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CHARACTER.

Character is so much more than wealth or knowledge, fame, or power, that it is the measure of the man. When a man is placed in a prominent position of any sort whatever, we say at once, "What is he worth?" not "What does he know?" but what sort of a man is he? That is the momentous question that involves all. All others are secondary. Wealth, knowledge, fame and power, are most desirable accessions for a good man; but otherwise they add strength in a wrong direction. I wonder if the young men and boys in our land realize that character is the most important capital in any and all business transactions. If a man of large business is looking for a partner or employee, what does he inquire first and most of all? An honest man or boy. Wealth and position, with this first requisite, will be no detraction, but nothing without it.

What pillars are to the building, what the foundation is, and the corner-stones thereof, so is a good character to a man or woman, boy or girl. The wise man said, "A good name is rather to be chosen than riches." And he had no lack of wealth. Remember, boys—and it haras none to remember—that what you are is of infinite importance; while what you have is finite in its value; its end is the grave; while the former will grow and enrich its possessor through all ages of immortality. Strive for it as for your life, for life is naught without it.

IS BURNING ONE'S HOUSE ARSON?—Is the question recently considered by the Main Supreme Court, and the conclusion was reached that it was NOT. The same view has been held in other states, and in England, where the offense was based on common law doctrine of arson. Under the common law a man may set fire to his own property, or procure it done for him, without being liable to punishment as an incendiary, provided he does not harm his neighbor's property as well.

The poplar forests in the region of country north of Lewiston, Maine, have been cut down for timber for the manufacturers of paper. These forests have been considered by the farmers as worthless, a great deal of the wood or lumber hardly paying for the cutting and hauling, and now it brings a high price.

The largest mass of gold yet discovered in Nevada was found near Osceola. It weighed twenty-four pounds and fifteen ounces, and contained very little quartz. Its coin value was not far from \$4,000.

The Legislature just organized in Mississippi is the first one since the war that has been entirely represented by white men.

Financiers in New York anticipating the passage of Bland's silver bill in spite of the veto say the measure will drive gold out of the country entirely. Paper will become a promise to pay silver, silver will fall, and the promise to pay in turn will sink in value, and frightful disasters result.

The National Republican says a plan is on foot to oust Sherman and put in Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury.

Efforts are still being made in the South to raise funds for the erection of a monument in honor of Gen. R. E. Lee.

The San Francisco daily Mail has sunk into the journalistic grave.

THE RELIABLE MAN.

Of all the qualities that combine to form a good character, there is not one more important than reliability. Most emphatically is this true of the character of a good business man. The word itself embraces both truth and honesty, and the reliable man must necessarily be truthful and honest. We see so much all around us that exhibits the absence of this crowning quality that we are tempted in our bilious moods, to deny its very existence. But there are, nevertheless reliable men, men to be depended upon, to be trusted, in whom you may repose confidence, whose word is as good as their bond and whose promise is performance. If any one of you know such a man make him your friend. You can only do so, however, by assimilating his character.

The reliable man is a man of good judgment. He does not jump at conclusions. He is not a frivolous man. He is thoughtful. He turns over a subject in his mind and looks at it all around. He is not a partial or one-sided man. He sees through a thing. He is apt to be a very reticent man. He does not have to talk a great deal. He is a moderate man not only in habits of body, but of mind. He is not a passionate man, if so by nature, he has overcome it by grace. He is a sincere man, not a plotter or schemer. He does not promise rashly. What he says may be relied on. He is a trustworthy man. You feel safe with your property or the administration of your affairs in his hands. He is a watchful vigilant man. You feel secure within his protection. He is a brave man, for his conclusions are logically deduced from the sure basis and he does not fear to maintain them. He is a good man, for no one can be thoroughly honest and truthful without being good. Is such a quality attainable? Most assuredly so. It is not born, it is made. Character may be formed, of course then its component parts may be molded to that formation.

The Blessing of Steam Power.

The aggregate steam-power in use in the world is at present three and one-half millions horse-power employed in stationary engines, and ten millions horse-power in locomotive engines. This force is maintained without the consumption of animal food, except by the miners who dig the coal, and the force maintained in their muscles is to the force generated by the product of their labor about 1 to 1,080. This steam power is equal to the working force of 25 millions of horses, and one horse consumes three times as much food as one man. The steam-power, therefore, is equivalent to the saving of food for 75 millions of human beings. Further, three power looms, attended by one man, produce 78 pieces of cotton fabric, against four pieces produced by one hand-loom, worked by one man in the year 1800. A carpenter's planing machine does the work of twenty men.

The Petroleum trade of the country has attained to enormous proportions, and there is scarcely a civilized spot on the face of the habitable globe to which this cheapest of all illuminators is not now shipped. There are now under engagement at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore fully two hundred vessels to load Petroleum for various parts of the world. If the shipping interest has been depressed, the question arises what would have been its condition had not Petroleum taken rank among our most prolific articles of export? It is estimated that 10,000 oil wells have thus far been dug in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, at an aggregate cost of \$192,000,100.

"I'm tired to death!" So you have said very often, yet you are still alive and well. "I've not had a wink of sleep all night!" And yet your bed-fellow heard you snore many times. "I would not do it for the world!" And yet you have done many things equally bad for a penny. "We were up to our knees in mud!" You know very well that the dirt was not over your shoes.

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The Promise.

I remember what you said
While the stars shone overhead—
Frosty stars, that gleamed above—
When I saw you last, my love!
Hand in hand, I said good-bye;
Heart to heart you made reply:
"Footsteps parting in the snow
Meet again when roses blow!"

Roses budded, bloomed, and fled—
All the summer flowers are dead;
Autumn showered her rainy tears—
Hopes have faded into fears.

Frosty stars are shining now,
Once again, above my brow;
Summer streams to ice are chilled,
And thy promise—unfulfilled!

A Texas Episode.

Tall, sinewy, deep-chested, and athletic! I never remember to have seen one of his race who so forcibly reminded me of the imaginary Indian of Cooper's novels as did Janamata, or the Red Buffalo. He was a Lipan chief whom I once met in the wilds of Texas.

An unerring marksman, a perfect athlete in riding, running, and in hurling the spear, Janamata was the ideal of an Indian warrior. He was brave and daring, and his hate of the Comanches made him a friend to their enemies, the whites.

As an illustration of his daring, let me relate the incident by which he won the soubriquet of Red Buffalo.

Being once out with his band, engaged in procuring their winter supply of meat, he encountered a savage buffalo bull, who "ripped up" his horse. Instead of retiring from the contest, as he might have done with honor to himself, Janamata attacked the buffalo on foot.

Throwing away his bow and arrows, he calmly awaited the animal's charge. As he approached, he dexterously leaped over its bowed head, and landing upon the animal's back, plunged his knife several times into its body, then, jumping off behind, he seized it by the tail, and before the animal could turn upon him, severed its ham-strings by the cut of his knife.

In company with an old Texan, named John Worth, I had started on a hunting expedition up the Guadalupe. One day, upon reaching the little settlement of Queno, about noon, we found the inhabitants excited over an outrage just committed by the Comanches.

A young girl, of great beauty, only seventeen years of age, the daughter of an old settler named Lockhart, had gone out upon the plain that morning to gather flowers. While there, within sight of her father's house, a Comanche rode rapidly out of the woods near her.

She saw him, and ran, screaming, towards the house. But the Indian overtook her, and, without checking the speed of his horse, stooped in his saddle and throwing his arms about her waist, lifted her before him, and galloped furiously away. Her shrieks for help were heard. Before assistance could reach her, however, the savage was far on the road to the mountain with his prize.

The whole population was out, and the settlement was the scene of the wildest confusion. It seemed as if they had lost their senses. Half a dozen men had their horses saddled, but no one had started in pursuit. They stood listening to old Andy, the girl's father, who, with dishevelled gray locks, red, swollen eyes, and broken voice, appealed to every one to aid in recapturing his daughter.

Two or three messengers had gone up the river to arouse the settlers, and it was expected that at least fifteen would respond to the call. At the old man's suggestion, another had also been dispatched to a Lipan camp, about two miles below to request their chief, Janamata, to join in the pursuit.

The Indian soon appeared, but still the party were not ready to start. They seemed ignorant of the fact that every moment's delay made the chance of success more uncertain. Finally, my companion, John Worth, rode into the circle and said:

"Boys, I'm John Worth, one of Hayes's Rangers. I'm a stranger to you, but if you'll follow me, I'll bring back the old man's daughter, or I won't come back myself. Who'll go?"

Thirteen men responded to the call, and, with a hearty Texas yell, we started. We soon struck the Comanche's trail. The Lipan followed it like a hound on a scent.

It was a terrible ride—through chaparral so dense that we were obliged to dismount and lead our animals; through masses of cactus, whose long thorns tore our clothes and flesh, and cut the legs of our horses; over broad prairies, covered with flowers; through valleys filled with underbrush, until we reached the bank of the river.

Nowhere upon the other side could we discern any signs of a trail. After some time spent in searching for it, the keen eyes of Worth, who had ridden in advance, discerned tracks on the opposite shore.

Calling the Lipan, Worth asked him to swim his horse and ascertain if that was the Comanche's trail, or if the tracks were those of some animal that had come down to the water for drink. In a short time the Indian returned, and reported that a bay horse, ridden by an Indian, had crossed there. The next moment, the whole party plunged into the stream, and crossed to the other side.

Then we followed the trail until dark, and then rested an hour.

While halting, I asked the Lipan how he knew that the horse was a bay, and had been ridden by an Indian. He explained as follows:

"A loose horse, after he had done drinking, always stops on the top of the bank to look around and nip a few mouthfuls of grass. So when I found the horse had gone straight up, I knew he had some one on his back.

"After swimming a river, an Indian always stops to let his horse cool. I followed the trail until I came to where the horse had roiled. From the color of the hair left on the ground, I knew it was a bay horse." As soon as our animals were rested, the order was given to "saddle up." In five minutes, we were again on the trail.

At length we halted, for the guides had seen smoke, and supposed we were approaching the Comanche's camp. Janamata, Worth, and old Andy Lockhart were detailed to make a reconnaissance.

They returned about midnight. The father was wild with rage and grief. He had seen his daughter, but had been restrained by the others from attempting to rescue her. The Indian had reached a large camp of his tribe. The lodges numbered twenty, and there were at least thirty warriors in the party.

The question now was whether we should attack with our small numbers, or send back for reinforcements. At one moment, old Andy declared that we were not strong enough to make the attempt, and in the next, he urged in the most beseeching tones to attack at once.

What should we do? The Indians outnumbered us two to one, and also had the advantage in point of position.

Some of us might not see the sun rise in the morning; yet not a man hesitated. All declared themselves willing to take the risk. Their faces told, far better than words, their stern resolution.

The question was settled, and we waited for the hour that was to bring victory or defeat. With the first faint streak of light, we saddled our horses, examined our arms, and then rode slowly forth to meet our fate. Many a brave fellow, during that short, silent ride through the chill morning air, thought of his wife and little ones, and wondered if he would ever look upon their faces again. But no one wavered, and when the order, "Charge!" rang out on the still air, with a hearty Texan yell, we dashed like a thunderbolt upon the enemy's camp.

It was a complete surprise. For an instant, the camp was a scene of terrible confusion. But the Indians quickly rallied, and fought like demons. But their only weapons being bow and arrow spears, our rifles and pistols gave us a great advantage.

Each man fought on his "own hook," dealing his shots wherever they would do the most injury. Our little party fought desperately, and as only men can fight who fight for life. Old Andy's gray hairs could be seen in the thickest of the fight. He fought like a crazed man, and was the mark for a hundred arrows.

Three times we forced our way nearly to the captive's lodge, and three times we were beaten back.

"Once more!" cried old Andy, and once more a united effort was made to gain the lodge.

At the door stood a savage, using his bow constantly, and evidently with the design of killing his captive rather than allow her to fall into our hands. Just then we heard the girl's shrill voice crying, "Courage, courage! Save me, save me!"

The cry reached us with thrilling effect, and, filled with new life, seven of our men dashed furiously forward.

Old Andy was in advance, and, with a yell and a bound, threw himself upon the guard with such impetuosity that the Indian was borne to the ground. The two were struggling on the ground, when one of our men jumped from his horse and shot the Indian.

The Lipan first entered the lodge, seized the girl and lifted her to his saddle. Before he had gone ten feet, an arrow pierced his body, and he fell headlong to the ground.

Worth caught the girl as she was falling, and bore her away unharmed. Then we retreated, bearing the dead bodies of four of our comrades, including the Lipan.

The Indians made no attempt to follow us, and we crossed the river in safety. When again upon Texas soil, we halted, and buried the bodies of our comrades.

There was but one man in the party who did not bear upon his body some mark of Comanche prowess, and he was the one who had the most recklessly exposed his life. Old Andy, and he alone, had escaped unharmed.

We had the satisfaction of restoring the daughter unharmed to her mother's arms. With that mother's blessing following us, we proceeded on our way and finished our hunt, none the worse for our "Texas episode."—*Youth's Companion.*

POOR ENGLAND! Her industries are suffering everywhere and becoming the subjects of attack from all directions. Germany is now reported to be fairly flooding the hosiery districts of Nottingham and Leicestershire with yarns of astonishing qualities and prices. Belgium is sending over iron, and the United States, says an English journal, is supplying our warehousemen with ship loads of calico, good salable prints, and wearable cottons at rates that command buyers. American beef is underselling the famous beef of England, our fruits are constantly increasing in demand, and our cutlery competes with English wares in Sheffield itself.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

THE monks of St. Bernard save the traveler, and the dogs get all the credit.

Singing in the Family.

Cultivate singing in the family. Begin when the child is not yet three years old. The songs and hymns your mother sang, bring them all back to your memory, and teach them to your little ones, mix them all together, to meet the similar moods, as in after life they come over us so mysteriously sometimes. Many a time and oft, in the very whirl of business, in the sunshine and gaiety of the streets, and amid the splendor of the drives in a park, some little thing wakes up the memories of early youth—the old mill, the cool spring, the shady tree by the little school house—and the next instant we almost see again the ruddy cheeks, the smiling faces and the merry eyes of schoolmates, some gray-headed now, most "lie mouldering in the grave." And "the song your mother sang" springs unbidden to the lips, and soothes and sweetens all these memories.

At other times, amid the crushing mishaps of business, a merry ditty of the olden time pops up its little head, breaks in upon the ugly train of thought, throws the mind into another channel; light breaks in from behind the cloud in the sky, and new courage is given to us. The honest man goes singing to his work, and when the day's labor is done, his tools laid aside, and he is on his way home, where wife and child, and tidy table, and cheerful fireside await him, he cannot but whistle or sing.—*Occident.*

HOME, WIFE AND SATURDAY NIGHT.—Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it of a Saturday night—a house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so; no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it. Let the winds blow—close the curtains. What if they are plain calico, without border, tassel or any such thing. Let the rain come down—heap up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coal makes—shedding a cloudless sunset through the room—just light enough to talk by; not loud, as in the highways; not rapid, as in the hurrying world; but softly, slowly, whispering, with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up with. Then wheel the sofa around by the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be it is just large enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells for the time to come falls on the listening heart! How mournfully swell the chimes of "the days that are no more!"

HOW TO PUT DOWN EGGS.—I send you a receipt for putting down eggs that I have used to our entire satisfaction for over twenty-five years. I never expect to find, nor do I wish for, a better one, either in point of simplicity, economy, or certainty. Take of good salt half a pint, of unslacked lime a piece the size of a teacup. Put both in a stone jar. Pour into the jar two gallons of boiling water. Let stand till perfectly cool, then put in your eggs. Be sure that your eggs are all good. Care must be taken not to crack any of them in putting them in, or they will spoil immediately. The eggs must be entirely covered with the brine, and kept in a cool place. Be careful not to have too much salt, or the yolks may harden. I have kept eggs in that way from September until May, and used them for the most delicate cake and omelette. A friend in the commission business, in making some changes in his store, found a few eggs had been overlooked, and had been in a brine prepared in that way nearly two years. He took them home, and they were found to be perfectly sweet and nice.—*Cor. of the Detroit Tribune.*

A NOVEL WAY OF MAKING JELLY CAKE.—Take the whites of six eggs, one cup of white sugar, same of flour, one teaspoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, and one of soda. Bake in a large oblong dripping pan, so the cake will be very thin; meanwhile stir another batch, making just the same, with the exception of using the yolks instead of the whites; when both are done, spread when warm with jelly, or preserves of any kind; put together, bring the largest side of the cake toward you, and roll immediately; or cut in four or eight parts, put together alternately, putting jelly between each layer, and frost lightly over the top. Another method is to make three pans, making the third layer of one-third red-sand sugar, proceeding the same as for the other layers; in putting together let the first layer be the yellow, made of the yolks, then the red, and lastly the whites. Nicely frost the top, and you have a beautiful as well as a delicious party cake. They are very pretty made into rolls.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—Take equal parts of milk and Graham flour and mix well with a little salt. The flour should be passed through a coarse sieve, and the ingredients mixed over night. The little roll pans, the best for this use, should be heated quite hot and well buttered, and the oven should bake quickly. The pans must be not quite half filled. A little experience will teach any one how to do this all right.

CORN MUFFINS. Three cupfuls, corn-meal, one cupful of flour, one egg, one-half cupful sugar or molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one of soda, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; wet with milk to about the consistency of sponge cake.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—Beat well the whites of two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls white sugar, grate in half a nutmeg, add a pint of lukewarm water, stir well and drink often. Repeat the preparation if necessary.

Seven Husbands.

The New York Times has a special from Hartford, Connecticut, which says the town of Coventry has brought suit against the town of Manchester for the support of an alleged pauper named Patti Pamela Anthony, and the woman herself has made a deposition which shows a remarkable career of married life. The case is before Judge Carpenter, of Hartford, as arbitrator.

According to her story, she was married July 5, 1835, to Wm. Bly of Springfield, who left her three days after. Six weeks later, she heard he was dead, and on February 4, of the next year, she married David L. Rogers, of Hadlyme, Connecticut. She lived with Rogers six months, when Bly, the dead man, appeared, but was bought up and gave a quit-claim to Rogers for a silver watch and five dollars.

About two years after Rogers went to sea, and six months following his departure, Mrs. Rogers heard he had been hanged as a pirate. Finding single life hanging heavily on her hands, she married, in March, 1841, Frederick A. Wheeler, who now lives in Manchester, Connecticut.

Six months after this marriage, Rogers, the hanged pirate, came back, ousted Wheeler, and lived with Pamela till October, 1849, when he died.

In March, 1850, she married Henry Myers, of Williamsburg, New York, and got a divorce in March, 1857, and in the same year married James Davis and moved to Wisconsin. She lived with him several years and got divorced.

She then married Richard Marshall somewhere in Ohio, lived with him seven years, and got another divorce, then coming back to Connecticut she married Emanuel Anthony, of Hartford, and lived with him six months, when he ran away.

This record shows she had seven husbands in all. She was first married when fourteen years of age. She says she is now fifty-six years old. Coventry owes Manchester for her support, claiming her settlement is in Manchester, where her husband, Wheeler, now lives. There Rogers' marriage is claimed to be void, as Bly was still living, but as Bly died before Wheeler's marriage, the latter was legal. Manchester says the Bly she married is not Bly, who is said to be dead, but another man; that the married Bly was alive when Wheeler's marriage took place, which makes that void. It is also held that Wheeler's marriage is of no effect, under the Connecticut laws, from the fact that at the time Wheeler married her, his father was married to her sister. So he was not only marrying his mother-in-law's sister, but also his father's step-sister, and so on. It is a very peculiar case.

The Greatness of Obscurity.

It is a curious circumstance of the war in the east, and of interest in connection with the capture of Plevna, that prior to its occupation by Osman Pasha's army, Plevna was never heard of outside of its own immediate neighborhood. It had no commercial prominence, and was entirely without military defences save such as nature provided. Plevna is twenty-seven miles southwest of Nicopolis, and when the latter was captured by the Russians on the 16th of July by General Krudener, many Turkish refugees fled to Plevna. Osman Pasha with a strong corps was within a day's march of Nicopolis when it fell, and after that disaster wandered into Plevna in a purposeless way, as if waiting to see what would turn up next. It was General Krudener who turned up very quickly after the fall of Nicopolis and occupied Plevna without resistance, but incautiously marched beyond and into Osman Pasha's army, and was defeated. Osman was quick to seize the advantage he had secured by chance, and, marching up his main body, he occupied Plevna with 50,000 men. This was on the 18th of July. Following their traditional tactics, the Turks, as soon as they took possession of the town, began to use the spade. Fortifications were erected, and strong earthworks and stronger redoubts were thrown up, and there he stayed, repulsing every effort of the Russian and Roumanian armies to dislodge him until finally, after a long siege, he was starved out and compelled to surrender. All these fateful events grew out of the purposeless movements that characterized the first part of the campaign. The great fortified towns of Shumla, Rustchuk, Widden and other notable Turkish fortresses have had no conspicuous place thus far in the war, while an insignificant Turkish town, totally devoid of artificial means of defense, has played the most important part of any point on the scene of military operations, and whose downfall is probably the death knell of an empire of several centuries of history.—*Hawk-Eye.*

THE Washington Capital notes the appearance at a party in that city of the wife of a New York banker, whose dress was covered on the skirt, so as to make it appear one piece, with one hundred and five one-hundred-dollar bills. The waist and sleeves were \$1,000 bonds sewed in, and her fingers and ears blazed with diamonds. The tiara was said to have been worth \$80,000, and the total value of the notes and diamonds on her person was \$260,000. Two pages carried her train, and watched lest the jewels and greenbacks should fall to the floor.

THERE are 90,000 unsettled pension claims on file in the pension office at Washington, and the number is still increasing. The number of pensioners increased from 207,495, in 1871, to 240,000, in 1876, when about \$30,000,000 were disbursed for claims.

Railroad Notes.

NEARLY three hundred miles of railroad was built in California last year.

WORK on the railway from Kansas City to Burlington, Kas., is progressing rapidly.

OVER four hundred tons of iron have been received for the extension of the Iowa and Narrow-gauge line from Ames northward.

THE completion of the Colorado Central Railroad has already had the effect of cutting down rates on the road between Denver and Cheyenne.

THE St. Paul & Sault St. Marie Railroad, when built, will pass across the northern portion of Wisconsin and open up a valuable tract of country.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad has just sent into its shops to be rebuilt a locomotive that has been run steady for twenty years with hardly any repairs.

THE Central Pacific Railroad Company planted 300,000 trees along the line of their road last season, and they have ordered over 700,000, which will be set out the coming season.

THE managers of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company have made arrangements to commence work on the extension of the line west of Kirksville at once, and will push the work forward as rapidly as possible.

THE declining interest in railroad property is evidenced by the fact that the new Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad, graded from Titusville to Cambridge four or five years ago, has been abandoned, and a part of the track torn up.

THE report of the Minnesota Railway Companies show that the receipts for the past twelve months of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in that State, amount to \$1,267,361, of which St. Paul and Minneapolis have contributed \$574,000.

The Japanese Persimmon.

The attention of horticulturists is now being attracted to this new and valuable fruit that has recently been introduced into this country. This variety differs materially from the persimmon of the Southern States, as it ripens without frost and is equally palatable whether fresh or dried. The tree is highly ornamental, a prolific bearer and as hardy as the pear. Its season is from October to March, coming in when fine fruits are scarce. The fruit is of a bright yellow, orange or reddish color, and is pronounced equal to the pear or peach. It is also sufficiently solid to be packed and shipped with safety. It grows to a large size, attaining in some cases a pound each in weight. The Japanese persimmon is perfectly adapted to the soil and climate of this country, and may be cultivated precisely as the apple. The grafted trees bear in about four years; seedlings require double that time and are not reliable. Colonel Hollister, of Santa Barbara, Cal., writes as follows of the diospyros of kaki: "This fruit is, I think, the most beautiful of all fruits I have ever seen, and is the most delicious to the taste. I carried four of them to San Francisco last fall which weighed three-quarters of a pound each. The fruit is of a rich yellow color, and smells more like a ball of wax than a fruit. It is simply splendid. I think it will be the greatest acquisition to our State ever introduced."

Cotton Dyeing.

The working up of cotton and wool into all sorts of fabrics has of late years received much development, so that now 25 to 30 per cent. of loose cotton may be added to wool, and to the fabrics so woven actually deceive the naked eye of the most experienced dealer—the only difficult point being to die the cotton well and fine. A method of accomplishing this has, according to the *Textile Manufacturer*, now been found, so that, with fabrics not requiring to be fully, all colors can be produced to resemble the tints of wool. The loose cotton, as it proceeds from the ball, may be loosed either by mechanical or manual labor, and as soon as each raw cotton yarn has been boiled two hours in water, it is ready for dyeing; but such manipulation may be saved in most colors by immersing the cotton—as, for example, for black, in a logwood bath for two hours, by which time is saved. The chief point of attention during the boiling process is to turn the cotton incessantly, so as to insure all portions being soaked through, otherwise non-dyed white spots show up. It is also advisable to use separate vats for each bath, much dyeing material being thus saved.

LEIGH makes the statement that rain-water filtered through field or garden soil does not dissolve out a trace of potash, silicic acid, ammonia, or phosphoric acid. The soil does not give up to the water one particle of the food of plants which it contains. The most continuous rain can not remove from the field, except mechanically, any of the essential constituents of its fertility. The soil not only retains firmly all the food of plants which is actually in it, but its power to preserve all that may be useful to them also extends to withdrawing from rain or other water all the ammonia, potash, phosphoric and silicic acids held in solution.

In his sermon in the Clason Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, recently, the Rev. Dr. Duryea said: "It is no trouble to live on bread and water, though some people are making a great ado about it. I have done it many a time, simply for my own pleasure and recreation, in the forests and in the fields."

On Feeding Horses New Hay and Oats.

The question whether horses are injured by being fed on new hay and fresh oats has been made a subject of investigation by a French military commission, who have been experimenting upon cavalry regiments. The *Kamerad* reports that the results of the experiments prove that the health of the horses was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the ordinary regulation ration along with other fodder. Some animals were at first rather less active and more quiet, they sweated more freely, and the excrements were somewhat softened; but in a short time this ceased. In general, the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They retained the same strength and corpulence as before. The hair kept bright, the health perfect. Of 150 horses from 4 to 13 years old, with which the experiments were instituted, 27 gained in fatness, and 18 in strength and endurance. Only 18 lost flesh, and 8 lost strength, while 79 remained unchanged. A second series of experiments upon 150 horses gave the same results. On the other hand, another series of experiments was less successful, where 74 horses, from 4 to 13 years old, were fed exclusively with new hay, the quantity being increased until it equalled the regulation ration of old hay, straw, and oats together. On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, frequent sweat, loss of appetite, digestion disordered, diarrhoea, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, etc. The decision of the commission was that new hay can replace old hay in the regulation rations without injury, and perhaps with advantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses. Experiments were made upon 1800 horses by feeding them on new oats, and were attended with favorable results, inasmuch as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permitting the use of new oats. These experiments refute most positively the prejudice that still prevails in many places that feeding on new hay and oats is injurious to horses. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses, to which new hay is given, are frequently exposed to colic. The danger is only present then when the horses receive no definite rations, but have put before them as much as they can eat. In this case they not only eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are most inclined to the colic eat most greedily.—*Industrie Blatter*.

Arab Maxims.

- I. Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fatigue.
- II. Do not beat your horses nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.
- III. If you have a long day's journey, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.
- IV. Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.
- V. Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, chest, fore-arm and croup; four things short—pasterns, back, ears and tail.—*Tribune*.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—An interesting and exhaustive report of the agricultural aspects of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1877 is furnished by Mr. R. Given, of the Statistical and Commercial Department of the London Board of Trade, based upon the returns of 556,982 occupiers of land, and 5,335 livestock owners, with comparative estimates of such districts as have not yet been heard from. The report shows the cultivated area of the whole United Kingdom to be 47,263,000 acres, exclusive of heath and mountain, pasture-land, and of woods and plantations. For England, Scotland, and Wales, this is an increase of 160,000 acres since 1876, while in Ireland there is an apparent decrease of 297,000 acres, resulting from change in classification. The cereal acreage of the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is reported at 11,103,196; green crops, or roots, 4,961,691; clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, 6,459,404; permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation (exclusive of heath or mountain land), 23,903,314; flax, 130,846; hops, 71,239; bare fallow, or uncropped arable land, 633,495. The wheat crop alone reached 3,321,000 acres, an increase of 6 per cent. over 1876, but an appreciable decrease from former years.

A French writer remarks that "the modest deportment of those that are truly wise, when contrasted with the young and inexperienced, may be compared to the different appearance of wheat, which, when the ear is empty, holds up its head proudly; but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation."

ALLOW a man to have wit, and he will allow you to have judgment.

A River of Burning Oil.

One of the most remarkable conflagrations on record occurred in Patterson, New Jersey, on Monday night, when, during two hours in the early evening, a line of fire a mile in length and 20 feet high cut the town in halves, sending people out of their houses and illuminating the whole country round to the farthest hills of Presqueville. Strange to say, however, no lives were lost, and but little damage was done to property. It seems that an oil-train eastward bound, on the Erie track, broke a coupling, losing four cars. This occurred just beyond the town, and as the cars were ascending an up-grade. Accordingly, the detached cars, when the coupling broke, rolled back down the incline. Not far from the lowest part of the grade in this vicinity, the road commences another up-grade toward the west. It appears that a coal train was following the oil train, and met the straying cars at the lowest point of valley, both moving at considerable speed. Three of the four lost cars had on them large oil tanks filled with petroleum. When the collision occurred, the first tank was crushed and the oil, taking fire, ran into an underground brook through the sewers, and thence into the Passaic. Soon after the Passaic, which a short time before was quietly flowing in the shadows, became a broad ribbon of flame for nearly a mile along through the town. The second oil tank soon exploded, adding its quota to the conflagration. There were many people standing near the tank at the time of the explosion, and it seems almost a miracle that no lives were lost. As it were, in the blinding light a number were trampled under foot, but beyond a few broken bones and bruises, no greater calamities are recorded. A number of dwelling houses in the path of the flames were burned, but the damage was slight, considering the extent and fury of the flames. It is related, that as the first tank was thrown down the embankment towards the town, as it caught fire, a little house standing near the track was deluged with oil and broke into flames in an instant. The good wife was about getting into bed, having drawn up the shades to admit the moonlight, when she saw the flames. The house was wood, and the family had barely time to run out and no time to save any of their household goods, so quick was the destruction.—*Toledo Blade*.

The Abuses in the Sale of Postage Stamps.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has made a very interesting report on the subject of abuses in the sales of stamps by country postmasters. It seems that the fourth-class offices, which are all allowed a commission on the sale of stamps, comprise 95 per cent. of the total number of post-offices in the United States. The commissions range from 40 to 60 per cent. on the face value of the stamps sold at these offices, whereas the Government receives the entire proceeds of stamps sold by regularly salaried postmasters of the other grades. Hence the abuse appears when the postmaster of a fourth-class office sells or trades stamps for use outside of its proper sphere of delivery. The assistant postmaster-general says that all possible vigilance has failed to suppress these widespread frauds upon the Government. Experience has shown that second only to variety of expedients developed by postmasters in effecting sales is the plausibility of the excuses assigned by them for needing unusual supplies, and as there are over 30,000 fourth-class postmasters, the department must, to a great extent, accept their representations. Some interesting instances are related of the thriving business done in this way. A Mormon, from Southern Utah, bought a new set of furniture in Salt Lake City for his entire house, and paid for them in postage stamps. Two of the largest business houses in that city, receiving daily from 100 to 200 letters, have not bought \$5 worth of stamps from the Salt Lake post-office in two years, but they have stamps constantly on sale, and once offered to furnish the city postmaster with \$1,500 worth. A country postmaster in Maryland has recently been detected in furnishing all the stamps used by a prominent railroad company's main office in Baltimore. The treasurer, living in the neighborhood of this dishonest postmaster, has purchased stamps of him from so-called friendly motives. The Postmaster of a small Mississippi office last summer claimed \$400 commission on stamps sold in two days, although he could not legitimately have disposed of stamps to that amount in a dozen years. Sales of stamps at all large cities are falling off greatly, because country postmasters who get such enormous commissions sell them to the business people at a heavy discount. The abuse has become so glaring that Congress will undoubtedly hasten to amend the law so as to provide that compensation of fourth-class post-offices be determined either by the number of stamps cancelled or by the number of letters delivered by them.—*Washington Special to Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

"I CAN conceive," said Lord Erskine, "a distressed but virtuous man, surrounded by his children looking up to him for bread when he has none to give them, sinking under his last day's labor, and unequal to the next, yet still supported by confidence in the hour when all tears shall be wiped from the eyes of affliction, bearing the burden laid upon him by a mysterious Providence, which he adores, and anticipating with exultation the revealed promise of his Creator, when he shall be greater than the greatest, and happiest of mankind."

GOLD does not satisfy love; it must be paid in its own coin.—*Madam Delany*

A Christian Wish.

The boys up on the Northwestern were telling us about an old Catholic priest who lived until quite recently out at Boone, and was, in his way, decidedly and characteristically original. It seems that on a certain occasion, some, or many years ago, we don't remember which, he became a party, or a witness, in some lawsuits, and, as is the legal custom, was soundly berated and abused by the learned counsel on the other side, for having the temerity to have anything whatever to do with a case at law, of any kind. The result was that a very bitter feeling grew up between the old priest and the two young lawyers, and time did not appear to soften this feeling, at all. But one day the old man fell very ill. He was very old, and his sickness sat so heavily upon him that he feared he would never arise from the bed upon which he had lain down. So when he thought his last hour was approaching, he sent for these two lawyers, and they obeyed the summons, and came into his presence. With great difficulty he accosted them and begged them to stand one on either side of his bed, and remain there until he passed away. Deeply affected, the two lawyers did as he desired, and when they were standing on each side of him, with solemn faces, one of them, in low, earnest tones, told the old man how glad they were that in his dying hour he should forgive them, and feel no bitterness towards them, for any innocent or even excessive display of professional zeal.

The old priest slowly opened his eyes. "It isn't that," gasped the old priest. "It isn't that. But I feel that I am a dying man. And I want to die like my dear Master."

The words came slowly and very painfully, and the young barristers held their breath while they leaned forward to catch the next sentence. The old man turned his eyes upon them: "Between—two—thieves." Two crestfallen young men tiptoed silently toward the chamber door. Two blank looking faces stared at each other out on the sidewalk, and two rising young barristers didn't know whether to laugh or get angry. But the old priest didn't die. There was enough good humor in his old heart to conquer a dozen diseases, and send even death away smiling, and we believe the old man is still alive and living in Fort Madison.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

It seems there has been a terrible eruption in the volcano Cotopaxi. A thousand human beings and two thousand cattle were destroyed. Ashes from the eruption have been falling 1,000 miles away.

It is decided that trees are not essential to a forest. The word comes from *foris* or *foras* (out of bounds), and etymologically applies to any wild, unfenced land.

The Commissioners of Accounts have charged excessive estimates upon the Board of Education of New York, amounting in seven years to \$4,675,892.27.

The Parent of Insomnia.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve interop, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great centre. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that important organ, and their beneficent influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

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Get Up Clubs

In order to extend the circulation of the Argus still more, and to show it where it ought to be at every house, we have decided to make the following offer: To any one who will send us a copy of the paper for one year for \$2.50 cash, to a copy of the paper for one year we will make a reduction of fifty cents on each, thus enabling them to secure the largest weekly publication of reading matter in the Territory a year for \$2.00 cash, also to the getter up of a club of ten we will send one copy one year free to any address.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878.

THE MAIL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A petition has been circulated, and extensively signed by business men in this town, to the Postmaster General, asking that the mail from San Francisco be carried to this place by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s vessels instead of coming overland.

We look upon this proposed change with favor; firstly, because Puget Sound would be, as the petition sets forth, more directly connected with San Francisco; secondly, because the mails would be carried on safe and commodious vessels three times per month, DIRECT, involving a passage of three to four days only, and thirdly because such a proceeding would afford merited encouragement to a company which is already doing much to develop the commercial interests of the Sound country.

Having no commercial interest with Oregon as important as that with California, the people of this Territory naturally feel greater solicitude regarding the commercial facilities between the Sound and California than they would otherwise.

LITHOGRAPH ADVERTISING.—Mr. E. S. Glover, of Massachusetts, is in town, and proposes to get up a fine lithograph bird's eye view of Port Townsend, provided he can secure funds enough. He has a plain pencil sketch of the town, the point of observation being an eminence on the north east side, overlooking the entire town and harbor. This sketch is remarkably accurate and life-like, showing up the outlines of the different buildings almost as naturally as a photograph would. The plan suggested is to sell copies of the lithograph to subscribers, at prices varying according to the number taken. If our public spirited citizens will take hold of the enterprise and subscribe liberally, a creditable and scrupulously correct picture may be obtained which subscribers, by distributing copies judiciously among Eastern friends, can use effectively as the very best means of advertising the place. We have faith in the success of this enterprise to accomplish its object. It remains for the public to say whether it will be put in force or not.

THE Democratic Central Committee for Washington Territory met at New Tacoma, on the 13th inst. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Committee recommended the holding of a District Convention in each Judicial District, for the purpose of nominating a candidate at large, and also a candidate for each district. The times and places for holding conventions are as follows: 1st Dist., Walla Walla, March 9th; 2d Dist., Kalama, March 9th; 3d Dist., Seattle, Feb. 22d. The ratio of representation will be the same as that at the last Territorial Convention.

COMING AROUND.—By the telegraphic news, published to day, it will be seen that the N. P. R. R. Co.'s agents at Washington are doing just what Senator Mitchell predicted they would, in advocating the passage of his bill because of their failure to secure any measure more favorable to their own enterprise. This demonstrates that Senator Mitchell was master of the situation and knew of a certainty whereof he spoke when he penned the letter to the Portland Board of Trade, which we published last week.

THE dwelling houses in Olympia are nearly all occupied, owing principally to the fact that many persons move in there from adjoining counties in order to avail themselves of the superior educational advantages afforded at Union Academy, at that place.

Herewith we append a letter which will explain itself. It will be read with interest by many of our readers; particularly as it shows our predictions made some time since, regarding the willingness of landed proprietors to assist in opening the streets of this town, to have been made upon correct premises. We refrained from agitating this question heretofore, knowing that litigation produced only bitter personal feelings, without any substantial or beneficial results.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 13, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—I long ago publicly expressed a willingness to open to the public the land lying between blocks 90 and 91, whenever six impartial citizens of Port Townsend should say it was needed for street purposes.

Congratulating the citizens of this place in the election of a City Board of competent authority, I have the honor to state for your information that I am ready to co-operate with you and the Board of Councilmen over which you have been elected to preside. In any action you may deem advisable regarding the opening of this land to the public; suggesting meanwhile, that the steps leading thereto be made safely passable before being thrown open to public use.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc., THOMAS T. MINOR.

A NEW lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at New Tacoma, on Saturday night last, making the eleventh now in this Territory. A number of the best citizens of the place are interested in the organization, and its future is quite promising. From Seattle a delegation of 16 went up; "Olympia," "Western," "Victoria" and other lodges were represented, and a very pleasant time generally was experienced.

THE revival meetings at Olympia, conducted in the M. E. church of that place, are said to be carrying all before them. Meetings have been conducted there every evening since the new year dawned, and the audience have been so large that the church building has been found too small to hold them.

THE schr. Excelsior, Capt. Oscar Kustel, arrived yesterday at this port 28 days from Shanghai, China. This is the quickest passage yet known from that place. She was only 26 days from land to land, or from her starting point to Cape Flattery.

IF you happen in Olympia, and want a carriage, or horseback ride, you will miss it if you do not call on the pioneer livery stable, kept by Mr. R. Tilley, for a "turn out."

AT Coupeville Mr. J. S. Robertson has made preparations to start a Plummer fruit-dryer, factory size, in about six weeks or two months. He has purchased the right for Island county.

MR. Jos. Alexander, of La Conner, has purchased Dr. Mackey's half interest in the drug store at that place. He will therefore conduct the business alone hereafter.

THE Olympia & Tenino R. R. Stockholders recently passed a resolution to survey a route between Tenino and the Chehalis river, looking to a branch line down there.

THE Good Templars' open meeting at their hall, in this town, on Friday evening last, was a very pleasant affair. The audience was rather large, quiet and orderly.

ANY person having books from the private library of Rev. John Rea, is respectfully requested to return them at once, and so confer a great favor.

MR. Whitmore resigned his position as principal in the public school, on Tuesday of this week. It will be vacant until another teacher is procured.

THE grocery store of Jos. Chilberg, at Olympia, was broken into one night last week, a few articles, including some money were taken.

FATHER C'sary returned yesterday, from Vancouver. He will conduct the usual services in the Catholic Church on Sunday next.

IT is reported that Shepard, the celebrated pianist, recently performing at Seattle, will pay Port Townsend a visit.

SCIENCE, ART AND POETRY.—We are informed that the lecture, delivered by Hon. Francis Henry, at Olympia, on Tuesday evening of this week, was an uncommonly rare treat for the far loving of all classes in that vicinity. The subject, Science, Art and Poetry, affording a wide scope for Mr. Henry's peculiar powers, was handled with more than a usual display of that gentleman's eloquence. It is suggested that the medical fraternity may institute legal proceedings against the lecturer, claiming that by his eccentricities he kept a crowded house laughing heartily for upwards of an hour, without the license or diploma of a physician. His elucidation of the problem of squaring a circle, by multiplying the equinox by the third superior fungus, "brought down the house," besides entitling him to consideration as a scientist. Tears were brought from those who were afraid they would "split their sides," while the lean and lank doubled up like jack-knives. The proceeds of the lecture were donated to the O. & T. Railroad enterprise.

By the request of the Committee for the Sheet and pillow case party to be given at Good Templars' Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 22, 1878, we will state to all those desiring to participate that tickets are now ready for sale by the Committee. Ladies must apply for their tickets. None but holders of tickets, will be admitted. The Committee is as follows: Abe Reiss, E. B. Shuter, Jno. T. Norris and S. Waterman.

FROM the latest edition of the discussion on Evolution, between Revs. Thompson and Utter, of Olympia, it looks as though the former had bottled his Unitarian antagonist and driven the cork in with a sledge.

MR. O. F. Gerrish, of this place, member of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, went up to Tacoma and attended a meeting of that organization, this week.

IN the Catholic church, of this place, mass will be held for the deceased Pope, Pius IX, on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, A. M., conducted by Father C'sary.

WE are indebted to Mr. Frank Winslow for a copy of the "North China Daily News" It is valued more as an oddity than anything else.

A NOVEL idea, for the decoying of sheep on board the steamer North Pacific has been put in force by the keeping of a pet lamb on board.

FROM La Conner we learn that about all the dams which were washed out by the late high tides have been replaced.

MR. Tallentire, our "tyhee" job workman, returned yesterday from Olympia, highly pleased with his brief visit.

FARMERS on the Sound are all getting the fever. They want the Plummer fruit-dryers introduced extensively.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the ball, to be given here, on the 22d inst.

BORN.—In Port Townsend, Feb. 13th, to the wife of H. A. Webster, Collector of Customs, a daughter.

AL. Plummer, Jr., took a short run up to Tacoma this week.

American Schr. Excelsior. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. OSCAR KUSTEL, Master. Port Townsend, Feb. 14, 1878.

NOTICE!

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE 3D JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, HOLDING TERMS AT PORT TOWNSEND. Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, ss. At Port Townsend, the 7th day of January, A. D., 1878. THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. B. Roberts, of Snohomish county, in Washington Territory, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JAMES McNAUGHT, attorney for assignee. Snohomish City, Snohomish County, W. T., Feb. 7, 1878.

Notice To The Public.

I wish to give NOTICE hereby that Mr. Chas. Eisenbeis holds a power of attorney to collect and receipt on notes, in my name. Those, therefore, wishing to make a settlement, or partial payments, will please call on him. THOS. JACKMAN. Port Townsend, Feb. 14, 1878.

Notice of Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred Edmondson, bankrupt.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER MADE January 26th, 1878, by the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at public auction on

Monday, the 13th day of February, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m.

at the Court House in Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T., to the highest bidder, for gold coin, all the property, real and personal, of said bankrupt, consisting of the following, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Consisting of a tract of land containing 141 acres, situated 1 1/2 miles north of Port Townsend, known as Edmondson's Main, being part of Grant W. Howe's donation claim, No. 22, in sections 20, 21, 22 and 23, of township 21 north, range 1 west, also part of lot 20, section 2 and lot 20, section 4, in section 21, township 21 north, range 1 west. Tract No. 1 will be sold subject to a mortgage amounting to \$4120.00 gold coin.

Tract No. 2. Consisting of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of section thirty-four in township thirty north, range 1 west, containing 40 acres.

Tract No. 3. Consisting of Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of section twenty, in township thirty north, range 1 east, containing 40 acres.

Tract No. 4. Consisting of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of section twenty-seven in township thirty north, range 1 west, containing 40 acres.

At the same time and place will be sold one mowing machine, complete and in good order; said mowing machine will be sold subject to a mortgage amounting to \$11 in gold coin. Also

1 Plough, 1 Hay Press, 1 Hay Rake, 12 tons hay, Scales, Forks, shovels, Etc.

The above described property will be sold for cash in gold coin, subject to all existing incumbrances, and subject to confirmation by the above entitled Court. J. A. KUHN, Assignee of the estate of Alfred Edmondson, Bankrupt. Port Townsend, W. T. Jan. 15, 1878.

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.

IDA B. VEUVE, Plaintiff, vs WILLIAM VEUVE, 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 complaint filed in the county of Jefferson, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

To William Veuve, 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, 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, or 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 23d day of March, A. D. 1876, and now existing. Also to obtain the custody of the infant Eric Veuve, issue of said marriage, and for other relief which will more fully appear by reference to the complaint in this action filed, upon the grounds of willful abandonment and desertion for more than one year; and also for willful failure to maintain and provide for said plaintiff for more than one year; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness J. R. LEWIS, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1878. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. G. MORRIS HALLER, ATT'Y for plaintiff. 6t

SUMMONS.

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

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 complaint filed 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, or 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, 1862, 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 31 day of January, A. D. 1878. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. McNaught & Haller, ATT'Y for plaintiff.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Chambers & Edmondson (butchers) are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned and settle their accounts immediately, or legal proceedings will be instituted, without regard to persons. J. A. KUHN, Agent. 2w

Port Townsend, Feb. 1, 1878.

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER MADE January 26th, 1878, by the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at public auction on

Monday, the 13th day of February, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m.

at the Court House in Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T., to the highest bidder, for gold coin, all the property, real and personal, of said bankrupt, consisting of the following, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Consisting of a tract of land containing 141 acres, situated 1 1/2 miles north of Port Townsend, known as Edmondson's Main, being part of Grant W. Howe's donation claim, No. 22, in sections 20, 21, 22 and 23, of township 21 north, range 1 west, also part of lot 20, section 2 and lot 20, section 4, in section 21, township 21 north, range 1 west. Tract No. 1 will be sold subject to a mortgage amounting to \$4120.00 gold coin.

Tract No. 2. Consisting of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of section thirty-four in township thirty north, range 1 west, containing 40 acres.

Tract No. 3. Consisting of Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of section twenty, in township thirty north, range 1 east, containing 40 acres.

Tract No. 4. Consisting of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of section twenty-seven in township thirty north, range 1 west, containing 40 acres.

At the same time and place will be sold one mowing machine, complete and in good order; said mowing machine will be sold subject to a mortgage amounting to \$11 in gold coin. Also

1 Plough, 1 Hay Press, 1 Hay Rake, 12 tons hay, Scales, Forks, shovels, Etc.

The above described property will be sold for cash in gold coin, subject to all existing incumbrances, and subject to confirmation by the above entitled Court. J. A. KUHN, Assignee of the estate of Alfred Edmondson, Bankrupt. Port Townsend, W. T. Jan. 15, 1878.

Apply to CHAS. C. BARTLETT.

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.

IDA B. VEUVE, Plaintiff, vs WILLIAM VEUVE, 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 complaint filed in the County of Jefferson, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

To William Veuve, 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, 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, or 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 23d day of March, A. D. 1876, and now existing. Also to obtain the custody of the infant Eric Veuve, issue of said marriage, and for other relief which will more fully appear by reference to the complaint in this action filed, upon the grounds of willful abandonment and desertion for more than one year; and also for willful failure to maintain and provide for said plaintiff for more than one year; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you by default, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness J. R. LEWIS, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1878. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. G. MORRIS HALLER, ATT'Y for plaintiff. 6t

SUMMONS.

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

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 complaint filed 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, or 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, 1862, 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 31 day of January, A. D. 1878. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. McNaught & Haller, ATT'Y for plaintiff.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Chambers & Edmondson (butchers) are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned and settle their accounts immediately, or legal proceedings will be instituted, without regard to persons. J. A. KUHN, Agent. 2w

Port Townsend, Feb. 1, 1878.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.