof. A. R. Huffman, went up the Sound this week, and returned again. He will reopen on Monday next.

ANOTHER ball was given at Coupeville, on New Year's eve, which we learn was a success.

BORN.—In Port Discovery, Dec. 27, 1877, to the wife of Oliver Flint, a daughter.

We are informed that the mill at Port Discovery is to start at work again soon.

Auction.

AN AUCTION sale of a lot of jewelry, consisting of 117 pieces, will take place at the store of Messrs. Waterman & Katz, on Saturday evening of this week, at 7:30 o'clock. Terms, CASH, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Notice to Tax Payers.

ALL TAXES unpaid on the first day of February, 1878, will become delinquent and 10 per cent. added thereto with cost for collection. Those deserving credit for road-work performed or money paid supervisors will bring receipts for same or the road taxes will be returned delinquent. CHAS. C. BARTLETT, Treasurer of Jefferson Co. W. T. Port Townsend Jan. 3d 1878.

CHAS. H. LARRABEE, C. H. HANFORD

Larrabee & Hanford COUNSELORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW. SEATTLE, W. T. Practice in the Courts of the 3d Judicial Dist.

Dr. Isaac N. Power PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE AT LA CONNER, W. T.

J. F. SHEEHAN, Importer of Tin Plate, Sheet-Iron, Copper Zinc, Banco Tin, Wire, Stoves, Ranges, PUMPS, HOSE, IRON and LEAD PIPE, CASE, FINNED and ENAMELED, HOLLOW WARE, House Furnishing Hardware, Port Townsend, W. T.

Probate Notice. IN the Probate Court of Jefferson county, Washington Territory. IN the matter of the estate of ARTHUR PHINNEY, deceased. Petition for legacy under the will. FRANCIS J. BURNS having this day filed his petition in this Court, as to which he may have possession of the property bequeathed to him by the last will and testament of Arthur Phinney, deceased, it is ordered that Monday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1878, being a day of a regular court, of the January term A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court room of said Court, be the time and place for hearing said petition: at which time and place all persons in interest in said estate are notified to appear and file said petition by filing their objections thereto in writing. And it is further ordered that no fee of the pendency of said petition, and of the time and place of hearing be published at least for four successive weeks in the Puget Sound Argus, a weekly newspaper published in said County. J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge, an Ex-officio clerk Port Townsend, W. T., Dec. 28, 1877.

DR. FLATTERY, PHYSICIAN, AUTHOR AND LECTURER ON THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE AND Best Modes of Treatment Life, Health and MANHOOD. CAN BE CONSULTED FREE AT HIS Private Medical & Surgical Institute. SEATTLE, - - - W. T.

DR. FLATTERY, well-known founder of the NEW YORK PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. And author of the "GUIDE TO HEALTH," "MEDICAL SENSE," "MYSTERIES OF LIFE" AND "EXPOSITION OF DISEASE AND TREATMENT." While respectfully returning thanks for extensive patronage, in forms the public that he continues here to cure all Chronic and Difficult Diseases - EITHER OF A - SPECIAL, GENERAL OR PRIVATE NATURE. With his new and other improved remedies, and without the use of mercury. THE SICK AND AFFLICTED Will remember that "Procrastination is the thief of time," that a disease may be cured today and not to-morrow, this week and not next; therefore avoid the danger of delay. It matters not what your disease may be, let Dr. F. examine you free of charge. If you are curable, he will treat you, if incurable, he will advise. YOUNG MEN Who suffer from the foibles of youth can avail themselves of Dr. Flattery's new treatment before it is too late. The Dr. Will Forfeit a 300 dollar Fee For every disease of special nature which he fails to cure. There is no fall when directions are strictly followed; nor incurable from business while using his treatment. MIDDLE AGED MEN Many of the age of 35 to 40, suffer from nervous prostration, loss of vigor, and a weakening, in a manner not to be accounted for, and are ignorant of the cause. Dr. Flattery guarantees a perfect cure and restoration of the physical powers. WOMEN Who may be racked by pain and suffering from the many troubles peculiar to their sex, can find speedy relief and permanent cure by the Doctor's new treatment, the result of his many years' practice in their complaints. Write a full statement and treatment will be sent to cure any disease at home. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Dr. Flattery's two dip-omas can be seen at his office. Address, J. FLATTERY, M. D. Seattle W. T.

A. F. LEARNED DEALER IN Family Groceries

It is the intention to keep on hand all kinds of

Choice Groceries.

Families wishing anything in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as they will get a good article at a low figure.

Have a Fine Assortment of Hardware

Crockeryware

Glassware.

Holidays !!

A RICH DISPLAY OF FANCY VASES, TOILET SETS, JAPANESE WARE,

Just the things for Presents and Ornaments for Your Mantel Piece.

ALSO Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

Give Him a Call.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of T. Jackman & Co., will please settle their account with Thos. Phillips, being authorized to act as our agent. 44:4 T. JACKMAN, & Co.

In Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at Port Townsend, W. T., this 21st day of November A. D. 1877.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alfred Edmondson, of Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson and Territory of Washington, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District court of aforesaid district. J. A. KUHN, Assignee of the estate of Alfred Edmondson, bankrupt. Port Townsend, W. T. 44:4w

PUGET SOUND TELEGRAPH CO.

THERE will be an annual meeting of the Stockholders of Puget Sound Telegraph Company held at the office of the Secretary in Port Townsend, W. T., Monday Jan. 7, 1878, for the purpose of electing five trustees for the year 1878, and attending to other business coming properly before them. By order of O. F. GERRISH, Pres. J. J. VANBOKKELIN, Sec'y. Port Townsend, Dec. 12, 1877. 4t

SUMMONS.

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

JAMES FURLONG, Plaintiff, vs. EMILY FURLONG, Defendant.

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

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

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony entered into between you and said Plaintiff on or about the 11th day of November, 1861, and now existing, upon the grounds of willful abandonment and desertion for more than one year; and for other relief, as will more fully appear by the complaint in this action, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment by default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness the Hon. J. R. LEWIS, Judge of said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1878. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. McNaught & Haller, Att'y's for plaintiff.

For Sale, A Fine Stock of Holiday Goods Just Received.

ALSO At a bargain, the hard-finished House built by Doctor G. V. Calhoun, containing 9 good sized Rooms.

Apply to CHAS. C. BARTLETT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES, Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, Ship Chandlery, CROCKERY WINES, LIQUORS, Cigars, Tobacco, Doors and Windows, Farming Implements, Furniture, WALL PAPER, PLOWS, And a Large Assortment of goods not enumerated, which we will sell at The LOWEST PRICES

Now on hand, with a large addition to arrive, a full Stock of Men's Clothing.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.