

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, APRIL 12, 1878.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

ITS INDUCEMENTS TO EMIGRANTS.

(CHAPTER V.)

The real value of Puget Sound fir, for ship timbers, was discovered but a few years ago, since which time its fame has spread rapidly until, at the present time, eastern ship builders prefer it by far to any other material to be obtained. The principal shipyard on the Sound is at Port Ludlow, where, within the past four years, some 23 vessels of various sizes have been built by the Hall brothers. At other points too this industry is approaching importance; and, from present indications, the time is not far distant when half the world will look to this locality for the production of vessels of all kinds to meet the demand.

Puget Sound is the popular or general term for the whole of Washington Territory's vast inland sea. It embraces the different divisions known as the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal. These are again sub-divided into numerous bays, inlets and harbors of various sizes. Admiral Charles Wilkes recapitulates a copious and minute description of this handsome body of water in the following language:

Nothing can exceed the beauty of these waters and their safety. Not a shoal exists within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet or Hood's Canal, that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a 74-gun ship. I venture nothing in saying there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these. They cover an area of about 200 square miles. The shores of these inlets and bays are remarkably bold; so much so that in many places a ship's side would strike the shore before the keel would touch the ground. The country by which these waters are surrounded is remarkably salubrious, and offers every advantage for the accommodation of a vast commercial and military marine, with a convenience for docks, and a great many sites for towns and cities, at all times well supplied with water and capable of being well provided with everything by the surrounding country, which is well adapted for agriculture.

The Straits of Juan de Fuca are 95 miles in length, and have an average width of 11 miles. At the entrance (eight miles in width) no danger exists and it may be safely navigated throughout. No part of the world affords finer inland Sounds, or a greater number of harbors, than are found within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, capable of receiving the largest class of vessels, and without a danger in them which is not visible. From the rise and fall of the tides (18 feet) every facility is offered for the erection of works for a great maritime nation. The country also affords as many sites for water-power as any other.

Among the different harbors of Puget Sound are: Neah Bay, Port Angeles, Dungeness, Sequim Bay, Port Discovery, Port Townsend, Port Ludlow, Seabeck, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Port Orchard, Port Blakely, Elliott's Bay (Seattle), commencement Bay, (Tacoma), Steilacoom, Budd's Inlet (Olympia), Tulalip, Penn's Cove, Utsalady, Useless Bay, and Bellingham Bay. The rivers emptying into it are: the Lummi, Nooksack, Samish, Skagit, Stogluamish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Duwamish, White, Green, Black, Cedar, Puyallup, Stuck, Des Chutes, Skokomish, and also other and smaller streams among which are the Dungeness, Pysht and Elkwa. Puget Sound, proper, has a shore line of 280 miles, although the body of water known under it as a general name has an aggregate shore line of 1,594 miles. Its principal towns are: Seattle, Olympia, Port Townsend and Tacoma, numbering in population from near 5,000 for the first named down to about 600 for the last, and ranging in order as the names are given. Then the milling ports are: Ports Gamble, Discovery, Ludlow, Madison and Blakely; Seabeck, Utsalady, Old Tacoma and other lesser points. These number a population of from 150 to near 700 each, according to the size of the manufactories, Port Gamble being the largest. Among the other towns are: Steilacoom, Snohomish City, La Conner, Sehome, Coupeville, Skagit City, Stanwood, Oak Harbor and others. Next to these towns are those started on the Indian reservations, of which we shall speak more fully hereafter.

(Continued next week.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new census of Tacoma gives a population of 700.

Five hundred tons per day are now taken from the Seattle coal mine.

Cardinal McClosky presented General Grant to Pope Leo on the 30th ult.

Seattle shipped to San Francisco 8,925 tons of coal during the month of March.

A four company military post is to be built this Summer at Cour d'Alene Lake.

The Turks have abandoned Karak at the entrance to the Bosphorus on the Black Sea.

The woman suffrage amendment in the Massachusetts Senate was defeated by 19 to 16.

A saw mill is to be built on the Skagit river thirty miles above the jam, this Summer.

The Steamship Gussie Telfair has been sold for the Coos bay coal trade; price, \$10,000.

The district court at Snohomish lasted two days. Only one indictment was found.

The Sisters of Charity have recently bought some property in Seattle on which they intend to build a school.

S. J. Rindall and James O'Brien, of the Port Ludlow mill, have invented a very useful saw shaped tooth for steam saws.

Indians on the Puyallup reservation are busy clearing and planting, and this year will cultivate more land than ever before.

Oregon, with a population of but 135,000, last year produced a surplus of 8,000,000 bushels of grain and 4,000,000 pounds of wool.

Sherman says that on the resumption of specie payments he will have authority to re-issue \$300,000,000 U. S. notes, under authority of the existing law of 1873.

The rush towards the upper country continues. The Walla Walla Statesman notes the arrival of 300 passengers a week by the O. S. N. Co.'s boats and Dr. Baker's railroad.

The House committee on the electoral count has agreed to report in favor of a constitutional amendment, fixing the tenure of the Presidential office at six years, and declaring the President ineligible to re-election.

The San Juan Line Company has contracted with the Puget Sound Manufacturing Company at Puyallup for the manufacture of its barrels for the next year, which will amount to about seventeen thousand, all told.

The New York "Herald" recently said: The people of Oregon took up the Walla Walla valley in Washington Territory, with the eyes of desire, and are opposed to the erection of the latter into a commonwealth until it shall yield some of its domain to extend Oregon's boundaries.

INFORMATION WANTED.—As to the whereabouts of Samuel Shannon, aged about 37 years, native of Canada; who left British Columbia in April, 1876, for Puget Sound or Oregon. Any person giving such information will confer a great favor on Joseph Shannon, New Westminster, B. C.

WAR NOT IMPROBABLE.—Recent London advices state that the resignation of Lord Derby, who was opposed to war measures, is the most portentous war news yet received, and it is universally expected that the most energetic war policy will be enforced. The war party in England has been endeavoring to force Derby to resign for some time past from the ministry, and his retirement has now been brought about by charging him with treason to the interests of England by attacks from the newspapers.

A Walla Walla paper says: The lands withdrawn for the benefit of the N. P. R. Co. in Eastern Washington, embrace hundreds of thousands of acres of the best wheat land in the world. These lands are mostly situated in the Palouse country, the present Mecca of the immigrant. Their appearance has been described time and again in the columns of the "Union" by different individuals who all unite in calling their location "the promised land." The greatest lack of the country lying east of the Cascades is the means of transporting the surplus products to market.

Washington is destined to become one of the greatest of States. In its area, in extent and variety of resources, and in commercial advantages it has assurance of a mighty future. The eastern part of the Territory will probably outstrip the western portion in growth of population, because its lands are open and may be cultivated at once; but population will return upon the western part; industry will bring the rich valleys, now mostly covered with timber, into cultivation; Puget Sound will become to a great extent the depot of coal supply for the Pacific Coast; and when railways are constructed the products of the unequalled forests of that section, which heretofore have been exported only by sea, will take the other direction and find a market in the great interior. The lumber trade in that direction will be immense. It will build up one section and increase the wealth of the other.—"Oregonian."

TERRIBLE LOSS OF STOCK IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY.—The following is taken from the Sacramento Record-Union: "The loss of stock has been very great this season in the flooded districts by actual drowning, but we think the loss by starvation, in consequence of continued unfavorable weather, and high water will be even greater. There has been very little land out of water along the Sacramento River, upon which stock could find anything to eat for a month past, and from present appearances there will be but a little for a month to come. Added to this fact, the weather for the same length of time, and indeed, for two months has been cold and stormy. Farmers generally had only hay and other feed laid away sufficient for their stock in an ordinary season, and were not prepared for such an unusual season as we are having. The water is so high in the river and there are so many breaks in the levees that communication is impossible, except in small boats, and even this mode of travel is difficult, and it is impossible to get feed, especially hay, to feed stock on. The consequence is that many are perishing from starvation and continued cold, stormy weather. We think it is safe to estimate the loss of cattle and hogs and sheep on this river, from Knight's Landing to the head of Steamboat Slough, at half or fifty per cent. of what there were in this district before the flood commenced."

THE Washington county, Ogn., Democrats, in county convention assembled, resolve that they have an "abiding FAITH in the correctness of Democratic principles." We never before so distinctly understood the definition of FAITH, which declares it to be "the evidence of things not seen."

THE editors of the "Bee" and "Telegram," of Portland, had a little discussion a few days ago, in which a pistol and a cane were the most impressive arguments used. The cane was more persuasive we are told.

THE B. B. "Mail" is gratified to notice a marked progress in the improvement and cultivation of claims near Semiahmoo.

THE "Courier" man is getting along now without so much "patent insides" to his paper, and his readers will undoubtedly appreciate the change.

FREE a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE.

WE will sell for thirty days all Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced rates, to make room for a large Spring Stock, soon to arrive. All those desirous of purchasing bargains had better call early.

WATERMAN & KATZ, 4v
March 8, 1878.

BUY THE BEST!
ASK YOUR MERCHANT FOR
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Made of OREGON CITY CASSIMERES,
The Cheapest, Best and Most Durable Clothing in the Market
Sole Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
N. B.—A full Stock of Oregon City Blankets, Flannels, Cassimere Yarns, Underwear, Etc., always on hand.
JACOBS BROS. & CO.,
PORTLAND, OGN.
25

New Shoe Store.
W. M. VETTER,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
All kinds of Repairing and Custom Work done to order on short notice.
WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND

PORT TOWNSEND

Boot & Shoe

STORE.

MEN'S, BOYS' LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S

Boots & Shoes

Of the very best qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

Gent's and Ladies'

Arctic Over-Shoes.

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

Rubber Over-Shoes

This is the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, Comprising

BRONZE AND SATIN DRESSING, MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING, FRANK MILLER'S WATER PROOF BLACKING.

MACHINE SILK AND NEEDLES.

Shoe Findings, Of Every Description.

Rigging & Harness Leather, &c., &c

A complete assortment of

Miscellaneous Stock!

Custom Work

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

I have a Great REVERENCE for CASH Customers.

John Fitzpatrick.

J. J. HUNT

Wholesale Dealer in

Wines, Liquors & CIGARS.

Receiving Goods every Steamer.

AT PRICES

that Defy Competition.

Water st, Port Townsend

PEOPLES' MARKET,

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the

CHOICEST MEATS

AND

Vegetables.

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

L. SMITH & F. TERRY

JOHN P. PETERSON

Merchant Tailor,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Gents' and Boys' Fashionable Suits.

IS PREPARED TO MAKE UP GENTS' Clothing according to the latest fashions. Special attention paid to repairing and cleaning. Terms moderate.

Has constantly on hand a lot of fine French Cloths and Cassimeres, Oregon and Mission Cassimeres, from which parties can select for themselves.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Parties wishing to buy the best Sewing Machine should call on John P. Peterson, Port Townsend, and examine the New White, Mr. Peterson will be pleased to show all about the machine and give full instructions free. Every machine warranted to please.

JOHN P. PETERSON, Agent, Port Townsend.

SAM'L HILL, 19 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Gen Ag't Pacific coast

OLYMPIA UNION ACADEMY

Is owned by a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and is designed to furnish the people of Washington Territory advantages for education in those branches of study usually pursued in Academies and High Schools, besides the branches generally taught in the common schools of the country. The School is divided into three Departments, viz.: Academic, Grammar and Primary, and pupils are expected to pass from the lowest to the highest grade, in regular order, passing written examinations in previous studies, answering 75 per cent. of questions asked.

Course of Study.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

FOUR GRADES EACH REQUIRING ONE YEAR FOR COMPLETION.

FIRST YEAR. SECOND YEAR.

Latin Grammar, (B) Natural History, Elementary Algebra, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, High Arithmetic, (B) Physical Geography, English Grammar, (B)

Latin Grammar, (A) Greek Grammar, Caesar's Commentaries, Ancient History, High Algebra, (A) High Arithmetic, (A) Geometry, (B) Elementary Astronomy, English Grammar, (B)

THIRD YEAR. FOURTH YEAR.

Cicero's select orations, Virgil's Enoid, Greek Readers, Analysis, German Reader, Trigonometry, Navigation, surveying, Constitution U. S., Political Economy, Chemistry.

Horace's Odes, Livy, Herodotus, Memorabilia, Evidence of Christianity, Wm. Tell, Moral Science, English Literature, Physics, Geology, Logic.

Exercises in Composition and Declamation throughout the course to the 4th year, when original orations, written reviews, abstract, etc. are required.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

This embraces all the studies generally taught in common schools, between the Third Reader, Primary Arithmetic, Third Geography and corresponding studies, up to the first of the Academic Department, at which time pupils are expected to pass examination in the following studies, which constitute the highest grade of the Grammar Department:

Bullion's English Grammar, Geography completed, with map-drawing from memory and use of Terrestrial Globes.

History of the United States, outlines of English History, Fifth Reader, P. Parley's History, Written Spelling, Penmanship, Practical Arithmetic completed and Mental Arithmetic.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department is the MOST IMPORTANT, and we propose doing thorough work in building the ground-work for future education. Our system of instruction embraces the latest plans and most approved systems for

AWAKENING AND INSTRUCTING the young mind, and at the same time teaching it to think for itself ACCURATELY and READILY. The alphabetarians are taught from Wilson's Family and School Charts, until they learn to read, and then pass in order, at the same time receiving oral instructions in Language, Combinations of Numbers, Drawing, Penmanship and Geography.

CALENDAR

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1877-78:

First term begins Aug. 27 and ends Nov. 3

Second " " Nov. 5 " " Jan. 11

Third " " Jan. 14 " " Mar. 22

Fourth " " Mar. 25 " " May 31

TUTION:

Tuition is charged from date of entrance to close of term, and must be paid in advance. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Academic Depart. for term of 10 weeks. \$10 00

Grammar " " " " " 7 50

Primary " " " " " 5 00

Latin, Greek, Book-keeping and German each extra..... 2 50

M. G. ROYAL, Principal.

Seed Potatoes

OF THE

EARLY VARIETIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO INFORM the public that he has recently imported from the East the following varieties of seedling potatoes, and will be prepared to fill orders for them at the rate of \$1 per pound, post-paid to any part of the country.

RUBY, ALPHA, Snowflake, SUPERIOR, EXTRA EARLY VERMONT, BREECES' PROLIFIC, EUREKA, SENFEL, NEL BROWNELL, EARLY OHIO, BURBANK SEEDLING,

Calcutta seedlings, Peerless, Monitors.

These potatoes are all of my own growing, from the seed received.

Address

T. B. Jayne,

Coveland, Island Co. W T

CALEB BILL,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright

LOCK and CUNSMITH.

ALL KINDS OF SHIP SMITHING

ON SHOES & ANCHORS made to ORDER.

All orders attended to promptly.

Port Townsend, - - W. T.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

LOCAL NEWS.

REV. Jno. Parsons, who has been preaching once per month in Chimacum Valley, since last fall, informs us that the chances seem quite favorable for the speedy organization of a sabbath school up there. The people of that vicinity are uniformly pleased with the labors of this gentleman, as they turn out in goodly numbers on meeting day, rain or shine.

In the last issue of the B. B. "Mail" Mr. Eldridge, of Whatcom, publishes a plain and fearless answer to the malignant attacks upon his private character, which recent found publicity through their appropriate channel, viz: the Weekly Democratic. Too late though now, as many voters were not reached before election day.

THEODORE Woodard has consented and is preparing to go to Seattle with the excursion party from this place, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of furnishing refreshments for the occasion. This, with the music expected, and the fine weather almost sure to be experienced, will complete the happiness of fortunate pleasure seekers on that day.

MR. C. E. P. Wood, of Port Discovery, started to San Francisco on the Dakota this week, with the expectation, we are told, of perfecting arrangements whereby the saw-mill may be started up within the next few weeks.

THE Sewell property on Whidby Island was sold on Saturday last, for the sum of \$600, Mr. C. F. Clapp, of this place, being the purchaser. It was immediately resold, however, to Mr. Thos. Cranney, of Utsalady.

THE exceptions taken, by our correspondent this week, to the appointment of the Sabbath day for an excursion to San Juan, are quite proper. We hope those most interested will make the change suggested.

A PETITION is being circulated asking for the establishment of a post office in Chimacum Valley. It should and doubtless will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

WAR DECLARED!—Three hundred and ninety thousand men drafted last week, and another call looked for soon. For further particulars step in at the "O. K." restaurant.

DR. Thatcher, the lithograph man, returned to this place from Victoria, on Tuesday morning of this week, having sold out his chance over there for the sum of \$2,500.

MARRIED.—At Coupeville, April 2, 1878, by Hon. Robert C. Hill, Judge of Probate, Captain J. P. Adams and Miss Elspette Freund, all of Island County.

PROF. Roberts' pupils in music are so numerous that he is obliged to turn away some who desire instruction, on account of inability to attend to them.

THE communication which we publish to-day, from our correspondent in San Juan County, is very instructive and well worthy of a careful perusal.

OUR young friend Clarence Morgan, who has been for some time teaching school in Port Discovery, paid us a call on Saturday last.

MARRIED.—At Coveland, Island County, April 2, 1878, by Hon. Robert C. Hill, Probate Judge, Jessie Nye and Amelia Pierce.

MR. D. C. H. Rothschild is expected to return on the next trip of the Dakota. He will arrive here about the 30th inst.

BORN.—On Lopez Island, April 3d, to the wife of Hamilton J. Carr, a model little son weighing 11 lbs., avoirdupois.

BISHOP Morris went up to Chimacum on a trout fishing excursion, and was agreeably pleased with the pastime.

PROF. Roberts lectured on "Championship," at the Good Templars' Hall, on Monday evening of this week.

THE Phantom went up to Port Lullow on Saturday morning, carrying the Rena dramatic company.

REMOVED changes in a firm recently engaged in the butcher business here are about taking place.

THE cheese factory in Chimacum, was to commence turning out samples yesterday.

THE brass band, of this place, is giving decided evidences of vitality again.

OUR town was a model of order and decorum on election day.

CHIMACUM Valley has a district school with about 40 pupils.

CHIMACUM VALLEY.

ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Obtaining temporary command of an equine locomotive one bright morning this week, we made a tour of the Chimacum valley—seeing its sights and talking with its residents. The road from Port Townsend to the heart of the Chimacum settlement is winding and diversified, extending over about eleven miles—a distance somewhat lengthened by its serpentine course. Arriving at our objective point, the

TELEGRAPH STATION,

we alighted to reconnoitre, and were warmly received by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Robinson, than whom a more pleasant and genial couple cannot be found anywhere. Sitting in their pleasant parlor and looking out upon the many broad acres of land but recently reclaimed, and all of which was, twenty-five years ago, under the exclusive dominion of Nature, no wonder they indulge complacent feelings while musing over the success which has attended their toil in producing the improvements to be seen to-day.

THE VALLEY

is located about 5 miles from Port Discovery, 8 miles from Port Ludlow and 10 miles from Port Townsend. It was first settled upon in the spring of 1856, by Mr. S. Kellogg, now of Seattle, and Mr. R. S. Robinson, of whom we have spoken. The latter worked for some time in the saw mill at Port Ludlow, while the former lived upon and commenced improving the land which was jointly occupied by the two. At that time the whole valley was densely timbered, and it required an iron nerve and indomitable pluck to occupy it with the intention to carve out such homes as may be found there at present.

In May, 1857, Messrs. Bishop and Eldridge located along side of and just above the other settlers, and entered upon THEIR task of improvement with the magnificent cash capital of 25 cents apiece. To-day their farms are worth, including stock, implements, buildings, etc., not far from \$5,000 each, saying nothing of the few thousands in cash laid by. A fair sample of the results to be achieved by pluck, industry and perseverance. In the valley there are to-day 33 occupied claims, in various stages of improvement from being the sites of rude log cabins to supporting those neat, commodious, cheerful and expensively furnished residences which bespeak so much of the comforts and desirable features of a well-to-do rural life. These 33 claims will one day be fine farms, and those who have had opportunities to know say that there is as much more good land in the vicinity as has been taken. If this be true, it will, ere another twenty years have passed, form one of the richest and most extensive farming communities on this side of the Sound. There are at present 17 families in the settlement, and these keep up a district

SCHOOL WITH FORTY PUPILS.

Mr. R. E. Ryan, our county superintendent and efficient teacher, has charge and is giving general satisfaction as he has done for the past few years.

Among the principal farmers in the valley are: Messrs. Robinson, Strand, Bishop, Eldridge, Roberts and Nolan as well as ten or twelve others who are getting "well fixed." The principal and most important feature of the valley is its special adaptability for

DAIRYING.

A fine stream of the purest water ripples through the place, winding around among the farms and furnishing by its springs and tributaries, nearly every one of them with that indispensable concomitant of dairy and stock farms—an exhaustible supply of soft, fresh water. The soil is quite damp, requiring both under and surface drains, and is exceedingly fertile, producing as high as 3 and 4 tons of timothy hay per acre. It partakes of the general characteristics of river bottom soil. Among the few farmers who are making a specialty of dairying,

325 COWS ARE KEPT.

For this business, Mr. Bishop's farm may be noted as a fair sample. This gentleman has about 260 acres of land, of which over 200 are in cultivation either in meadow, pasture or root and grain crops. He has two barns, one of which covers 60x120 and the other 45x115 feet. He will milk, during the coming summer months, 50 cows, and some idea of his dairy business may be gained from the fact that last summer, in three months alone he made 3,861 lbs of butter, or about 7,500 lbs during the season for milking. His cows are sleek, fat and contented, and his butter as rich and fine flavored as can be boasted anywhere in the world.

Mr. Bishop thinks there will eventually be a continuous farming settlement through the Quillcine, Hood's Canal, Port Discovery and Chimacum valleys, and gives, as his estimate, that Chimacum valley will support 1,200 milk cows. Although the residents of Chimacum are so numerous, and have been for several years, the place has never yet been blessed with a

POST OFFICE.

A petition, however is in circulation at present, asking that such an institution be established there. Undoubtedly the wishes of the citizens in this instance will be immediately complied with, as they certainly require and are entitled to one. The latest "Big thing on wheels," which is an institution so portentous for the pecuniary advantage and reward of Chimacum industry, is the

NORTH PACIFIC CHEESE FACTORY.

This enterprise is of quite recent origin and is going into active operations this week for the first time. Its originator, we believe, and principal mover is Mr. B. Fellows, of New Tacoma. Mr. Fields, a gentleman of extensive experience in the business, is going ahead with the machinery and outfit in a way which clearly indicates determination as well as capability. The scene of operations is at the Woodley property near Mr. Robinson's residence. A large double tank, lined with zinc, 4x12 feet and about 30 inches in depth, has

been hoisted into position where it will be operated by means of a peculiarly constructed, drum-like heating apparatus. It will hold nearly 900 gallons of milk, or about enough to make 800 pounds of cheese. A large wooden, lever press will be used; and, it is thought, cheese will be turned out here equalling that of any locality in America. It is estimated that the milk from at least 300 cows will be required to keep the factory running. This enterprise, on account of the excellent home market which it will afford for farmers, is encouraged by them and hailed as being fraught with advantages long needed by them.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

Go to Jas. Jones for all kinds of ruit; Corner Custom House.

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

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

R. W. DELION. CHARLES CASE.

De LION & CASE,
Stevedores,

PORT TOWNSEND
P. O. BOX 37.

SHIPS LOADED AT EVERY PORT ON
Puget Sound.

The First-class steamship

CALIFORNIA
CAPT. THORN.
WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Sitka,
Alaska Terr'y, and Way Ports,
On or about the 3d of each Month.

WILL LEAVE

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

NOTICE.

I TAKE PLEASURE to state that I have transacted my business through Messrs. Rothschild & Co., and that they have given me entire satisfaction. I take pleasure in recommending them to Captains of vessels coming this way, to avail themselves of their valuable services.

JAMES S. THEOBALDS,
Master ship Ventus.
Port Townsend, Dec. 9, 1877.

CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCHILD & CO.

French barque Bleville.

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.
J. J. FLAMMARD, Master.
Port Townsend, Feb. 23, 1878.

Blue Jacket.

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.
CAPT. PERCIVAL Master.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20 1878.

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.

French Bark Quillota.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named bark will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.
M. THOREUX, Master.
Port Townsend, Jan. 26, 1878.

Costa Rican Ship Hermann.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew.

ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.
EDWARD PERKS, Master.
Port Townsend, Jan. 30, 1878.

French Barque Maputo.

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.
CAPT. IRIBAREN, Master.
Port Townsend, March 20, 1878.

Italian Barque DueSorelle.

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.
G. CAVASSA, Master.
Port Townsend, March 25, 1878.

Costa Rican Ship Mathilde.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

R. JONES, Master.
Port Townsend, Jan. 31, 1878.

ROTHSCHILD & CO.,

Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Ship Chandlery,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Liquors,

Hardware,

Crockery, Stationery, Etc.

Exchange Bought and Sold.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

The Highest Price Paid for Wool, Hides, Furs
and Produce.

Goods Bought and Sold on Commission.

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Clocks.

The sun-dial of Ahas, on which Isaiah the prophet, by crying to the Lord, brought the shadow ten degrees backward, is the first instrument for ascertaining the time of day mentioned in history. In early Christian ages any device for this purpose, whether it was a sun-dial, clepsydra, sand-glass or clock, received the general name of *hologium*, derived from two Greek words signifying hour-teller. Down to the 14th century, the word *clock* (Anglo-Saxon, *clucca*; German, *glocke*) was applied only to the bell upon which the hour determined by the horologue was rung.

The invention of clocks, such as have certainly been in use for the last half-dozen centuries, has been ascribed, without sufficient proof, to various ingenious men from Archimedes, B. C. 220, to Robert Wallingford, Abbot of St. Albans, in 1326. From numerous allusions to *horologia*, however, and to their striking spontaneously, in the 12th century, it may be inferred that genuine clocks existed considerably before the days of the latter worthy, and indeed there is still extant a description of one sent, in 1322, by the Sultan of Egypt to the Emperor Frederick the II. This, like many of the other early clocks, must have been a very ingenious but highly complicated contrivance. "It resembled a celestial globe in which the sun, moon, and planets moved, being impelled by weights and wheels, so that they pointed out the hour, day, and night, with certainty." Complexity, indeed, has been in all ages a marked characteristic in the early stages of nearly all important inventions. But while in the days of old, fond of mystery and delighting in displays of ingenuity on its own account, this complication was often regarded as a merit; in our mystery-bating epoch, when the object of all inventive ability is economical utility, it is always justly considered a defect which ingenuity and experience are constantly striving to lessen.

The first clock on record, which in accuracy of movement and simplicity of construction approached the clocks of the present time, was made for Charles V. of France, by Henry de Vick, in 1370. The representation of this, however, still extant, shows that its movements were produced by a vibrating balance instead of a spring or pendulum, the latter of which was not invented until three centuries later. This important invention, like most inventions of value, is a matter of dispute; but like many other useful discoveries, it was probably made by various persons independently, and almost simultaneously, when the state of science had become ripe for it. But there is no record of its use before the discovery of Galileo at Florence, in 1582, by observation of a swinging chandelier in the cathedral, that a pendulum vibrated in arcs of different lengths in the same time, if the arcs were small. Huygens, however, is now admitted by all to have been the first to apply the pendulum to clocks, in the early part of the 17th century. This application, together with the invention by his contemporary, Dr. Hooke, of an escapement by which the pendulum was only required to oscillate a small arc, substantially completed the method of clock-making in general use at the present day.

Many of the best clocks, nowadays, however, are driven by a spring coiled up in a barrel in the same manner as in watches, which, indeed, may be justly considered as small clocks, in which the weight and pendulum are replaced by the main-spring and balance, the latter of which is composed of a balance-wheel and a balance or hair-spring. The invention, by Hautville, about 1722, of a lever escapement for regulating the motion of the scape wheel, together with subsequent improvements on his device, has rendered time-pieces of this style models of accuracy, compactness and cheapness.

To this country is due the credit of originating, about thirty years ago, the manufacture of clocks and watches by machinery—an important innovation on the old-fashioned, manual methods still almost universally in vogue in Europe. By this means greater nicety is attained in cutting out the various parts than is possible by the slovenly hand-labor of transatlantic craftsmen. Moreover, the polishing of the leaves of the pinions and the teeth of the wheels, as well as the grinding of the face of the pallet-stones to their proper angles, are processes that are performed with much greater facility and accuracy by the use of machinery than by hand; while the various parts, being made to a gauge, can be readily, cheaply and accurately replaced in case of injury by use or accident. So admirable for accuracy, durability and cheapness are the time-pieces made in this way, that English clock-makers loudly complain that they are yearly losing many branches of the horological trade through their inability to compete not only in foreign, but even in their domestic markets, with the cheaper and better productions of our manufacturers. A forcible illustration of this truth was offered, a couple of weeks ago, by a large shipment of American machine-made watches, bought, after careful examination and competition, by the English Government for the use of engineers and conductors on its railroads in British India.

The beautiful "Cricketer" we are offering as a liberal premium to our friends is an admirable specimen of the best type of manufactures of this kind. Compact, portable and elegant, an accurate time-keeper and a graceful ornament, it combines the best merits of the clock with those of the watch. Inclosed in a sparkling case of nickel-plated metal, its works are dust-proof, while its construction obviates the frequent annoyance from mislaid keys, and renders it equally accurate placed in any position. Like its cheery

little namesake, it is equally at home in the kitchen, the parlor, the dining-room, dressing-room, bedroom, and library; in the poor man's cottage or the mansion of the prosperous.

Accident in Discovery.

Many of our most important inventions and discoveries owe their origin to the most trivial circumstances; from the simplest causes the most important effects have ensued. The following are a few called at random. The trial of two robbers before the Court of Assizes of the Basses-Pyrenees accidentally led to a most interesting archaeological discovery. The accused, Rivas a shoemaker, and Bellier a weaver, by armed attacks on the highways and frequent burglaries, had spread terror around the neighborhood of Sisteron. The evidence against them was clear; but no traces could be obtained of the plunder, until one of the men gave a clue to the mystery. Rivas in his youth had been a shepherd-boy near that place, and knew the legend of the Trou d'Argent, a cavern on one of the mountains with sides so precipitous as to be almost inaccessible, and which no one was ever known to have reached. The Commissary of Police of Sisteron, after extraordinary labor, succeeded in scaling the mountain, and penetrated to the mysterious grotto, where he discovered an enormous quantity of plunder of every description. The way having been once found, the vast cavern was explored by *saxants*, and their researches brought to light a number of medals of the third century, flint hatchets, ornamental pottery, and the remains of ruminants of enormous size. These interesting discoveries, however, obtained no indulgence for the accused (inadvertent) pioneers of science, who were sentenced to twenty years' hard labor.

The discovery of gold in Nevada was made by some Mormon immigrant in 1850. Adventurers crossed the Sierras and set up their sluice-boxes in the canyons; but it was gold they were after, and they never suspected the existence of silver, nor knew it when they saw it. The bluish stuff which was so abundant and which was silver ore, interfered with their operations and gave them the greatest annoyance. Two brothers named Grosch possessed more intelligence than their fellow-workers, and were the real discoverers of the Comstock lode; but one of them died from a pickaxe wound in the foot, and the other was frozen to death in the mountains. Their secret died with them. When at last, in the early part of 1859, the surface croppings of the lode were found, they were worked for the gold they contained, and the silver was thrown out as being worthless. Yet this lode since 1860 has yielded a large proportion of all the silver produced throughout the world. The silver mines of Potosi were discovered through the trivial circumstance of an Indian accidentally pulling up a shrub, to the roots of which were attached some particles of the precious metal.

During the Thirty Year's War in Germany, the little village of Coserow in the island of Uedom, on the Prussian border of the Baltic, was sacked by the contending armies, the villagers escaping to the hills to save their lives. Among them was a simple pastor named Schwerdtler, and his pretty daughter Mary. When the danger was over, the villagers found themselves without houses, food or money. One day, we are told, Mary went up the Streckelberg to gather blackberries; but soon afterwards she ran back joyous and breathless to her father, with two shining pieces of amber each of very great size. She told her father that near the shore the wind had blown away the sand from a vein of amber; that she straightway broke off these pieces with a stick; that there was an ample store of the precious substance; and that she had covered it over to conceal her secret. The amber brought money, food, clothing and comfort; but those were superstitious times, and a legend goes that poor Mary was burned for witchcraft. At the village of Stumen, amber was accidentally found by a rustic who was fortunate enough to turn some up with his plow.

Accidents have prevented as well as caused the working mines. At the time workmen were about to commence operations on a rich gold mine in the Japanese province of Tsungo, a violent storm of thunder and lightning burst over them, and the miners were obliged to seek shelter elsewhere. These superstitious people, imagining that the tutelary god and protector of the spot, unwilling to have the bowels of the earth thus rifled, had raised the storm to make them sensible of his displeasure, desisted from all further attempts to work the mine.

A cooper in Carniola having one evening placed a new tub under a dropping spring, in order to try if it would hold water, when he came in the morning found it so heavy that he could hardly move it. At first the superstitious notions that are apt to possess the minds of the ignorant made him suspect that his tub was bewitched; but at last perceiving a shining fluid at the bottom, he went to Laubach, and showed it to an apothecary, who immediately dismissed him with a small gratuity, and bid him bring some more of the same stuff whenever he could meet with it. This the poor cooper frequently did, being highly pleased with his good fortune; till at length the affair being made public, several persons formed themselves into a society in order to search farther into the quicksilver deposits, thus so unexpectedly discovered, and which were destined to become the richest of the kind in Europe.

So bring up your child that he has but to act in company as he does at home.

After the Earthquake, Frederickstadt, 1867.

The negroes from the plantations were terribly affected by the earthquake; they saw water oozing from the sides of the hills, where no springs were known, and the rumbling and shaking of the earth filled them with superstitious terrors. Some of them died from fright, as I was informed by a clergyman who ministered among them. Hundreds of them flocked into town, and for the accommodation of them and others we constructed a tent out of our mainsail. The scene in this palm-grove was not unlike an old-time camp-meeting. The sojourners in both tents devoted their time principally to religious exercises, of which singing formed the greater part. At times these tents would be giving forth volumes of music and praise that made the very welkin ring; but in a day or two it came to be the custom to alternate, one listening while the other sang, until the superiority of the negro music was acknowledged, when the black tent had to bear the burden of song. We had a good opportunity for observing the negro character under the most trying circumstances, and had abundant evidence of its volatile nature. They were all very devout, very penitent for the first three days, and spent the day and nearly all the night-time in prayer and praise. Is there was a cessation in their devotion at any time, night or day, a shock was sure to revive them, and a long prayer and one hymn, at least, would follow. But as days passed and the shocks occurred with less frequency and violence, *Sambo's* natural gaiety arose, and as their *repertoire* of hymns had been exhausted, some of them occasionally would venture to interject a popular ballad imported from the States, and all would join in and render it with a full chorus. On one occasion they were singing with great gusto,

"I wish I were in Dixie," when whir-r-r-er came a tremendous vibration, which hushed every voice in an instant, and, as soon as recovered, fervent prayers took the place of the worldly song, followed by the doubly appropriate hymn beginning,

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand."

People outside of the tents conducted themselves during these trying times in various manners. Some relied solely on their devotions, others gave rum their exclusive attention, while still others there were who made, as they thought, a judicious admixture of the two. All, however, seemed to suffer acutely from anxiety and nervousness. There is nothing, I believe, so trying to a healthy, nervous system as a succession of earthquakes. To a landsman a gale at sea has untold terrors; yet the tossings of his bark can be accounted for; the wind and waves are there, and the result may be anticipated. But in an earthquake all these factors are wanting; the cause is mysterious and unknown; the result anticipated is destruction in some form, and the tension of the nerves is most wearing. Imagination magnifies the danger, and thus keeps the sensorium on a constant strain for the next shock. The third day after the wreck an unusually severe vibration occurred, after which the smell of sulphur was plainly perceptible. I was standing at the time by the side of a friend, and so affected was I by this new symptom of danger that I could not mention it. I felt like one who sees a fatal symptom appearing on the face of a sick friend; my heart fell within me, and I could not muster courage to speak of it. My friend sniffed the Plutonic odor, however, and exclaimed, "Gods! X, did you smell brimstone? What if a volcano be under us!" I confess I was trying to banish the same thought.—*Scribner.*

EXHIBITION OF THE PHONOGRAPH.—At the close of the pleasant literary and musical entertainment last evening, at Steinway Hall, an exhibition was given of Edison's Phonograph. The audience was much amused. The exhibitor recited into the machine the narrative of Mary and her Little Lamb; and laughed, and said, "Oh, dear, oh, dear." All of which the instrument faithfully bellowed up and presently repeated again with considerable distinctness. The articulation of the more sharply accented words was very clear. The tone was not the same, however, as that of the person whose words were repeated. "There was an Old Nigger and his Name was Uncle Ned," was sung into the "speech bellow." Directly, it repeated the words of the ditty, but not the music. Finally, the machine related the melancholy story of Jack and Jill, said "Good night, ladies," and the entertainment was concluded.—*New York Tribune.*

WANTED MORE OF HIM.—Recently, when a Detroit boy's feet flew up and seated him in the lush on Congress street, a stranger happened to be near and helped the lad up. Not feeling as if this was enough, he led the boy along to a peanut stand and filled his pockets with a quart of fresh-roasted. The tears disappeared with the peanuts, and as the last handful was crammed down the boy asked: "Do you live here, mister?" "No, bub—I'm a stranger in Detroit." "Won't you please give me money and buy a house and live here all the rest of the time?" inquired the boy in a beseeching voice.

The 84,164 colored voters of Georgia own 457,632 acres of land, worth \$1,244,104; city property valued at \$199,725; personal property worth \$486,522; stock, worth \$241,106; agricultural implements, \$125,129; cash in bank, \$92,699; and other property, not enumerated, \$2,100,000.

How Matches are Made.

A match is a small thing. We seldom pause to think, after it has performed its mission, and we have carelessly thrown it away, that it has a history of its own, and that, like some more pretentious things, its journey from the forest to the match-case is full of changes.

The match of to-day has a story far more interesting than that of the old-fashioned match. As we have said, much of the timber used in the manufacture comes from the immense tracts of forests in the Hudson Bay Territory. It is floated down the water-courses to the lakes, through which it is towed in great log-rafts. These rafts are divided; some parts are pulled through the canals, and some by other means are taken to market. When well through the seasoning process, which occupies from one to two years, the pine is cut up into blocks twice as long as a match, and about eight inches wide by two inches thick. These blocks are passed through a machine which cuts them up into "splints," round or square, of just the thickness of a match, but twice its length. This machine is capable, as we are told, of making about 2,000,000 splints in a day. This number seems immense when compared with the most that could be made in the old way—by hand. The splints are then taken to the "setting" machine, and this rolls them into bundles about eighteen inches in diameter, every splint separated from its neighbors by little spaces, so that there may be no sticking together after the "dipping." In the operation of "setting," a ribbon of coarse stuff about an inch and a half wide, and an eighth of an inch thick, is rolled up, the splints being laid across the ribbon between each two courses, leaving about a quarter of an inch between adjoining splints. From the "setting" machine the bundles go to the "dipping" room.

After the ends of the splints have been pounded down to make them even, the bundles are dipped—both ends—into the molten sulphur and then into the phosphorus solution, which is spread over a large iron plate. Next they are hung in a frame to dry. When dried they are placed in a machine which, as it unrolls the ribbon, cuts the sticks in two across the middle, thus making two complete matches of each splint.

The match is made. The towering pine which listened to the whisper of the south wind and swayed in the cold northern blast, has been so divided that we can take it bit by bit and lightly twirl it between two fingers. But what it has lost in size it has gained in use. The little flame it carries, and which looks so harmless, flashing into brief existence, has a latent power more terrible than the whirlwind which perhaps sent the tall pine-tree crashing to the ground.

But the story is not yet closed. From the machine which completed the matches they are taken to the "boxers"—mostly girls and women—who place them in little boxes. The speed with which this is done is surprising. With one hand they pick up an empty case and remove the cover, while with the other they seize just a sufficient number of matches, and by a peculiar shuffling motion arrange them evenly, then—"tis done!" The little packages of sleeping fire are taken to another room, where on each one is placed a stamp certifying the payment to the government of one cent. revenue tax. Equipped with these passes the boxes are placed in larger ones, and these again in wooden cases, which are to be shipped to all parts of the country, and over seas.

All this trouble over such little things as matches. Yet on these fire-tipped bits of wood millions of people depend for warmth, cooked food, and light. They have become a necessity, and the day of flint, steel and tinder seem almost as far away in the past as are the bow and fire-stick of the Indian.

How apt to our subject is that almost worn-out Latin phrase, "*multum in parvo*"—much in little! Much labor, much skill, and much usefulness, all in a little piece of wood scarcely one eighth of an inch through, and about two inches long!—*St. Nicholas.*

HER "CHARLEY."—A bridal couple at Wheeling, West Virginia, came, like Nicodemus, at dead of night, to the house of a venerable minister, and rang the door-bell with tremendous violence. His wife went downstairs in a costume consisting principally of shawl, and found a stripling of twenty and a gaunt creature of forty, and on learning what was their errand, brought her husband down stairs.

"Well," he exclaimed, rather drowsily. The bridegroom could not speak, but motioned to the bride.

"Mr. Preacher," she said, nothing loth, "as I'm the oldest, I expect I'd better do the talking. You see Charley, here, has a stepmother, and she don't use him right at all. Now, I'm a widow, and I want to take Charley home with me to-night, and take care of him. Not that I want a husband; because if I did, I'd get some one nearer my own age; but I thought I would try and take care of Charley. So we'd like to be married right away."

There was a hitch about the license, but in the end she promised to be more than a stepmother to Charley, and carried him home in triumph.

BARY SHOWS are not profitable as a rule. The Philadelphia affair lost \$500 and paid none of the offered premiums. The Baltimore imitation came out after the same fashion. The Boston enterprise in the same line has been abandoned. Only the one in New York, the first of the series, paid a profit.

Care of Laying Hens.

Properly cared for and managed, hens can be made to pay a very large profit in eggs, but if you neglect them they will only eat off their own heads and leave you without eggs. To get the best result in eggs from your hens, too many will not be kept together. If you have a large number better divide them up into flocks of twenty or thirty in a flock. It is not necessary to keep a cock with them unless you want them for hatching, as they will lay as well without, and the eggs will keep longer. Give them all the room you can. The less room you give them the greater care you must take of them. Provide a box of dry ashes and road dust in which a little flour is mixed, for them to dust in. This will effectually keep vermin off them. Whitewash your poultry house several times during the year. Provide suitable boxes for them to lay in and change the straw or hay in them, sprinkling sulphur into the nest to prevent vermin from annoying the hens while laying.

Always keep the drinking fountain full of clean, pure water. Much more depends on the watering of laying hens than most people believe. Be sure your house is properly ventilated, and cleaned every morning or every second morning at the furthest. Provide plenty of green food for your hens. I suspend a head of cabbage from the ceiling by a cord, and leave it there till the hens eat it all up, then I hang up another. This is one of the best kinds of green food you can give hens in winter. Onions I also hang once a week, and mix with the soft food. The first meal in the morning is a mush of meal, wheat, bran, or middlings, "chop," such as used for horses, composed of corn, oats and barley. Into this is mixed boiled meat scraps, hashed fine, ground or granulated bone, ground white-fish, etc., with a seasoning of pepper; or better still, the imperial egg food, twice or three times a week. At noon give a light feed of grain, and in the evening give all the grain the hens will eat. Of grain mixed boiled feed, composed of corn, none compares, in the production of eggs, to buckwheat. Being located in a country where it is plenty and cheap, I have had ample opportunity to test it, and have no hesitancy in saying it is the best of all grains. Asiatics must not be fed all they will eat or they will become too fat; all others can have all they eat. Also keep plenty of oyster shell, ground bone or gravel within reach of the hens at all times. In cold weather it will be necessary to warm your house by a stove, or otherwise, as hens must be kept warm if you expect a supply of eggs.

When milk can be had it is one of the best things that can be given to laying hens, sweet or sour, as are also the scraps from the table.—*J. M. Lambing, in Poultry World.*

Grooming Cattle.

The question often arises in the mind of the farmer or stock-raiser whether it pays to groom his animals or allow them a run-way liberally supplied with rubbing-posts. It would appear, if we view animals in the light of physiology, that the question, in points of economy, to say nothing of the increased comfort of the animals, had been satisfactorily settled in the affirmative years ago. There is no question in our mind that grooming or carding cattle is as necessary, and even profitable as with horses. A successful breeder is as particular that one should be groomed as the other, and says that he knows it pays. Keeping the skin clean and the pores open must be as beneficial to the dumb animals as to the human species, and for ourselves we well know that if we keep the body in health it is necessary to keep the skin clean. The question has been solved by breeders of thoroughbreds and they use this means to promote the health as well as increase the size and weight of their animals. They all take great pains to keep them clean, and they are successful in making rapid growth. What will apply to thoroughbreds will apply with equal force to cattle of any or no breed. The practice is not, as many suppose, an expensive one. When the skin is once freed from impurities, two minutes a day spent in currying will keep it so. It pays if in nothing more than keeping the coat slick and glossy.

FORCING ASPARAGUS.—A correspondent of the *Garden* gives his experience in forcing asparagus. He says: "Asparagus may be obtained a month before it is ready out-of-doors, as follows: About the middle of February place some movable wooden frames over a permanent bed of it, and with a few barrow loads of warm manure and leaves make up a lining all around the bed, and cover its surface with dry hay. Then put on the lights and keep them closed for three weeks, when the heads will begin to appear. The hay should be cleared off, and a little air given on every favorable opportunity. Under this treatment I have cut my first asparagus on March 20, and since that date I have cut several hundreds of beautiful heads, and still they promise to be sufficiently abundant to keep a good supply until the out-door crop is ready." By this plan the bed, which does not experience any disturbance, will last a great number of years, provided its produce is not cut too late. Cutting should cease and the glass be removed directly after the out-door crop is ready.

Is there much difference between a gay lute and a blasted lyre? Or is one a cymbal of the other? Musical folk will be able to guitar good idea of the subject at once. Each one is expected to answer according to his views as concertina case like this is not looked for, but we hope they will not spinet out too long.—*Boston Advertiser.* Oh! give us a rest.

Wit and Humor.

ORIENTAL explorers say the ancients left a good deal of under water.—Er.

To keep one's own secret is wisdom, but to expect others to keep it is folly.

THE original greenbacks were frogs, and they have always been inflationists.

Why is it difficult to drown a drunken man? Because he's safe so long as his feet swim.

THE reason why some people are so fond of putting on airs is because that's about all they have to put on.

"When I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

WHEN a man wants to call a puppy he whistles, but a girl just walks along with her handkerchief floating across her shoulder.—Rome Sentinel.

A GOOD bony gentleman of one hundred and seventy pounds will yield on cremation one and a half pounds of first-class ashes.—Boston Globe.

CURIO—"All right for you, Missie. So you've married old Moneybags, after all! Well, you'll want me some day, and then perhaps I'll go back on you."—Harper's Bazar.

THERE is a man living in Greeley, this State by the name of Drybread. The Iowa City Press wants to know if any town has a lady named Butter, who will marry him.

THE difference between a fool who has been through college and a fool who has not is that the latter knows he is a fool while the former does not.—Cook.

"JOHN," asked a doctor of the apothecary's boy, "did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I guess so," replied John, "for I saw craps on the door-knob this morning."

WE pray Thee, oh, Lord, that, although it may not be pleasing to many of Thy servants, yet we would beseech Thy blessing upon the President of the United States.—Chaplain of the Iowa Senate.

THE puffed-up egotist who says a woman can not do anything as well as a man has never seen her pack a trunk.—Er.

How is the trunk to be packed up three flights of stairs.—Columbus Journal.

DISCERNING child (who has heard some remarks by papa)—"Are you our new nurse?" Nurse—"Yes, dear." Child—"Well, then, I am one of those boys who can only be managed by kindness; so you had better get some sponge cake and oranges at once."

"How nicely this corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire. "Yes," she responded, demurely, "it's got over being green." The "question" was the next thing that was popped.

BISHOP CLARK once went to see one of his parishioners, a lady with a prodigious family, which had recently been increased. As he rose to leave, the lady stopped him with: "But you haven't seen my last baby." "No," he quickly replied, "and I never expect to!" Then he fled.

A LITTLE boy who was nearly starved by a stingy uncle (his guardian) with whom he lived, meeting a lank greyhound one day in the street, was asked by his guardian what made the dog so thin. After reflecting the little fellow replied: "I suppose he lives with his uncle."

"WHAT are you after, my dear?" said a grandmother to a little boy who was sliding along a room and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I am trying, grandma, to steal papa's hat out of the room without letting the gentleman know it; he wants him to think he's out."

EVEN the church-going infants of Toledo are precociously wicked. On a recent Sunday a small child grabbed all the coin on the contribution plate in a church in that city, and had to be shaken before he could be convinced that the date for resumption had not yet been reached.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHONOGRAPH.—Ardent lover—"You ask for some proof of my affection, my devotion. What proof can I offer you? Stay! I have it! I am ready to breathe my vows into the Young Lady's Best Companion, or Breach-of-Promise-Self-Registering-Evidence-Phonograph! There!"—Funny Folks.

"GENTLEMEN," said an auctioneer, who was selling a piece of land, "it is the easiest land to cultivate, it is so light, so very light. Mr. Parker here will corroborate my statement. He owns the next patch, and he will tell you how easy it is worked." "Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker, it is very easy to work; but it is a plucky sight easier to gather the crops."

TOO MUCH LUXURY.—Stout party—"Want your wages raised because you've been laid up so long with rheumatic gut? Why, your illnesses are accounted for by the way you people live. You think of nothing but eating and drinking. High wages are the cause of the moral and physical degradation of the working classes. Let me see, you get nine shillings a week; I shall take off two shillings; you will then be a much healthier and happier man."

THE five-year-old daughter of an Eighth street family, the other day, stood watching her baby brother, who was making a great fuss over having his face washed. The little miss at length lost her patience, and stamping her tiny foot said: "You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a lick-in' and then you'll see—won't he, mamma!"—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

A Male Flirt.

How often do the masculine wisecracks admonish girls not to flirt, alleging as a reason for this that there is great danger of breaking some poor fellow's heart by such cruel conduct. From a request so frequently reiterated some weak-brained novice might suppose that hidden off in the bosom of the sterner sex was made of blown glass and encased in jeweller's cotton or tissue paper. Whereas late anatomical examinations made by some of the female graduates of a surgical institute proves that safely guarded treasure in the breast of a certain class of men to be a solid ball, formed of a substance resembling vulcanized India-rubber. It may be pierced, crushed, and hammered with Herculean force, but when released from pressure, it will immediately rebound and assume its original proportion.

In view of this established fact, I would advise those *soi-disant* guardians of young ladies to turn their attention to that class of the *genus homo* cycled male flirt. There is missionary work for the philanthropist. But, alas! in these latter days no valiant champion will wage war against his sex, or engage in single combat with that herd of tame beasts who infest society under the garb of honorable men. Therefore, it becomes woman's duty to expose the false brotherhood to the scorn and contempt of the honest, noble and true.

Don't imagine, young gentlemen, that Margaret Wildwood, spinster, is a broken-spirited victim of some smooth-tongued villain with an India-rubber heart, nor think that all the sweetness in her nature has acculturated from the ardent glances of his serpent eyes. For you will miss the mark as far as the boy did who went out to shoot a hawk, but killed his favorite chicken; and, furthermore, you will be laughed at beside when you kneel again to "the merriest girl that's out," and swear to love none else but her.

A sensible girl knows the ring of true metal from its counterfeit, and can discriminate between the compliments of a gentleman and a blockhead's flattery. She says:

No flattery, boy! an honest man can't live by't. It is an sneaking art which kneaves Use to cajole and soften foolish withal.

Still, if the fellow will persist in lying, and tells her she is the heroine of his dreams, the idol of his heart, a wingless angel, etc., ordinary politeness forbids her to contradict him, and knowing it is better to humor a fool than to be plagued with one, she gives him a Roland for an Oliver, and invariably comes off conqueror. The discomfited coxcomb, with his pride and vanity considerably diminished, and feeling no larger than a mosquito, retires from her presence a wiser, if not a better man.

Although convinced against his will, he finds that all maidens are not like moths, to be caught by glare. However, he does not possess magnanimity enough to confess the truth, but will slyly insinuate to his equally mean confederates that he had amused himself in making love to Miss —, but if he had dreamed that she was so much interested in him, he would have refrained, and spared her poor, tender heart.

Vain, deluded wretch! To think a girl who possessed one atom of self-respect could or would give a sigh for a soulless pigmy who would steal

The liver of the court of Heaven To serve the devil in.

If he could hear the merry peals of laughter from a bevy of light-hearted girls as she compares notes with them, and discovers that he, Mr. Narcissus Spooney, had tried with

The same piece of poetry, and the same piece of prose, To win the beautiful Estelle, and pretty little Rose,

he would be fully convinced that the amusement was not confined to himself. Chivalry has apparently died out with the heroes of the late war. Self-love and self-conceit have usurped its place, and become the bane of society. Therefore, to obviate this great national evil, I would say:—Girls, come to the rescue, for you alone possess the remedy; and my advice is, use it with discretion, and make those degenerate sons of noble sires acknowledge your true worth and power.

However, young ladies, to insure perfect success in this rebellious undertaking, I would suggest first the cultivation of your heads and hearts. Then flirt whenever you discover "Barkis is willing;" but maintain your dignity; allow no undue familiarity; keep him at a respectful distance, and, if necessary, pelt him with sugar-coated bullets until you demolish his brazen helmet, and show him to the community in his true colors. You will thus become a benefactress to your sex, and merit the admiration of honorable men.

A male flirt! The antipodes of nature's nobleman. My contempt for the fraternity is too great to find expression in words. Although he might be an Apollo in person, a Socrates in wisdom, and a Cæsar in wealth, if he were devoid of honor and truth, a crested dragon, or a basilisk, would not be more hideous in the eyes of a true woman.—Maggie Wildwood, in Home Journal.

THE Esquimaux have a beautiful custom. When a little child dies they lay a dog's head in the same grave, under the impression that when the child wakes up it can't find its own way to the habitations of the just, and that the instincts of the dog will lead it thither.

"HAVE your hair cut, sir?" said a barber to a man he had just shaved. "No," growled the man. "Very long," said the barber, "very straggling, too—comes clear down to your coat collar." "Does it?" snarled the customer; "then I'll have the coat collar moved down."

A Piece of Sponge.

When first obtained from the sea, the sponge of commerce is a vastly different thing from those in our shops. It then is comparatively heavy, and presents a filthy, dirty, slimy appearance, with an odor of shell-fish. Few holes are visible, most seemingly being blocked up with the glutinous substance. Then the process of what is technically called "taking the milk out" is proceeded with, prior to sun-drying; for if the soft matter be left in petrification results. The process adopted by some of our merchants is secret, and the precise means in use among the fishers is not clearly understood, except by the initiated. At all events, a squeeze and a wrench, or stamping under foot, extracts a milky or semi-transparent, sticky, gelatinous substance. The sand and grit in the new-dried sponge are foreign residue, either partially subservient to preparation, or surreptitiously introduced to add weight and increase the money value of the article as sold by weight. The slimy substance or fleshy material above mentioned is the soft part of the living animal, or congeries of animals, for such they prove to be. This jelly, so delicate that it runs off like milk from the fibrous skeleton when death has occurred, or occasionally dries like glue on the fibre, everywhere lines of fibrous structure, and forms a surrounding film. In appearance and composition it is much the same as the white of egg. For long its nature was held to be problematical, even among the master-minds of zoologists, and all experiments and opinions elicited nothing more than its being a torpid mass of doubtful vitality. But, after the labors of a host of scientific investigators, its animality and many other strange particularities are now proved beyond a doubt.

A GEORGIA GIRL'S HEALTHY APPETITE.—A party of merry boys and girls got on the train at some station between Atlanta and Macon, bound for home to spend the holidays. They were laden with packages containing oranges, apples and other things, and in evident disposition to have a pleasant time. Shortly after the train was in motion the packages were opened. The girls were bright, rosy-cheeked, sparkling-eyed maidens, and ranging in age between sixteen and eighteen years. Their escorts were courteous, manly youths, and having secured seats convenient for the group, proceeded to enjoy themselves, utterly oblivious to the other passengers. One of the young ladies ate two large apples, and commencing on a paper of oranges, in a few minutes diminished the number by five, after which she disposed of full a pound of sponge cake, when, her appetite becoming satiated, she settled back in her seat and very gracefully gave her attention to munching gobs, ceasing operations when about a pint of fragrant peas had disappeared. Her friends were successful in demolishing what remained, but, in the opinion of the passengers, the blue-eyed, laughing maiden was entitled to the champion ribbon as a healthy Georgia girl.

Of all the loves on earth one most like the divine love is that of the good mother—so unselfish, unforgetting and watchful, considerate, free from jealousy, and desiring the good of her children far more than her own happiness.

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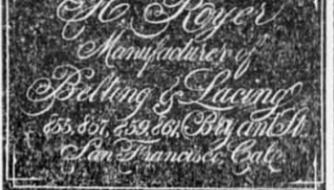
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FARMERS' SONS.

During the last fifteen years there has been almost a craze among farmers' sons to abandon the farm and rush into the cities and towns. This tendency has had several causes. It has grown partly out of that natural dislike for hard manual labor with which most people are afflicted, partly from the desire for companionship, excitement and "soft clothing," partly from the false notion that fortunes are easily and quickly made almost anywhere off the farm, and largely from the fact that many of these young men, reared in country districts, felt themselves crowded out of farming by the LACK OF FARMS. A Pennsylvania or New York farmer who owns a hundred acres of land, cannot give a farm, even a small one, to each of half a dozen sons. One or two may, on a pinch, be kept on or near the old homestead, but the others must usually shift for themselves. Good farm lands in the East, worth \$50 to \$150 per acre, are wholly beyond the reach of the average farmer's boy; hence the apparent necessity of large numbers of farmers' sons finding other employment than farming.

But constant and shary experience has proven over and over again that the city is the worse possible resort for the country boy who feels himself crowded off the paternal acres and compelled to seek a living elsewhere. The temptations, the dissipation, the evil company, the sharp competition, the usual failure to succeed and the HOMELESS condition of the country lad in the city, all combine to warn the farmer's son to seek employment and competence elsewhere than in the great towns. The better course is for the Eastern farmer, who is unable to help his sons to farms at the East, to aid them in securing farms in the new regions of the West. Often the cash value of five acres of Eastern farm lands will pay for 160 acres of better lands at the West. A very slight effort or sacrifice on the part of a well-to-do Eastern farmer will establish his sons comfortably on new and fertile farms at the West, in the midst of new, thrifty, enterprising, intelligent and moral communities. In many ways this course is vastly better than permitting the young men to drift away to the cities in an aimless and generally fruitless quest for they know not what. There was, and still is, good sense and sound philosophy in Horace Greeley's famous four words, "Go west, young man!" This laconic advice, from one of the best and noblest friends the young men of America ever had, might be supplemented by this word addressed to the farmers at the East who have "surplus" sons. Help the young man to go west!

GOOD PILOT BILL.

In the California Legislature a bill has been introduced making a pilot's commission run during good behavior, instead of requiring renewals from year to year. This is just such a bill that should be introduced and passed at the next meeting of the Legislature in this Territory. In remarking upon the bill a San Francisco exchange very sensibly says: "There are many reasons why the principle of this bill should prevail. First, it is an essential and fundamental principle of civil service reform. Second, the education of a pilot is acquired by years of experience, and the longer he serves the better pilot he becomes. A man cannot fit himself to act as pilot in a few months, nor even in a few years. A part of their education is a knowledge not only of the bottom of the bay but of the tides, eddies, currents and like conditions on which often the fate of a ship may depend. Every shipmaster will prefer an old and experienced pilot to a new one, whatever the reputation the latter may possess as a seaman. There is another point to be considered. The pilots at present have to go before the Board of Commissioners every year for a renewal of their commission, and to bring influence to accomplish their object. Men holding their positions in their precarious hold are always subject to political and other assessments. This we conceive to be wrong. A pilot should hold his place during good behavior, without being compelled once a year to propitiate a board of commissioners. It takes ten years of a seaman's life to acquire the local knowledge which most of our present pilots possess, and men whose fitness has been tested in so difficult and responsible a branch of service should not be made dependent on the whim of the board of commissioners.

The "American Exporter" says the United Consul at Glasgow writes that there is a growing demand in Scotland for American machine made wooden ware of all kinds, such as tubs, brooms, furniture, etc. In these, and also in doors, moldings and castings, our manufactures could secure a monopoly in the Scotch market, if they were as enterprising in extending their trade there as at home. There is a ready and increasing sale for agricultural tools and hardware, especially locks and hinges. Canned fruits are also in demand. Importations of American butter and cheese have fallen off by reason of the exportation of inferior articles from the United States. If of a superior quality they will always have an assured demand. The importation of fresh meats has become so permanent a feature of the Glasgow commerce as to seriously affect the relations of the landlord and tenant in the stockfarm districts of Scotland. The consul thinks the United States tariff, especially on raw material entering into American manufactures, is the only check to the almost limitless increase of American commerce under the active enterprise of business men on both sides. Nations purchase where they sell, and there is danger that Great Britain, in seeking unrestricted markets for her own products, will finally develop in other quarters of the globe, ample sources of grain supply, and eventually cease to depend upon the United States for Breadstuffs. It is a suggestive fact that during the first nine months of 1877, the United Kingdom received almost as large a supply of wheat from British India alone as from the United States east from the Rocky Mountains, and at a time when famine prevailed over a large part of India.

About the last man in the world who should move to a new country is the chicken-hearted and over-nice fellow, who can't endure friction, can't stand trifling hardship, and for whom nothing west of the Alleghenies is good enough. Many persons of this unhappy class would rather starve respectably at the East than earn food and success by wrestling with rough circumstances "out West." Such had better remain where they are.

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

EXCURSION TO SEATTLE AND BACK.

Steamer S. L. Mastick will leave Union wharf April 26, 1878, at 9 A. M., sharp, and will return the following day. Tickets for the round trip—gentlemen, \$3; ladies and children, free. Boys between 11 and 16 years old, half price. Tickets to be had at B S Miller's Waterman & Katz, and J. T. Norris'.

Probate Notice

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T. In the matter of the estate of PHILIP BEYNE, deceased. NATHANIEL D. HILL, administrator of the estate of PHILIP BEYNE deceased, having on the 25th day of March, 1878, presented and filed his annual and final account as such administrator, for settlement, notice is hereby given that said annual account will come on for hearing and settlement on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D., 1878, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Court room in Port Townsend, W. T., that being a day of a regular term of the Probate Court, at which time and place all persons interested on said estate are hereby notified to appear and file their objection thereto, in writing, if any there be and contest the same. J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge.

Probate Notice.

IN the Probate Court of Clallam County, W. T. IN the matter of the estate of WM. LAW, deceased. Order to show cause why decree of distribution should not be made. ON reading and filing the petition of Elliot Cline, executor of the estate of Wm. Law, deceased, setting forth that he had filed his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, in this county, and that the same has been duly settled and allowed; that all the debts and expenses of administration have been duly paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the persons interested under the will, and praying among other things, for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled. It is ordered: That all persons interested in the estate of Wm. Law, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the county of Clallam, Territory of Washington, at the court room of said county, in the town of New Dungeness, in said county, on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate, among the legatees and devisees of said deceased, according to law. It is further ordered: that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks, before the said 27th day of May, A. D. 1878, in the Weekly ARGUS; a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of said court to be affixed this, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878. W. L. ROGERS, Probate Judge.

Attest: W. C. GARFIELD, Clerk. 7:4w

Probate Notice.

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T. IN the matter of the estate of ENOCH S. FOWLER, deceased. Application for order to sell real estate. ON reading and filing the application of Mary Fowler, executrix of the estate of Enoch S. Fowler, deceased, for authority to sell the real estate belonging to said estate, and it appearing to the court that there is not sufficient personal property remaining in the hand of said executrix to pay the debts outstanding, the expenses of administration and the legacies designated by said decedent, and it appearing to the Court that it is for the interest of said estate to sell said estate, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said Enoch S. Fowler, deceased, appear before and in the said Probate Court of Jefferson County, W. T., at the Court room of said Court, in Port Townsend on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, and then and there show cause why authority should not be given and granted to said Mary Fowler, executrix, to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of the said Enoch S. Fowler, deceased. J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge. March 28, 1878.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON } ss County of Jefferson. } I, J. A. Kuhn, Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of said Jefferson County, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an order made by the Probate Court of said County and entered upon the records thereof. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 28th day of March, 1878. J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge and ex-officio clerk of said court. 6-4w

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid sidewheel Steamship **Dakota**, 2100 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER, WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE after mentioned:

Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco, Cabin \$28; Steerage \$13		
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April 20	April 8	April 10
May 10	May 28	May 30
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Steamship **City of Panama**, 1500 tons. W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
April 10	On arrival.	April 20
May 20	" "	May 10
June 10	" "	May 30
June 20	" "	June 20

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NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T. IN the matter of the application of Geo. W. Harris and Oliver F. Gerrish, the executors of Arthur Phinney, deceased, for authority to sell real estate of said decedent. ON reading and filing the application of George W. Harris and Oliver F. Gerrish, executors of Arthur Phinney, deceased aforesaid, for authority to sell the real estate of said decedent and it appearing to the Court that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said executors to pay the debts outstanding against the said decedent, the legacies designated in his last will and testament, and expenses of administration, and that said estate cannot be divided and distributed without a sale of said decedent's property and that said will authorizes said executors to sell said decedent's property whenever a sale in their judgment is for the best interests of said estate; and it appearing to the Court that it is for the interest of said estate to sell said property, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said Arthur Phinney, deceased appear before and in the said Probate Court of Jefferson county, at the Probate Court house in Port Townsend, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and then and there show cause why authority and order should not be given and granted to the said executors, George W. Harris and Oliver F. Gerrish, to sell the real estate of said Arthur Phinney deceased. J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge. James McNaught, att'y. 6:4w

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON } ss County of Jefferson. } I, J. A. Kuhn, Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of said Jefferson county, do hereby certify that the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an order made by the Probate Court of said county and entered upon the records thereof, on March 28th, 1878. Witness my hand the seal of said court this 28th day of March, 1878. J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge of Jefferson county, and ex-officio clerk of said court.

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