

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

LOCAL NEWS.

POND LILIES.—A Massachusetts paper says that a party of boys skating at North Sandwich, on Cape Cod, about the middle of January last, discovered a full blown pond lily under the ice. We can beat that on Puget Sound, for Mrs. G. O. Haller at Coupeville, on Whidby Island, has pond lilies that have kept blooming all winter in the open air. The roots of these lilies were procured at Vick's celebrated establishment. They are very easily cultivated, and we learn that since the success of Mrs. Haller with these most fragrant and delicious flowers, several others of our citizens have sent forward their orders to Vick for a supply. Full directions for their cultivation accompany each package.

ROUSING TIME.—The ships War Hawk, Capt. Delany, and Dashing Wave, Capt. Martin, late of the Sumner, left San Francisco on the 15th inst., for the Sound. They had a lively time coming up, making inside of Cape Flattery in 60 hours from their starting point. They were together nearly all the way up, the Dashing Wave however had some of her upper upper canvas carried away. The best time in which the City of Panama ever made the run was 67 hours to Esquimalt.

Mr. Woodard proposes to start a first-class, "top sheif" city chop house. By the finest silverware and china dishes going into service there, we should judge the establishment to be quite a "nobby" one when it gets in full blast. The upper portion of the building will be fitted up for a gentleman's club-room. Mr. Woodard's meals have been spoken of heretofore as being second to none.

We publish in this issue the docket of the February term of the District Court. The names of attorneys are omitted for want of space. There are several criminal cases and blank indictments. With this exception, the docket is quite short.

TELEPHONE.—"Dr. Minor has put up a 'Typhoon' from his house to his office," remarked "Del." "You mean a telephone," suggested a friend. "O well," says our humorist, "it's all the same; they both go by wind."

We have now a telephone in active service in town. Dr. Minor having placed one in position between his office at the Central Hotel and the Marine Hospital on the hill.

C. E. P. Wood, Esq., of the Port Discovery Mill Co., is expected to arrive on the 24th inst., from San Francisco, on the Dakota.

Mr. E. B. Shuter now has charge of the county prisoners down at the jail.

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, during a sudden though not unusually heavy southerly wind, the steam-tug Mastick went out and made fast to the Belvidere with the intention of "getting under way" and towing her to Nainaimo. Instead of going ahead of her and paying out a few yards of hawser, the tug went alongside and made a trial to start. The wind exerted such a force upon the large vessel which, in her lightened condition sat high out of the water, that both vessels were carried toward the shore, nearly colliding with the Wolcott and a small schooner which lay at anchor. The frightened captain of the vessel let down his anchor just in time to prevent the catastrophe. After the wind calmed down, the vessels started out, but the little experiment in the bay caused much comment and not a little adverse criticism upon the course pursued by Capt. Rogers, of the tug.

We regret to learn of the suspension of Dan Holton, proprietor of the Holton House in Portland and former landlord of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. His liabilities are stated at \$26,000, and his assets are not far from that sum. He has voluntarily called a meeting of his creditors and invited them to do as they see fit in the premises. His house is the most expensively furnished in Oregon, fitted up expressly for commercial travelers.—"Intelligencer."

The Republican convention for the Second Judicial District will meet at Kalama instead of Olympia.

COURT DOCKET.

CIVIL ACTION.

U. S. v. J. W. Irgensen, D. C. H. Rothchild and Jno. Connick; forfeiture of bond.
E. D. Warbas v. Jos. Reuff; motion and affidavit to set aside judgment.
Danl. Gage v. Jotham Hauscum; on account for \$752.12.
Jas. Furlong v. Emily Furlong; divorce.
Jno. Forbes v. P. D. Mill Co.; suit for wages, \$1,385.81.
Jas. Jones v. Hawley, Dodd & Co.; action for damages, \$4,000, or possession of 3 promissory notes.
Jas. Montgomery v. Wm. Thorn; suit on promissory note, \$340.
Wm. Munks v. I. Anderson; Certiorari; writ issued.
Jno. Sheridan v. Richard Frith; suit on contract.
Ter. rel. F. W. James v. J. G. Clinger et al; mandamus.
T. T. Minor v. J. G. Clinger et al; complaint for restraining order.
Chris. Anderson v. Jos. Kyle; suit on promissory note \$765.
Mary Fowler executrix estate of E. S. Fowler, dec., v. G. V. Calhoun; suit on promissory note of \$245.44 and on account \$230.
T. B. Jaynes v. H. L. Maryott; suit for wages, \$204.
Einstein Bros. & Co., v. Wolf & Harris; suit on goods sold and delivered.
Donald Dingwall v. J. S. Leballister; on account; 207.42.
Wm. Snow v. str. Little Favorite; libel for wages \$55.
Ed. Hathaway v. D. M. Brown; breach of contract \$300 and note \$150.
C. F. Clapp v. Jno. J. Sewell; foreclosure of mortgage.
Geo. Willing v. Martha Willing; divorce.
D. Ramal v. G. O. Haller; complaint.
I. B. Vene v. Wm. Vene; divorce.
J. J. Hunt v. Mary F. Hunt; divorce.
Mary Fowler, executrix of estate of E. S. Fowler, dec., v. P. R. Stockand; on account \$104.24.
D. E. Kimball v. J. Gainey; on note \$200.
J. Morrison, Jr., v. J. E. Pugh; on note \$204.
S. B. Watson v. J. E. Pugh; on note \$363.50.
F. W. James v. T. Minor and Mrs. Revel; damages for closing Quincy street, \$1,000.
August Wickstein, C. W. Solinus, Chas. Anderson, H. Anderson and Louis Marsh, defendants, v. An. schr. Hue-ne-me, Geo. Elliot, master and claimant; libel for seaman's wages.
George Barthrop and wife v. Selucius Garfield; sale of land for confirmation.
John Shoulton v. Francis Walker; Appeal from J. P. Court, Port Townsend.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 18, 1878.
Board of councilmen met at the office of J. A. Kuhn, Esq., at 7 o'clock P. M.
Present—Chas. Eisenbeis, Mayor; F. W. James, C. F. Clapp, A. H. Tucker, H. L. Tibbals, C. C. Bartlett, Jas. Dalgarno, and N. D. Hill, councilmen.
Board called to order by the Mayor.
Moved and seconded that N. D. Hill act as Secretary pro tem. Carried.
Nomination for the election of officers being in order, the following persons were elected:
J. C. McFadden, city clerk; H. L. Blanchard, city attorney; N. D. Hill, city treasurer; H. C. Willison, health officer; F. W. James, surveyor and street commissioner; H. L. Tibbals, harbor master; F. W. James, assessor.
Motion made to appoint a committee of three, consisting of Tucker, Tibbals and Hill, to consult with the city attorney for the purpose of drawing up a set of ordinances for the government of the city, and that they have the said ordinances ready for adoption on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20th, at 7 P. M., in the office of the city clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th.
Council called to order by the Mayor. All members present except H. L. Tibbals.
The following ordinances for the government of the city of Port Townsend passed the council and were approved and signed by the mayor:
Ordinance No 1.—To regulate the times and place of holding the regular meeting of the city council.
Ordinance No 2.—In relation to the powers and duties of certain officers.
Ordinance 3.—For the preservation of the peace and to prevent disorderly conduct.
Ordinance 4.—To create fire wardens, and for the protection of the city against fire.
Ordinance 5.—To regulate and impose licenses in the city of Port Townsend.
Ordinance 7.—For taxing and killing dogs.
Ordinance 8.—In relation to obstructing streets.
Moved and passed that the above entitled ordinances be published in the "Democrat Press."
Bonds of the treasurer and marshal in the sums of \$1000 and \$500 respectively, approved by the mayor, and same filed.
W. H. H. Learned was elected Justice of the Peace for Port Townsend.
Moved that the clerk and treasurer have power to provide the necessary stationery etc., for their respective offices. Carried.
Adjourned. C. EISENBEIS, Mayor.
J. C. McFadden, clerk.

Russian War Steamer at Esquimalt.

Capt. Peter Thompson of Pilot Boat Lottie, belonging to the Puget Sound Pilots, on Monday morning last, boarded the Russian Corvette Craysser, Capt. Ninemoff, off Cape Flattery, 6 days from San Francisco and piloted her into Esquimalt harbor. The Craysser was bound to Sitka, but experiencing very heavy weather on the passage, during which she lost overboard one of her officers, she put in to send dispatches to San Francisco. The Craysser is an iron vessel sheathed with wood and coppered. She is about the size of the U. S. Steamer Lackawana and is said to be the handsomest vessel in the Russian Navy. She got through her business in Esquimalt on Tuesday and went to sea on Monday, having created a worse panic among the Victorians than George Francis Train did during the Fenian excitement.

DEATH OF CAPT. COSGROVE.—From the daily Intelligencer of the 15th inst: The saying that "in the midst of life, we are in death," is exemplified by the decease of this old resident, so well known all over the Sound since 1858. Yesterday morning he was in the flush of vigorous manhood; in a few hours hence, the bells will toll for the last handful of earth over him. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning he went up to the house of Mr. Woodward, the blacksmith of the Blakely Mills, carrying a big bunch of bananas. Reaching the house, he proceeded to hang them up on the ceiling to ripen, which he accomplished by standing on a chair. Being a large and heavy man, he overbalanced the chair and fell heavily to the floor, striking his temple against a sharp corner. He was laid upon a bed, and muttered feebly, "Hurry, get up steam," and other remarks indicating delirium. About ten minutes later he murmured, "I am going," and instantly his soul went out with the tide. Capt. Cosgrove was born in 1831, at Boston, of Irish parents, and had followed the water all his life.

The Russian corvette Kruger, six days from San Francisco, put into Esquimalt yesterday for repairs, having experienced very heavy weather on the run up, during which she lost a lot of her rigging and sails. Yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred on board. An officer on the look-out fell from the foretop, striking on the channel, then bounding off into the sea. A boat was immediately lowered, but the poor fellow never came to the surface. The Kruger, which is bound for Sitka, is an iron-cased vessel, about 1,200 tons burthen and carries several large guns and a crew of about 150 men.—Victoria "Standard" of the 19th.

The attention of our City Trustees is respectfully called to the fact that Port Townsend keeps in the field not less than ten times the number of dogs that would be required to serve all honorable and useful purposes in their line. If a proper and beneficial city tax were imposed, the number of superfluous canine gentry might be so much reduced that yelping ambition would be nurtured and encouraged only within merited bounds.
Since the above was in type, the City Council took action in the matter.

WAR IN THE EAST.—According to the late telegraphic news the indications are of a little more pacific nature than those of a few days ago. Both the English and Russian fleets have retired from Constantinople, while Germany is acting as mediator. The result is pending a council to be held probably at Baden Baden during the first week in March.

Since the break of the fly-wheel in the Port Madison Mill, Superintendent Wallace determined to have something different and less brittle. He has therefore supplied its place with a large wooden fly-wheel, bound with iron flanges.

Soon will come the March showers that will bring April flowers.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS—FEB. 14.
Sch Huevene, Blakely.
Sch Waiehu, Ludlow
Gollah, Gamble
U S rev Wolcott, Seattle
DEPARTURES.
Gollah, Gamble
ARRIVALS—FEB. 15.
Dispatch, Seattle.
Tacoma, Brown, Nainaimo.
Teaser, Nainaimo
Phantom, Seattle
DEPARTURES.
Dispatch, Semiahmoo
Tacoma, Tacoma
Wolcott, cruising
ARRIVALS—FEB. 16.
C C Perkins, Victoria
Donald, straits.
Wolcott, Victoria
Sp Belvidere, Acapulco
Blakely, Port Blakely
Bk Martha, Hileout, Blakely
DEPARTURES.
Teaser, Seattle
Phantom, Seattle
Donald, Milton
Sch Waiehu, Honolulu
Blakely, straits.
Bk Martha Hileout, S F
ARRIVALS—FEB. 17.
Blakely.
Mastick, Pt Discovery
DEPARTURES.
Blakely, straits
C C Perkins, Ludlow
Hueneme, San Francisco
ARRIVALS—FEB. 18.
Donald, Milton
Blakely, straits
T W Lucas, Blakely
Sp Top Gailant, S F
W L Beebe, Gamble
Phantom, Seattle
Dispatch, Semiahmoo,
C C Perkins, Ludlow
Portland, Seattle
Canadian Rev cutter Sir James Douglass, Victoria
DEPARTURES.
Phantom, Ludlow
Dispatch, Seattle
Blakely, Pt Blakely
Bk Portland, S F
Top Gailant, Blakely
W L Beebe, San Francisco
C C Perkins, Dungeness
Sir James Douglass, Seattle
ARRIVALS—FEB. 19.
Mist, Victoria
San Buenaventura, S F
DEPARTURES.
Donald, Straits.
U S Rev str Wolcott, cruising
Sch San Buenaventura, Seattle
T W Lucas, S F
Mist Dungeness
ARRIVALS—FEB. 20.
Favorite, straits
Bk Buena Vista, S F
Dashing Wave, S F
Bue Jacket, S F
Bk Fresno, S F
Ship War Hawk, S F
Gollah, straits.
DEPARTURES.
Ship Belvidere, Nainaimo
Mastick, Nainaimo
Sch Excelsior, Seattle
Favorite, Gamble.
Bk Buena Vista, Gamble
ARRIVALS—FEB. 21.
Bk Josephine, S F
DEPARTURES.
Bk Fresno, Gamble
Gollah, Gamble

CASUALTIES.—The fearful winds of this winter have caused terrible damages among sailing vessels on the Pacific coast. We are informed by a captain whose vessel laid in San Francisco harbor some thirty days since the opening of the present year, that while he was there not a vessel arrived lumber laden that had not thrown her deck load overboard. The barks Lizzie Williams and Dublin both arrived with their bulwarks stove in; lumber, spars and floating square timber may be found on the high seas in large quantities; the Grace Darling is supposed to be lost, having been 45 days out from Nainaimo to San Francisco, up to the 16th inst., and the schooner Pacific, owned by Capt. Creek, of San Francisco, was passed by the ship War Hawk, on the 17th inst., in lat. 42, lon. 126; she was destitute of masts, sails, boats or occupants, having been deserted.

A NUMBER of Russian sailors have gone overland to the sea of Marmora to man certain Turkish men-of-war which are about to be surrendered.

A stuttering individual says: The dog star isn't an animal. Its a p-p-pup-planet.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Jas. Jones for all kinds of fruit; Corner Custom House.
Go to Waterman & Katz for the best carpets, at reasonable prices.

OLYMPIA UNION ACADEMY

It 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. Latin Grammar, (B) Natural History, Elementary Algebra, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, High Arithmetic, (B) Physical Geography, English Grammar.
SECOND YEAR. 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. Cicero's select orations, Virgil's Aeneid, Greek Readers, Memorabilia, German Reader, Evidence of Christianity, Trigonometry, Mensuration, surveying, Navigation, (Eng.) English Literature, Constitution U. S., Political Economy, Geology, Chemistry, Logic.
FOURTH YEAR. Horace's Odes, Livy, Herodotus, Memorabilia, Evidence of Christianity, Wm. Tell, Moral Science, English Literature, Physics, Geology, Chemistry, Logic.

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 scholars 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

TUITION.
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, BRECES' PRO-LIFIC, EUREKA, SENTINEL 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, Oak Harbor, Island Co. W T**

STEAM TUG DONALD

Capt. John Libby

THIS NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM TUG is now ready to do all kinds of TOWING at usual rates. Ship masters will find it to their advantage to secure the DONALD as she is unsurpassed by any Tug on the Sound

N. D. TOBEY, Ship Wright and Caulker
WATER STREET, Port Townsend, W. T.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1878.

It would appear absurd and altogether ridiculous for the distinguished gentlemen who favored the Louisiana Commission of last March to pay the slightest attention to the "ratings" of the in their estimation "insignificant" Bill Chandler. Still, a good many here affect to believe that not one out of them would feel slighted or overlooked if assured that Chandler had reconsidered his determination to critically review the means they found so efficacious in disorganizing the Packard Legislature, and to hold up to public scrutiny the equities of a decision by which Packard's election was held invalid while that of Mr. Hayes admitted of no question though his alleged majority was less by nearly 1,000 than Mr. Packard's. But Mr. Chandler seems to contemplate no such withdrawal from a controversy that appears to yield him such a degree of satisfaction; and Maj. Burke's wholly irrelevant reply to the categorical interrogatories of Mr. Chandler, has strengthened rather than weakened the belief that there was a good deal of plotting and counter-plotting at the time of the electoral count. Many of Tilden's nominal friends in the South preferring Mr. Hayes manacled and muzzled rather than their own candidate under obligations to the proverbially tricky New York politicians. Every telegram from New Orleans relative to the progress of the trial of the Louisiana Returning Board, is awaited with great interest certainly, not unmixed with anxiety and many misgivings, perhaps, by some in high places.

The whiskey and railroad lobbies have suffered disastrous defeats during the past few days. Whether well founded or otherwise, the feeling was sufficiently general among members of Congress that a reduction whiskey tax was concealed in the proposition to extend the time of its withdrawal from bond till July 1, 1878, to secure its defeat by the adoption of Foster's substitute, declaring any reduction inexpedient.

The Southern Pacific lobby is only one of many seeking to make its way into the Treasury vaults. Every one of them is represented by an adroit head centre, surrounded by his assistants, graded and paid, it is said according to ability, the fees being generally contingent on the degree of success of each individual worker. It will be remembered in 1875 Holman forced the House to a vote on his anti-subsidy resolution, only 33, out of the whole number of Representatives present, declining to commit themselves. Baker of Indiana, passed to vote a similar resolution on Tuesday; and though he was only able to secure a little more than a two-third's majority, its adoption has created the wildest panic among members of the "Third House." The "coup de grace" was given in the vote, excluding from the floor of the House hereafter, every one not privileged to go there. Even ex-members of Congress are required to affirm they have no interest in pending claims before being allowed to enter. The abuse has grown to be of great magnitude, scores of men too lazy to earn an honest living by honest labor, crowding the Representatives' Chamber in engineering the part of the dirty work assigned to them, and upon the success of which depended their means of procuring the bare necessities of life; however, the situation has been robbed of some of its terrors by the establishment of the penny eating-house.

We knew only the first, perhaps exaggerated report, from the wrecked steamer "Metropolis" on the North Carolina coast near the theatre of the Huron disaster. She sailed from Philadelphia Saturday, for Brazil with about 250 people on board, principally laborers under contract for work on a new railroad enterprise in that country. The government took active steps for the relief of the survivors and to rescue the bodies of the dead, on receipt of the first intelligence of the disaster.

Francis Murphy, temperance reformer, has now been here nearly a week. His meetings are well attended, but he has hardly had as warm a reception, or been able to boast as many signers of the pledge as in other places. The truth seems to be that, frightened by the unprecedented excesses of the Christmas season, the people of Washington took reform under their own control and had pretty thoroughly worked the field before Murphy's arrival.

OBITUARY.—Died, at La Conner, Jan. 29, 1878, Harry A. infant son of Joseph and Lucie Alexander, aged 10 months and 4 days.

This is the second visitation of Providence since August last, when a beautiful flower, the pride and beauty of their home, was laid away in the silent republic of the dead; and now the little bud,—the fragile germ of love, purity and innocence—is called away to rejoin that new, angel sister, in the "Better Land." The bereaved and afflicted parents have the heartfelt and sincere sympathy of the entire community; and that their burdens may be lighter, and their sorrows less, is the wish of each and every one of their many friends.

Russia has an army of 1,213,257. The army of Austria, on a war footing, is 838,700; of Germany, 1,300,000; of France, 430,703, (she could put in the field 1,800,000 men); of Italy, 445,509; of Great Britain, 132,884. Besides all this the immense navy of Great Britain must be considered as a very important factor in a general European war.

It is easy for young ladies to be good. Even in kissing each other they act the golden rule: do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you.

ARGUS GLANCES.

The four richest men in the world are the Duke of Westminster, \$65,000,000; Senator Jones, of Nevada, \$100,000,000; Rothschild, \$200,000,000; and J. W. Mackay, \$275,000,000. Thirty years ago Mackay was a penniless boy in Ireland. Twenty years ago he was a speculative salesman in the United States; sixteen years ago he was a bankrupt. He afterward purchased into a silver mine in Nevada, and is now the richest man in the world, and is only 45 years of age. His yearly income is \$13,750,000, and his fortune increases \$25 every minute.

The Dardanelles is about forty miles in length, and is from three-fourths of a mile to two miles wide. Xerxes crossed the channel on a double bridge of boats B. C. 480, and Alexander crossed it B. C. 334. Gallipoli, on the peninsula which forms the western boundary of the strait, has a population of about 25,000. A strong Russian force at Gallipoli would close the straits (or the way from the Mediterranean) as completely as the confederate batteries at Vicksburg did the Mississippi river.

The magnitude of the famine in China is appalling. People of all ages are dying of actual starvation by hundreds of thousands. The ravages of the famine extend through four provinces of North China, which include over five thousand villages. Nine millions of people are reported destitute. Most of the poor young women have been sold, and children are offered in the market daily in exchange for food, and the living are said to be eating the corpses of their fellow-beings who have died of starvation.

The steamship John L. Stephens has been sold to Sisson, Wallace & Co., and will be sent up to Kluruk, Alaska, where she will be used as a floating cannery during the fishing season. All the tin and tools will be sent up on board of her and next fall, she will steam back to San Francisco with her cargo. The steamship Stephens is now twenty six years old but is a very fast boat in smooth water.—Intelligencer.

The Walla Walla "Watchman" says: Never, according to the testimony to native born and old settlers have we had such a Winter, if it is proper to call it such, as the present. Men stand from day to day and wonder how it will turn out. The hills are adorned with flowers, peach trees are ready to bloom and either Autumn has never ceased or Spring begun where it ended.

The three-masted schooner Thomas D. Harrison, 512 tons burden, has been engaged to take a cargo of lumber from Burrard Inlet to Buenos Ayres. This exportation of lumber from the Pacific Coast to Atlantic ports, speaks well for the growth of our principal trade. Ten years ago, all such orders could have been filled from Maine or the Canadian provinces.

The loggers at the Skagit jam still persevere; week by week, large quantities of material go to sea, enough frequently, to block the lower river and create the impression that the whole jam had given way; they may be kept for months to come before it is wholly removed.

It is stated that the number of vessels carrying lumber to foreign ports, from Puget Sound was, during the year 1877, seventy-two. The amount of lumber carried by them was 33,454,455 feet; shingles, 2,281,500; pickets, 370,860; laths, 1,210,500; and spars, 147.

Maria is a very popular name in Illinois. When a Thomas cat climbs a back fence in a well-populated neighborhood and plainly call out, "Mar-i-ar!" twenty or thirty windows are thrown up, from which hastily protrude twenty or thirty female heads wildly answering, "What?"

The Central Pacific Railroad have concluded a contract with the Seattle Coal Company for one year's supply, say 5,000 tons per month, or more, if required, at a price far below anything in that line ever before consummated on this coast.

The "Astorian" says: Considerable excitement prevails at present over a supposed silver mine discovered several days ago across the bay in Washington Territory. We learn that several pieces of rock have been sent to Portland for assay.

Don't sneer at the bridesmaids, for of such are brides made.

Most men love little women, and little women love most men.

Charles Eisenbeis, one of the most energetic citizens of Port Townsend, has been elected Mayor of that city.—Victoria "Standard."

Dr. Marlon, who has succeeded Major Mallet as Indian Agent at the Tulalip Reservation, has a large force of Indians at work grubbing out stumps, and will put in a large crop during the coming season.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Evening prayer on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock. Litany on Friday, morning, at 10. The ladies will meet as usual on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the Rector.

Divine service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Ladies sewing circle on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

Divine services at the Catholic Church next Sunday, conducted by Father Don. M. Cesary at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

Sheet and Pillow-case Ball

Arrangements are being made for a Sheet and Pillow-case party, to be given on Friday evening, February 22, 1878, at Port Townsend, in honor of Washington's birthday.

All ladies will be furnished with tickets free. A limited number for gentlemen will be sold at \$2 a ticket. None transferable.

The best of music has been engaged. No pains will be spared by the committee to make the affair a success.

ABE REISS,
E. B. SHUTER,
JOHN T. NORRIS,
S. WATERMAN,
Committee.

For Sale.

SNOWFLAKE POTATOES for sale by the undersigned. Three pounds for one dollar, post paid; or four dollars per peck, delivered on board steamer in Port Townsend. Also

HALF BREED JERSEY BULL and Heifer Calves, from well selected dairy cows.

Address
A. U. DAVIS,
New Dungeness, W. T.

JOHN T. NORRIS,

IMPORTER OF

STOVES, TIN WARE,

Pumps, Iron Pipe,

And general

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

Prime Quality and a fair market Price

For every article made or sold.

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, OREG.

Upland Nursery.

FRUIT TREES.

At Reduced Rates—

LARGE STOCK,
FINE QUALITY,
PRICE LIST FREE.

Correspondence Solicited,
Jas. Jones is my agent at Port Townsend
JNO. M. SWAN,
39 1/2m Olympia, W. T.

N. D. TOBEY,

Ship Wright and Caulker

WATER STREET,
Port Townsend, W. T.

THE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

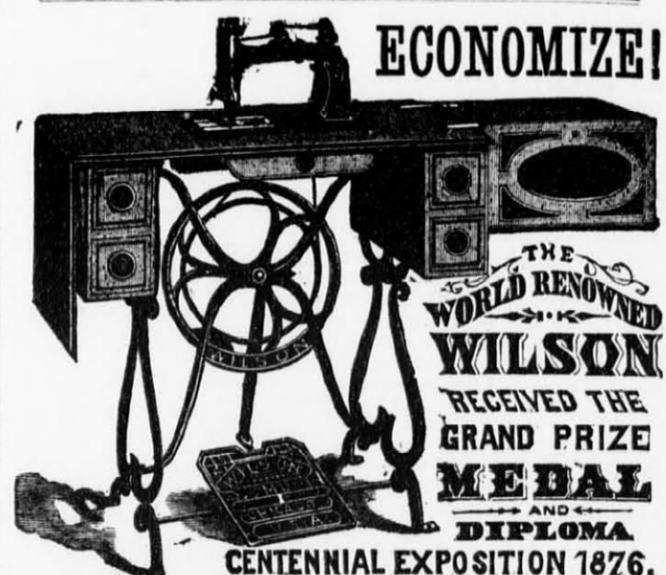
Great Reduction

Though these Machines have been greatly reduced in price, the Quality will be Maintained at its Highest Standard. The Public is Cautioned Against Buying Imitation Machines, which are always made in a very inferior manner, and are sold by irresponsible parties, whose guarantees are worthless.

All Genuine SINGER Machines are sold through authorized Agents at a less price than any other good machines can be sold for, and always bear the patented TRADE MARK and the name of The Singer Company distinctly printed on the arm of the machine.

Machines sold on note and lease plan, and a liberal discount made for Cash.

M. W. Parsons, Seattle.
Genl. Agent Puget Sound.



Its competitors receiving only an award for some special feature of their machines, The World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine

Has Unlimited Capacity to do all kinds of Family Sewing and Manufacturing,

ITS PATENT AUTOMATIC "CUT OFF" on the hand wheel prevents the machine from running backwards, and obviates the necessity of taking the work from the machine to wind thread on the bobbins, which must be done with all other Sewing Machines, to the great annoyance of the operator, especially in tucking, hemming and ruffling. It does one-third more work in a given length of time than any other Sewing machine.

WITH EVERY MOTION OF THE FOOT the MACHINE MAKES SIX STITCHES. Three Wilson Machines will do as much work in one day as four other Machines.

It requires no special instructions to use it; an Illustrated Direction Book is furnished with each machine.

IT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

A properly executed Certificate is furnished with each machine, guaranteeing to keep it in repair, free of charge, for five years. Machines sold on easy terms of payment, and delivered, free of charge, at any Railroad Depot in the United States where we have no Agents.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Agents Wanted.

For full particulars address

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
827 Broadway, NEW YORK; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; CHICAGO, ILL.; or SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. C. BARTLETT, Agent.

U. S. Marine Hospital.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

ANY SICK SAILOR WHO HAS PAID Hospital dues for two months preceding his application for admission, is entitled to Hospital relief.

Port Townsend Hospital.

The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pains or expense will be spared in ministering to the comfort and convenience of private patients.

This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Its general wards and accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

The attention of Mill owners, and those interested in shipping, is called to the fact that seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

THOMAS T. MINOR, M. D.,
26-1f Managing Surgeon.

Gilmore & Co.,

629 F st, WASHINGTON, D. C

WILL PRACTICE BEFORE THE

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

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. Our agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, direction and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

NEW STORE

General Merchandise.

C. W. MORSE,

OAK HARBOR, W. T.

Produce bought, and supplies of all kinds furnished, at the lowest cash prices.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in a month by any of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$6 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Olympic Hotel

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

J. G. Sparks, Proprietor.

Briggs & Buchman,
Butchers & Packers.

PARTICULAR

ATTENTION PAID TO SHIPPERS

Water St, Port Townsend.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

LOCAL NEWS.

LEAVES US.—Before another issue of this paper meets the eye of the public, Rev. John Rea, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will have taken his departure, together with his estimable wife, for Oakland, Cal. He will accept a call, we are told, to take charge of a mission school near Oakland, with a view to building up a church organization there. Mr. Rea has lived in Port Townsend several years, during which time he has accumulated for his Church a handsome little property. The stone church is one of the most attractive places of worship in town. Its regular attending congregation is of quite respectable numbers, and the Sunday School is large and conducted in a very creditable manner. Mr. Rea deserves much credit, which he will receive, for his earnest and untiring labors here, and his departure will be regretted by a host of warm friends.

On Friday, the 1st of March, the Good Templars of this place will give a social, a suitable programme for which, including refreshments, etc., is now in course of preparation. A reasonable admission fee will be charged, the proceeds to be devoted to the very worthy object of purchasing a suitable organ for the lodge, to be used in rendering future open meetings more attractive. For a full programme and appropriate notice, see next week's issue of this paper. It is hoped the success attending the affair will be an overgrown counterpart of that previously noted in connection with similar efforts of the society. The committee of arrangements are: Mrs. Harned, Mrs. Revell and E. B. Shuter.

By a change in the advertisement of the People's Market it will be noticed that another change has recently taken place in the firm of that establishment. Our young and enterprising adventurer, Mr. Terry now comes to the front and evinces a decided inclination to become one of the future solid business men of Port Townsend. Messrs. Smith & Terry will conduct the business hereafter.

Messrs. Waterman & Katz announce their intention of keeping on hand all kinds of farming tools hereafter, so as to allow the farmers of this section an opportunity to purchase such things without sending abroad for them. This is a shrewd move on the part of the wide-awake members of that firm, and one that will be immensely appreciated by their patrons.

The B. B. "Mail" records the greatest storm and highest tide of the season as occurring at Sehome on Thursday of last week. The southeast gale which blew here on the day mentioned was spoken of as being the most terrific that had visited this section for nine or ten years. Several windows, both in the lower and upper part of town were smashed.

COMING AGAIN.—Mr. Chas. J. Huntington, the photographer who executed such artistic workmanship in his line here a few months ago, writes from Stellacoom that he will visit this point again about the 25th inst., by which time he wishes those who desire work in his line to be ready for the same and he will attend to their respective cases in short order.

WORK on the new fishing sloop, now in process of construction at the work-shop of Mr. N. D. Tobey, our thrifty ship-carpenter, is progressing finely. She will be, when finished, a neat and commodious little craft, creditable to the builder and useful to the owner. Such is "biz."

THERE will be no services in the Methodist church on Sunday next, on account of the farwell sermon to be preached in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. Jno. Rea. Mr. Parsons will preach in Chinacum at 11 A. M., and in Port Ludlow at 7 P. M.

The new city officers have "wheeled into line" and now occupy their respective position in earnest. It is presumed we will have a city government which will allow nothing to go undone in the way of advancing public interests.

Mr. Geo. Cooper, the recent proprietor of the Port Discovery stage line, is to commence hauling lumber soon near the farm of E. G. Morse, Esq., of Port Angeles.

The captain of the Winefred is almost afraid to venture down as far as Neah Bay with his boat these times, on account of severe winds.

The "Mist" arrived from Victoria, on Tuesday morning, having taken another load of produce to that port from Dungeness.

Mr. C. P. Dyer, of the Smith's Island light-house, has been over again.

RUSTICATING.—A couple of our young gents, Messrs. Robert Hayes and Frank Bartlett, returned in the early part of this week from a trip across Whidby Island. They report having a very pleasant time about Oak and Crescent Harbors where young folks full of health and vivacity do numerously congregate. The reports coming from Oak Harbor throw a most cheerful light upon affairs at that place. Mr. Morse is getting along finely with the store; a blacksmith shop and grist-mill are soon to be erected, and the wharf is to be extended out far enough to admit the landing of steamers at almost any time. A large amount of hay and other produce is reported in the grange-warehouse ready for shipment, while cargoes of the same have gone abroad to be exchanged for coin and other necessities. That part of Island County is rapidly coming up to the front, to make a creditable showing.

AN up-Sound exchange states that there is no truth in the report, recently published that the saw-mill at Port Discovery would suspend operations for a year, owing to a subsidy from other mill companies. We could have stated as much before now, but were requested not to do so. Persons who circulate such reports ought to be very careful about ascertaining their foundation first, as they have a damaging effect abroad.

This week the prospectus number of the "Land Register," published at Portland, Oregon, by D. H. Stearns, reached our table. It starts out with respectable dimensions, coupled with a very reasonable subscription price for a weekly newspaper, \$2.50 per year. If Mr. Stearns doesn't make a success of it, judging from the start he has made, we would like to be excused from trying to occupy his shoes afterward.

DIED.—In Port Townsend, on Monday, the 18th inst., Alfred, son of T. J. and Lucie C. Connor, aged 6 months and 26 days. This blow is felt most severely by the young wife and mother and her worthy consort, as well as other members of the family. They have the earnest sympathies of many friends.

Mr. Bradshaw is suffering very much from a complication of bronchitis and pneumonia. His sickness has been so severe that watchers have been a necessity during the nights of the past week.

SPLENDID.—Those Estey organs just brought on from the manufactory, by B. S. Miller, of this town, are praised in the highest terms by many who are competent judges.

SINCE Morris Haller purchased a young horse, his example has been followed by Mr. Frank Bartlett. The importation is from Island county. This is likely to become epidemic.

AT IT AGAIN.—Our sprightly young landlord at the Cosmopolitan has been repairing the street lamp and painting a portion of his hotel building again.

Mr. Walker, recently from Canada, has been employed, we are informed, to take charge of a district school at Dungeness.

PLUMMER, the fruit-dryer man, has gone to Whatcom County to canvass for his machines and sell patent rights.

FRIEND Pike, of "odd genius" notoriety, has taken another stroll over to Portland. Peace go with thee.

SOME of the Dungeness people are on the migratory role again, a number having visited town recently.

WHEN will the mania for news be appeased? Another paper is to be started east of the mountains.

THE business recently conducted by Alex Vincent, in the restaurant line, is announced for sale.

THE portion of Quincy street recently being filled in, looks already quite presentable.

MAJ. Van Bokkelen, who has been seriously indisposed, is getting around again.

SHEET and Pillow Case Ball this evening, at the Good Templars' Hall.

THE Phantom will not resume her place yet a while.

THE Washington Market is about closing out.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

ANY person having an unsettled account against the undersigned, is requested to present the same immediately for settlement. REV. JOHN REA.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A lien on the hereinafter described personal property, now held in store by them for charges for advances, freight transportation, wharfage and storage now due and unpaid to the amount of \$17.25, and said property having remained in store uncalled for, for a period of thirty days and upwards after said charges became due.

NOW GIVE NOTICE. That in pursuance of an Act of the Territorial Legislature, entitled, an act for the relief of commission merchants, carriers, wharfingers and warehousemen, the undersigned will on Monday the 4th day of February, 1878, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the door of the Store of Rothschild & Co., in the town of Port Townsend, W. T., sell said property or so much thereof as will satisfy said charges and costs at public auction to the highest bidder for cash gold coin as follows to-wit: One trunk and contents and one box and contents, marked "Thomas Curry," the same being wearing apparel and blankets, etc. etc. E. C. HUGHES, Purser, ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agts. Steamer California.

Port Townsend January 21, 1878. The sale of the above mentioned property has been postponed to Monday, the 25th inst:

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.

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to the old firm of Rothschild & Co. up to September 1, 1877, will settle the same at once, as all the outstanding accounts, notes and debts of the old firm must be settled by February 1, 1878, otherwise the same will be handed to an attorney for collection.

D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD & CO. Port Townsend, Dec. 25, 1877.

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.

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 PERES, Master. Port Townsend, Jan. 30, 1878.

Bktn Katie Flickinger.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents for the above named vessel, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO. Agents. S. J. GILMAN, Master. Port Townsend, Jan. 10, 1878.

Italian bark Orzero

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. GUEZLIO, NI OLA, Master. Port Townsend, Nov. 20 1877.

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.

ROTHSCHILD & CO.

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

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURED GOLD Sets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast and Cuff Pins, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Studs, Lockets, &c., that have ever been offered for sale on Puget Sound, received by last steamer, and for sale by ROTHSCHILD & CO.

WAGONS, WAGONS!

ONE CAR LOAD OF HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS!

Manufactured expressly for our trade, by

FISH & CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Will arrive on or about Feb. 15th.

Prices to Compete with San Francisco or Portland.

For sale by ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Port Townsend, W. T.

Finest of JAPAN TEAS!

Imported direct from Japan, AND PACKED EXPRESSLY FOR ROTHSCHILD & CO.

—Also a—

Lot of wheat and oats, bran and chopped feed.

100 Bbls. SNOWFLAKE EXTRA flour,

MANUFACTURED AND BRANDED EXPRESSLY FOR

ROTHSCHILD & CO

At GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Destiny.

BY LUTHERA F. STIMSON.

We parted! and the hand of fate,
With iron will and stern decree,
Still held our destinies apart,
While sailing o'er life's troubled sea.
We drifted on through weary years,
Through days of gloom and summer shine,
And broken ties and falling tears
Have been thy lot as well as mine.
And bygone mem'ry slumbered deep,
Buried, methought, 'neath Lethe's stream;
The future but a dreary waste—
The past a brief but happy dream.
In fortune's smile, or darker frown,
Fond mem'ry struggled to be free,
But fetters held the captive down—
The mighty power of Destiny.
And now "thou'rt near and yet so far,"
Sweet friendship's tie may bind us yet;
The past is but a troubled dream
That each must struggle to forget.

The Twelve O'Clock Man.

Every day, for many years, just before noon, a man used to come into the space before the Brooklyn City Hall, and stand looking up at the clock, with the air of one who had made an appointment to meet some one there at that hour, but no one ever came.

When the hands of the clock had passed their moment of meeting and the minute hand hurried on, leaving the other behind, the watcher would give a sigh and pass on. Then, having reached the gate, he would suddenly fix his eyes upon some female figure and start in pursuit—seem to discover a mistake and look at the clock again. Then he would seat himself upon the steps again and cover his face with his hands, and rising suddenly ask some one near if the clock was fast. His motions were as much the same each day as are those of an actor, who repeats the same part, and even strangers were struck by their peculiarity. To the habitués of the place, he was known as the "twelve o'clock man," and to some his coming was a source of amusement; others shook their heads and whispered that the poor man had lost his mind; but whatever they thought, however much they stared, at noon the man was always there, staring at the clock. The worst storm never kept him away, and Sabbath or holiday made no difference. He never met the one he came to meet, but he was always in time to see the hands cross themselves at the mark of noon.

When that clock of the City Hall, which has looked down upon the streets of Brooklyn so many years, was new, there lived in that city a man young, ardent, and full of hope, who, as most young men do, sooner or later, had fallen in love with a pretty woman and asked her to be his wife. The girl had consented and they were engaged. He desired to be married at once, but she refused to set the day. She had put him off for one reason or another for two years; and, meanwhile, he had half-a-dozen quarrels with her, for she had been a great coquette, and even now one of her old lovers dangled about her.

Sometimes the man declared there must be an end to such work, but the girl could twist him about her finger as she chose, and it always ended in a reconciliation, until, one day, he met the two walking together arm in arm in a lover-like way, and at last declared that he would bear no more. She must choose between them and choose speedily.

The girl was frightened; from that moment she at least pretended to comport herself properly. She told her betrothed lover that she had no real tenderness for any one but himself, and that she had forbidden the other man to see her again. And he was happy, and all other meetings were pleasant. They were neither rich nor fashionable people, and his work occupied him all day, but in the evening they were together, and sometimes at the hour of noon, their mutual dinner-hour, they stole a few moments for meeting. She left the store where she was employed, he left his work-shop, and they took a little walk together; and she was all he could have wished, kind, gentle, modest, apparently with no eyes save for him. And she had set the wedding-day; and he thought only of the hour that should make her his.

It was close at hand, when one evening she told him with a smile that she would meet him in the City Hall Park next day.

"I have a holiday," she said, "and I shall be there at noon. Why do you not take one, too? We might go to some pleasant place and spend the afternoon," and he had agreed at once. "If I am not there at noon wait for me," she said. And at noon the man was there watching the clock. The hands met and passed each other, and he looked eagerly toward the gates, but she did not come. She was late, but he was patient; he walked slowly about, he sat upon the steps, he lounged on the benches. One o'clock came. A policeman passed and he asked him if he thought the clock kept good time; but still he was not uneasy.

"Wait for me," she had said; and he waited. All through the long afternoon he kept his post; but as the evening shadows grew long, he felt sadly troubled. To leave might be to miss her, yet he longed to go in search of her. She might be ill, some accident might have happened.

At last, as it grew dark, he resolved to watch the employes leave the store where she was engaged, for it might be that the holiday had not been given after all. He sought the spot. She was not one of the little crowd of girls who left the store, but he knew one of them, and saluting her,

asked if "Eliza" had not been there that day.

The girl looked at him in surprise. "Oh, no, Mr. —," she said, "Eliza left yesterday; didn't you know that?" Then she added, "We thought she was going to be married."

And now this ardent lover began to fancy that pecuniary trouble had befallen his darling.

"She has lost her place," he said. "Well, she must marry me at once. She shall not seek another." And he set forward toward her home—a plain little boarding-house in a shabby street, thinking of her very tenderly and building bright air castles. They would be so happy together; he should build such a pretty little nest for his bird. He was not rich, but she should have all she wanted.

As he stood on the door-steps, waiting for some one to admit him, he felt that he had never loved her so well before.

A stupid girl answered the bell. "Miss —," she repeated; "oh, no, Miss — has gone away." Then she remembered that she had been charged with a letter. "I guess it's for you," she said, taking it from her soiled apron pocket, "cause the other man has gone with her, you know."

"What other man?" cried the poor fellow; but the girl had shut the door, and he staggered away, and with trembling hands tore open the envelope, and read the letter within it by the light of a shop-window. It was very brief. This was all it said:

"I suppose you waited for me in the Park. I tell you candidly that I never meant to meet you there. That I never intended to marry you. I have married —. I should have been more open with you if I had known that he was in earnest; but he was rich and I thought he might be flirting with me. We were married to-day. I did not want a scene, so I told you to wait for me, and when you read this I shall be on an ocean vessel far at sea. I hope you'll not take it hard; I'm not worth it; but I never could have been happy with a jealous man like you, nor a jealous man with me. Good-by."

The poor fellow read it all twice through before he fell down in a heap upon the pavement. Strangers picked him up and carried him to a hospital. There he lay for weeks, and when at last they discharged him cured, no one would have known him. That was the first day that people noticed him staring at the clock in the Park at high noon. Since then, every day has found him there. Rain or shine, summer or winter, he has kept his tryst, until one day, a week or two ago, the boys who watched and grinned at the "twelve o'clock man" saw him lie down upon a bench with his arm under his head and close his eyes. Some one drew near and looking at him compassionately said:

"Are you ill? Can I help you?" Then he opened his eyes. "No, I am only tired," said he. "I think she is not coming, unless—unless the clock is wrong."

Then the strange, far-away look of the dying man was fixed upon the clock, and the eyes closed no more, until kind hands drew down the lids. The "twelve o'clock man" was dead.

HOW THEY TREAT ANIMALS IN JAPAN.

Dr. David Murray has called my attention to the very important service performed by the crows and a kind of hawk which act as scavengers. We are so accustomed at home to find these birds especially wild and wary, that it is a somewhat startling sight to see them perching on the buildings in a crowded city like Tokio, and swooping down in front of you in quest of food, which might otherwise decay and vitiate the atmosphere. The destructiveness and brutality, generally speaking, of the children of Christian nations, lead to the stoning of dogs, cats, and birds of all kinds. In Japan such a thing is unknown, and a stone thrown at a dog (I speak from experience) is generally answered by an inquiring look, hens hop out of the way and even cats do not take the hint! In other words, the crows and hawks are never molested, and the result is that all carrion and other stuff left in the streets are pounced upon and carried off immediately.—Prof. E. S. Morse, in Popular Science Monthly.

QUEEN Victoria, it is said, has taken no notice of the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings, and the traditional present for the bride of an Indian shawl has not been forthcoming. The duke is at the head of the Roman Catholic peerage, and Lady Flora is a convert. Now, her Majesty has no actual dislike to Roman Catholics who have been brought up in that faith; but she dislikes converts exceedingly, and hence the real reason why she resolved to ignore the wedding of which every one has been talking for the last month.

MRS. MARY CLEMMER has an opinion as to noses. She says that Stanley Matthew's nose, slender and rather flat, is not the Nose of Power. It will never cleave his way to eminence, like that of Everts, for example. Senator Don Cameron, Mrs. Clemmer describes as being about six feet high and of exceedingly youthful aspect. Like nearly all the men from Pennsylvania, he has "sandy" hair, eyes and skin all of a color. He has the deep-set, canny eyes of his father, with much finer and stronger features. His head is high above his ears, with intense perspective faculties.

A DILATORY young man at last proposed, and begged his sweetheart to say yes, but she sternly told him that the yesterday was passed.

The Insect Ravagers.

The United States Commission, organized for the purpose of inquiring into the extent and means for arresting insect ravages in the West, have returned and are now engaged on their reports. These will form a volume of about 500 pages, to which each member of the Commission has contributed a section on some special branch, each section having been submitted to the Committee for revision. The territory to be investigated covers such a vast area (embracing in extent over a million square miles), that large portions have been but imperfectly explored. Prof. Riley was obliged to cut short his work in British America, both for want of time and lack of funds. The Indian disturbances have also prevented much important investigation in Wyoming, Dakota and Montana. Again, the conditions under which the Commission were obliged to study these insects were unusual. In the previous year the locust had overrun a section of the country in which it had never before made its appearance. This spring large numbers of the eggs laid were hatched. Much of the work of the Commission was among these young insects, and enabled them to study them under their unnatural condition, but it interfered somewhat with the investigations desired in their native home and the breeding grounds of the locust. Among interesting facts noted in this connection are, that the locusts, like migrating birds, journey at fixed seasons southward, and at certain other seasons return to the place of their origin. The limits beyond which locusts have not ventured have also been determined, from all of which steps may be taken to protect from their ravages fields in the line of their flight. Much interesting information has also been obtained of the feeding habits of these insects, in which the examination of the stomachs of a large number of species have furnished much valuable aid. Opportunities were also enjoyed for studying some of the enemies to the locust, as the "silkly mite," and also the "blister-beetle." The former is an eight legged creature that preys on the locust eggs, and proved to be the mature form of the little mite which is a parasite of the locust. The study of the blister-beetle has brought out many interesting facts with regard to the origin and habits of this insect of which hitherto but little has been known. It is known to commerce as the "Spanish Fly," and to the farmers as the pest of the potato field and other plants.

It is important that these investigations should be continued during the next few sessions, and to this end the Commission recommends that the appropriation by Congress of \$25,000, granted last year, should be continued. The Canadian authorities have promised the co-operation of the Dominion Government, if the work of the Commission is continued, a co-operation that is very desirable.—Toledo Blade.

Webster and Benton.

Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton sat for many years in the United States Senate together, without speaking to or noticing each other in any way. Webster was a leader of the Whigs, and Benton of the Democrats; and to their political rivalry was added a strong mutual personal hostility.

A very striking event, which happened to Benton, suddenly changed their relations to each other. In the year 1841, a newly-invented gun was to be tested on the national steamer, Princeton, on the Potomac river, not far from Washington. The President and his Cabinet went on board, and many of the most distinguished statesmen of the time were present, curious to see the experiment tried.

Just before the gun was touched off, a crowd of Cabinet officers, Senators, and other notable men gathered around it, to observe the effect from a near point of view. Among these was Col. Benton.

Just before the gun was fired, some one touched him on the shoulder, and requested to speak with him for a moment. Benton left his place in the group, which was taken by Mr. Gilmer, the Secretary of the Navy. The gun was touched off, burst, and killed a number of persons, among whom was Mr. Gilmer; while Benton, who had withdrawn from its close vicinity, was but slightly injured.

This narrow escape affected the great Missourian most profoundly. "It seemed to me," he said afterward, "as if that touch on my shoulder was the hand of the Almighty, stretching down there, drawing me away from instantaneous death."

From that time he was a changed man. He resolved to become reconciled to his old enemies; and one of the first things he did was to go to Webster and ask him to "bury the hatchet" and be good friends again. Webster gladly and warmly grasped his hand; and from that hour till Webster's death, there were no two Senators more cordially devoted to each other than he and Benton.

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

The Clock of Clocks.

In Mengel's building is now on exhibition in all probability the most wonderful clock in the world. It was built by Stephen D. Engle, a watchmaker at Hazelton. He is about forty-five years of age, and was about twenty years in perfecting the clock. Mr. Reid paid Engle \$5,000 for it. Engle never saw the Strasburg clock. In fact, he has not traveled more than two hundred miles from home a any time. This clock stands eleven feet high. At the base it is about four feet wide and at the top about two. It is about three feet deep at the base, gradually less towards the top. Its colors are dark brown and gold. The Strasburg clock is thirty feet high, yet its mechanism is not so intricate nor has it as many figures as the Hazelton clock. The Strasburg clock's figures are about three feet high and the American clock's about nine inches. Three minutes before the hour a pipe organ inside the clock plays an anthem. It has five tunes. Bells are then rung, and when the hour is struck double doors in an alcove open and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors to the left then open and the apostles appear slowly, one by one, in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus they turn towards him, Jesus bows, the apostles turn again and proceed through the double doors in an alcove to the right. As Peter approaches, Satan looks out of a window above and tempts him. Five times the devil appears, and when Peter passes, denying Christ, the cock flaps its wings and crows. When Judas appears, Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out in the procession, and then goes back up to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed, Judas and the three Marys disappear and the doors are closed. The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour if necessary, and the natural motion of the clock produces it four times per hour, whereas the Strasburg procession is made but once a day, at 12 o'clock. Below the plaza is the main dial, about thirteen inches in diameter. To its right is a figure of Time, with an hour-glass. Above this is a window, at which there appear figures, representing youth, manhood, and old age. To the left of the dial is a skeleton representing Death. When the hour hand approaches the first quarter Time reverses his hour-glass and strikes one on a bell with his scythe, when another bell inside responds; then Childhood appears instantly. When the hour hand approaches the second quarter or half hour, there are heard the stroke of two bells. Then Youth appears and the organ plays a hymn. After this Time strikes two and reverses the hour-glass, when two bells respond inside. One minute after this a chime of bells is heard, when a folding door opens in the upper porch and out at the right of the court, when the Savior comes walking out. Then the apostles appear in procession. The clock also tells of moon's changes, the tides, the seasons, days, and day of the month and year, and the signs of the zodiac; and on the top a soldier in armor is constantly on guard, walking backward and forward. As the hours advance, Manhood, Old Age and Death take part in the panorama.

The Telephone Two Centuries Ago.

Just 210 years ago Robert Hooke Fellow of the Royal Society, published a work entitled "Micrographia; or Some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses, with Observations and Inquiries Thereupon." This, the first English treatise on the use of the microscope, is still in high estimation. In the preface (sig. b4) occurs the following remarkable paragraph:

"And as Glasses have highly promoted our seeing, so 'tis not improbable but that there may be found many Mechanical Inventions to improve our other senses of hearing, smelling, tasting, touching. 'Tis not impossible to hear a whisper at a furlong's distance, it having been already done; and perhaps the nature of the thing would not make it more impossible, though that furlong should be ten times multiply'd. And though some famous Authors have affirm'd it impossible to hear through the thinnest plate of Muscovy-glass, yet I know a way, by which 'tis easy enough to hear one speak through a wall a yard thick. It has not been thoroughly examin'd how far Oeconostions may be improv'd, nor what other ways there may be of quickning our hearing, or conveying sound through other bodies than [than] the Air, for that is not the only medium. I can assure the Reader, that I have, by the help of a distended wire, propagated the sound to a very considerable distance in an instant, or with as seemingly quick a motion as that of light, at least, incomparably swifter than [than] that which at the same time was propagated through the Air; and this not only in a straight line or direct, but in one bended in many angles."

The Italics in the above paragraph are mine. EDWARD VILES.

COLORING COTTON BLUE.—Take two pounds of copperas, one-half pound of prussiate of potash, one-half pound oil of vitriol. Dissolve the copperas in enough hot water to cover the goods. Scald two hours. Take out the goods and rinse in cold water; then empty the kettle and put in fresh, soft water, sufficient to cover the goods well; add the prussiate of potash, put in the goods and boil twenty minutes; then take out the goods and to the liquor add oil of vitriol and stir well. Put in the goods again and let them remain until the color is as dark as desired. Rinse in cold water.

A Thousand Years Ago.

A thousand years ago (says Dr. Robert Brown, in his new work, "The Countries of the World," and for long after) the world was not all the geologized, botanized, zoologized, and mapped out earthly ball it is now. There it lay, according to the imagination of the men and women of those days—or rather, according to the ideas of the monks; for the men, and far less the women, of those distant times troubled themselves very little about matters of this kind, but left it to the churchmen to meddle with such dangerous book-learning—a flat plain, full of things mysterious and unknown; and out of the four corners, through the gaps of four mountain ranges, which were placed there to keep it steady, blew the four winds of Heaven! Of course, the centre of it all was the little town, and county, parish, manor, barony, or kingdom where they dwelt; but outside of that was no man's land. It was looked upon by our remote forefathers in much the same light as it is by the Chinese, who, while making maps of the Flowery Land on a scale so large as to show the ground plan of every town and village, mark all the countries outside that magic boundary of theirs as "inhabited by barbarians." "It was the land of the infidel," the people said, as they piously crossed themselves at the thought. All was mysterious to the travelers of that age. The unknown lands were full of dragons and giants, rocs, orcs, witch-wales, griffins, chimeras, enchanters, Paynims, Saracens, Emirs and Sultan's Kaisers of Constantinople, of Ind, and Cathay, and Cipango. What a choice was there then for a young traveler, a good knight, and a proper man withal. If he had a mind he could steer his way to Lapland, where (as all the world knew) dwarfs forged chain armor of magic links, and where witch-whales and ice mountains roamed about the chilly sea; or, to go south, and join the Varangers guard in Constantinople; or, heard the Turk in Palestine; or, into Egypt, and win the King's daughter by killing a great dragon, as did St. George; or, down to Cordova, where there were dire magicians; or, into the forests of Brittany, where beautiful fairies sported—kindly immortals, who loved to be welded to mortality—who emptied his water jars at night and filled them with good Rhine wine ere dawn of day. He might even marry one, as did St. Lancelot, and pass a few years in Fairyland! Even in our own dull old prosaic land, the geographers of a thousand years ago reported wonders to be seen for the traveling. Dragons were in the land, and giants stalked all over Cornwall; so that, like Hereward, you could go into the land of Tin, kill an ogre and save a king's daughter. In these days there were lands to discover and take possession of, and wonders and strange things to be seen wherever you turned. The fairies have now bidden farewell to all accessible places, and if you wish to win them you must go very far afield to places where there are no books and no schools—for these elf-maidens like not letters, and flee before them like ghosts before the cock-crow; if you wish wine now, you may gather the grapes—aye, and tread them out, too. Then think how easy it was to travel in those barbarous times; no philosophical instruments were in demand, only a big ox horn to engrave your map on, and if you were a very learned traveler, and ink horn and a parchment to write your notes on; though, generally speaking, travelers in those days did not trouble themselves much with writing, but drew freely on their imaginations.

A Queer Prescription.

On one occasion, when I was ill, the General called in Dr. Hunt, his family physician. The Doctor was a tall, lank, ugly man—"as good as gold;" but with none of the graces that he was married to win young ladies; yet he was married to one of the loveliest young creatures I ever knew. General Jackson accompanied him to my room, and after my pulse had been duly felt and my tongue duly inspected, they drew their chairs to the fire and began to talk. "Hunt," suddenly exclaimed the president, "how came you to get such a young and pretty wife?" Well, I'll tell you," replied the Doctor. "I was called to attend a young lady at the convent in Georgetown. Her eyes were bad; she had to keep them bandaged. I cured her without her ever having a distinct view of me. She left the institution, and a year afterward she appeared here in society, a belle and a beauty. At a ball I introduced myself, without the slightest ulterior design, as the physician who had restored her sight, although I supposed she had never really seen me. She instantly expressed the most heartfelt gratitude. It seemed so deep and genuine that I was touched. That very evening she informed me that she had a severe cold, and that I must prescribe for her. Well! it don't look reasonable, but I did it. I wrote my name on a bit of paper, folded it and handed it to her, telling her she must take that prescription. She read it and laughed. 'It's a bitter pill,' she said, 'and must be well gilded if ever I take it.' But whether it was bitter or whether it was gilded, we are married."—Lippincott.

At a temperance meeting in Kentucky recently, Col. Ben. Seiby delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he gave an illustration of the sufferings of a man afflicted with delirium tremens. A lady in the audience sent up to him the following testimonial as to his success:

Ben Seiby aptly undertakes
To imitate a man with "snakes,"
And every mortal son of Adam
Can see at once that Ben has had 'em.

Mammoth Bronze Turkey.

Noted for their great size, and rich, changeable bronze colors. Bronze turkeys do not get their growth till three to four years old, and, at maturity, the hens weigh fifteen to twenty pounds, and gobblers thirty to forty pounds each; greater weights even have been known. The first year, good weights for hens are twelve to fifteen pounds, and gobblers twenty to twenty-five. Turkeys lose from two to five pounds each, if changed or shipped, but usually regain it in a few days, if well kept. The Bronze are No. 1 layers (too heavy for mothers), hardy, make rapid growth, and being good foragers, are death to grasshoppers and insects. Mice breed true to color, and are of the largest size. Young turkeys may be raised by hens or hen turkeys. When first hatched, we place them on a clean, dry, grassy spot, and for a week feed nothing but curd (chopped fine), seasoned slightly with black pepper and a few green onion tops, chopped fine and mixed in. Young turkeys' digestive organs are delicate, and they eat but little the first week. After a week old, we add to their feed boiled eggs, about one-half, and at two weeks old a small quantity of meal can be added. After four weeks old they are sufficiently strong to be fed scalded meal or meal and sour milk, and a dish of all sour milk, at all times with in their reach, is good. After two week old they should be allowed to range with the mother, when the grass is dry, for if drenched or drabbed in the wet grass they get chilled, and often droop and die. Their natural diet is insects, and they should be permitted to forage as much as possible. Turkeys grow very rapidly, and, when hatched as late as August, will mature so as to winter well. In fact, a young turkey, unlike a very late chicken, will grow and thrive through the coldest weather, with liberal feed, and, in this latitude, it is better not to house or shelter full-fledged turkeys. For all they consume during the period of growth, turkeys make ample weight, and it costs scarcely more to keep them than it does ducks and chickens. On a farm, where insect food is abundant, they are very profitable, and are fed grain to a good advantage.—W. H. Todd.

PREPARING BROOM-CORN FOR MARKET.—Notwithstanding the fact that the price is governed by the color of the brush, and that exposure injures the color, some farmers still cure their corn in the most careless manner. Even for home use the brush should be cured under cover, as exposure renders it brittle and leaves it without that toughness and elasticity which we look for in a good broom. All that is required is a roof to cover it and a free circulation of air. Assorting the brush is a matter of importance; as with most other products, when good and bad are mixed indiscriminately, the whole will sell for only the price of the bad. Hence the poor and crooked brush should be separated and kept distinct until it is baled for market. While the best growers agree in doing this, they do not agree as to when is the best time for doing it. Some do the assorting when the brush is delivered at the scrapers, while others find it more advantageous to cull it before it is removed from the tables. A man goes along in advance of the wagons and places the poor and crooked brush by itself, and both the straight and crooked are stacked separately in the wagon and kept apart in all future operations.—American Agriculturist.

COOKED FEED.—We think fowls cost less, and return more, if fed warm, cooked food once a day, early in the morning. A mixture of corn, oats and bran, and middlings, ground fine, is good; or the corn may be boiled unground. It is well to add a portion of boiled potatoes, apples, or turnips, and vary the mixture occasionally, for a change. The feed should be well cooked and not made thin. In breeding season, fine bran and oats, with vegetables, make a feed sufficiently rich for Asiatics, which are disposed to get so fat as to prevent laying, increase broodiness, and render eggs unfertile. In fact, they should be fed very sparingly, and kept "hungry and lively." I prefer whole grain in variety for mid-day and evening feeding. In cooking daily there is quite a saving, as much stuff and scraps can be converted into food that would go to waste. There is nothing but what fowls will eat, if properly "dished up."—Todd's Hand-book.

CONVENIENCES.—The successful farmer is he who provides conveniences for the care of his property and the performance of his work; he counts time as an important item in the yearly calculation, and care of all his various effects as a factor in the annual returns. When he puts the horse in the stable there is a place for the harness, where it will be safe from weather or any other damage; his wagons and tools are provided with coverings to preserve them; about his premises will be found a little shop or room where he keeps saws, hammers, vises, augers and the various tools that are needed to mend and put in order in different machines he uses. These simple articles prevent days and weeks of delay, besides adding to the length of the time implements will last. It pays to have conveniences, and also get what you do buy, of good quality.

HAPPINESS is like manna; it is to be gathered in grains, and enjoyed every day. It will not keep; it cannot be accumulated; nor have we to go out of ourselves or into remote places to gather it, since it is rained down from heaven at our very doors, or rather within them.

The proper age for a parson—why, the parsonage.

Castles in Wales.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to hem in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles. The Saxons were under a like necessity in their day, but the fortresses they erected to protect themselves from the Welsh were not very strong. They were usually of timber, with banks and palisades for their strength about the domestic offices, and a moat around all, with no other wall than the mound thrown up in digging it. These structures were not enough for the Norman lords marchers; in some cases they used the site of the Saxon fortress to build their stone castles on, but the site was all that had value to them. In order to keep what they had forcibly seized they must entrench themselves in strongholds capable of defying the most terrific sieges, and which furthermore must be large enough to hold their families and retainers, as well as their warriors in enormous numbers. Hence the prodigious strength and extent of the border castles, whose ruins now make the country picturesque, and which provoked from Dr. Johnson the remark that the court-yard of a castle in Wales is capable of containing all the castles in Scotland. Hence the extensive ruins of "huge Caerphilly" (described in a former paper) of Raglan, of Chepstow, and of many others which dot the landscape at intervals so frequent as to tell an eloquent story. It is difficult to comprehend, in these days of equality before the law, the state of society which existed in medieval times, when absolute monarchy was set up here in every little district, with a baronial castle for a centre; but one is amazingly helped toward such comprehensions by roaming about from one ruin to another, and discovering that it is actually possible to visit several within the limits of a single day. It is the statement of a romantic fact to say that the border bristled with these feudal vultures' nests; but it makes the matter practical to a degree that is positively sensational—like a realistic stage effect—to set out on a tramp over this storied land of the border barons, and find that your first five miles brings you to Caldeoc Castle, your second to Chepstow Castle, your third to Tintern Abbey (eloquent of the same tale the castles tell, though in a different way), whence nine miles bring you to Monmouth, and seven more to Raglan, and that you have passed en route, and without pausing to look at them, the ruins of Penhow, Pencoed, Magor, Llanvair, Diaharn, Striguil, St Brivels, and nameless others. In the small border county of Monmouthshire, which is not so large as Oneida County in New York (a centre of the Welsh in America), there are no fewer than twenty-five ruined castles, besides many priories and abbeys, each with its tale of battles, sieges, fortifications, during the centuries that stretch between the Norman Conquest and the days of Oliver Cromwell. Of the least of these ruins many interesting pages may be written. Magor and Pencoed stand within two miles of each other. Any where else but in Wales each would be a tourist's lion, which enthusiastic travellers would journey far to see.—Wirt Sikes, in Harper's Magazine.

"NEXT DOOR."—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a farmer-looking man entered a grocery store on Woodward avenue, having a jug in his hand, and he said to one of the clerks: "I want two pounds of nails and—"
"Next door," promptly replied the clerk, motioning with his thumb.
The farmer entered the store next door, placed his jug on the counter, and said: "I want a gallon of molasses and—"
"Next door," said the proprietor, motioning towards the grocery.
The farmer looked at him for a minute, and then went out and re-entered the other store again. As the clerk came forward again the man with the jug remarked: "Why in blazes couldn't you have told me in the first place that I could get the molasses here and the nails next door? What's the use of being so mighty high-toned about nothing?"—Detroit Free Press.

EFFECTIVE SCENERY.—In witnessing a blood and thunder melodrama, the Japanese insist upon having red blood and a thundering racket. A play, which was recently put on the boards at a theatre in Yokohama, was not wanting in elements of horror, such as the successful simulation of wounds, but it afforded an opportunity for a more amusing bit of realism. One of the most terrible scenes was supposed to take place during a storm. The stage-manager disdained to have recourse to the make-believe method of pease and shot to simulate the sound of rain. He must give his audience real rain, and so, by means of concealed pipes, have a regular pouring shower, continuing throughout the scene, deluging the stage and drenching the actors. The effect was really admirable, not only aiding the mimicry of the scene, but in wafting a cool and refreshing moisture throughout the house.

NEW YORK CITY now contains nearly 1,000,000 people, besides the population of Brooklyn, which numbers 550,000. New Yorkers lay claim also to the inhabitants of Staten Island and Jersey City, which including Brooklyn would increase the census to about 2,000,000. The principal cities in the civilized world are estimated, in point of population, as follows: London, 3,489,428; New York, over 2,000,000; and Paris, 1,851,792.

The first thing in a boot is the last.

"Wanted—A Boy."

A tradesman once advertised in the morning papers for a boy to work in the shop, run errands, and make himself generally useful. In a few hours the shop was thronged with boys of all ages, sizes, sorts and conditions, all wanting a situation. The shop keeper only wanted one boy, but how to get the right one was the difficulty. He thought he must find some plan to lessen the number of applicants, and give him a better opportunity of selecting a good one. So he sent them all away and thought the matter over a little. Next morning the papers contained the following advertisement:

"WANTED—A boy who obeys his mother."
"Now, then," thought the tradesman, "I shall see soon who will apply." He also put a bill in the window with these words on, and how many do you suppose did come? The story is that there were only two of all the numerous boys seeking employment in that big city who felt that they could honestly come and say, "I obey my mother."
The crowd of lads were indeed quickly thinned out most effectually, and the tradesman had not much trouble in selecting a boy.

Such boys as these—boys that obey their mothers—are in great demand. My little boy, if you saw an advertisement for such a boy, could you go and truthfully offer yourself for the situation? If not, I fear there is something wrong about you. Look to the matter; seek the Lord's salvation; be an obedient son, and God will bless you.—Children's Friend.

HE WON'T LECTURE.—"James," said his wife, the other morning, as she twisted her back hair in front of the glass, "do you intend lecturing this winter?" There was a warning sound in her voice, which wasn't improved by reason of the six hairpins which she held between her teeth.
"Well, I don't know," replied the Danbury humorist, hesitatingly; "I thought maybe"

"James Montgomery Bailey," interrupted the lady, in a sombre-sized voice, and pausing in her occupation, "let me tell you now, that I won't hear a word of it. I've heard of these good-looking lecturers going about the country, and the way the foolish women rave over them, and I want you to distinctly understand that you must either shave your head and wear green glasses, or else all the lecturing in this family will be done by me."
The humorist pulled the comforter over his head and groaned as his wife went down stairs to build the fire, and in the *News* the next day stated that pressing business at home the coming season prevents his accepting engagements from committees.

Oh, woman, in thy thoughts a jealous angel thou.—Slanderous Rockland Courier.

SEVERAL men lately swam the Mississippi river above New Orleans on a wager. A reporter on the race says: "None of them seemed to be putting forth much effort till it was discovered that an alligator had struck out from shore as a competitor, and then—well, every man did his best to keep the alligator from carrying off the stakes."

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BIBLE FATALISM.

We are not satisfied with the application which our friend Mr. Deem makes of the quotations from the Bible in his communication on Fatality. We think that they can be taken as bearing a special relation to it. The first quotation, that of Mark v. 13, concerning the destruction of the herd of swine, shows indeed that they perished "by reason of an irresistible power." But it seems to us that the occurrence was a manifestation of power on the part of Christ for the purpose of convincing those around him of the authority he possessed as the annunciator of a special mission. As for the second quotation, that from Mark ix. 20, it is susceptible of an interpretation warranted by the pathology of the case. The young man who was subject to fits, which to-day would probably be regarded as a phase of epilepsy, may have inherited the disease, or it might have been produced through indiscretion, or the lack of physiological knowledge, so prevalent in that early time.

With our present knowledge of disease in view, knowing that hygienic measures are preventive—that where epidemics were wont to prevail at certain seasons of the year, care in the matter of cleanliness and diet has rendered them almost unknown—the doctrine of fatality in its morbid physical relations has lost its force in a very important particular. The case of Job which Mr. Deem has cited we regard as beyond the realm of logical discussion. On its very surface it includes psychological mysteries into which we are not able to penetrate.

The "parable of the sower" is occasionally referred to as illustrative of the phrenological principles of special endowment, but we cannot take the fatalistic or absolute view of parts of it which Mr. Deem is inclined to take. Further, the soil which produces vegetation and the food of man is nothing more than disintegrated rock, rusted metal. So "rock," as typical of an obdurate nature, indicates a condition which is avoidable or susceptible of modification. Instances of reform from a life of the most vicious character are almost daily presented to our consideration. Even men who have been born and nurtured amid criminal associations have, by the operation of moral influences been entirely changed; so that whereas the thoughts of such men previously were "only evil continually," they became earnest, active agents for the good of others. Christ uttered a grand moral truth in Luke vi. 43, where he said good fruit can not be expected from a corrupt tree; but he nowhere says that the tree could not be improved by proper tillage. We are reminded of an illustration he gave in another place, of the vineyard and the husbandman. The Lord of the vineyard comes year after year vainly looking for fruit from a certain tree, and finally orders the vinekeeper to cut it down; but the latter asks forbearance and an opportunity to give the tree special care, and then if it still prove barren, he will cut it down.

Organizations differ in capacity for growth, yet in all cases improvement appears to be the tendency of nature. Even idiots are susceptible of training and development. Many a child pronounced fatally diseased by the faculty, has, through the watchful care of a trusting mother, blossomed into health and remarkable mental vigor. No one who is familiar with the birth and childhood of the late Dr. John Todd should despair of any human organization.

Human life seems somehow or other not to be entirely amenable to what logicians and scientists define as law. We find strange things happening. There are now and then outcroppings of a totally different phase of character from what had been sanguinely expected. We hear people saying of this man or that woman, "Who would have expected one born as he or she was would have turned out so well?" There is a something within us which somehow or other tends upward. Call it force if you will, or principle—it appears to have a law of its own, the operation of which we have not yet fathomed.

We confess to a strong vein of optimism in our views of life, and our study of human nature has but served to strengthen this view. Mr. Deem will find material enough in Scripture language to give him apparent sanction for adherence to fatalistic dogmas; so he will find in the same language material to sustain views anti-fatalistic. One remark in particular, pregnant with moral and philosophical suggestion, comes to mind: "But the manifesta-

tion of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." This we understand to signify that a certain amount of spiritual or moral inspiration or influence is implanted in or given to every man, which, if employed, will prove sufficient for his growth and meet the vexations and responsibilities which come within his sphere of action.—"Phrenological Journal."

Two first-class sewing machines, a Wilson and a Singer, N.W. for sale. Apply at the Agent's office.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the Territory of Washington.

WHEREAS THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of the Territory of Washington, by an act approved the 9th day of November, A. D. 1877, provided that a special election should be held in said Territory, on the 9th day of April, 1878, for the purpose of choosing delegates to assemble at Walla Walla, in said Territory, on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1878, to frame a State Constitution; and

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said act, that delegates to said convention shall be elected in the Territory at large and in districts as follows:

Three Delegates in the Territory at large. One Delegate in the First Judicial District. One Delegate in the Second Judicial District. One Delegate in the Third Judicial District. One Delegate in the County of Walla Walla. One Delegate in the County of King. One Delegate in the Counties of Thurston and Lewis.

One Delegate in the Counties of Clark, Skamania, Klickitat and Yakima. One Delegate in the Counties of Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum. One Delegate in the Counties of Pierce, Chelan and Mason. One Delegate in Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson and San Juan. One Delegate in the Counties of Kitsap, Snohomish and Whatcom.

One Delegate in the Counties of Columbia, Stevens and Wiltman; and

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said act, that the Counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho, may be represented in said Convention by one Delegate who shall have the privilege of the floor, but shall not be entitled to a vote;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ELISHA P. FERRY, Governor of the Territory of Washington, in virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said act, do hereby call a special election to be held in the several Counties in this Territory on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1878, for the purpose of electing the hereinbefore mentioned. The said election to be conducted and returns thereof made and transmitted as is now provided by law in cases of general elections for Delegate to Congress, Prosecuting Attorney, and members of the Legislative Council of the Territory. And the said counties of Idaho, Shoshone, and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho, are requested to elect the delegate to said convention provided for in said act, at such time and in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the citizens of said counties.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia this 24th day of January, A. D. One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-eight.

ELISHA P. FERRY,
By the Governor,
N. H. OWING,
Secretary of the Territory.

A. F. LEARNED

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Family Groceries

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Dissolution of Partnership.

THE undersigned, late partners of the firm of McNaught & Haller, hereby give notice that they have on this, the 1st day of January, 1878, dissolved said partnership, by mutual consent.

JAMES McNAUGHT,
G. MORRIS HALLER.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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The splendid sidewheel

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Steamship City of Panama,

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Jan. 19	On arrival.	Jan. 10
Feb. 9	" "	" 30
March 1	" "	Feb. 20
" 20	" "	March 11
	" "	" 30

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These steamers leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased, and are not transferable. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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