

Local and News Items.

MAIL LETTINGS.—The contract for carrying the mail from Port Townsend to Sitka has been awarded to Mr. P. B. Cornwall, the present carrier, for the sum of \$14,800. He has submitted a proposition to carry it from Portland as before, for \$2,000 extra. The present cost is \$14,000 from Portland, or \$26,000 if from Port Townsend. From Port Townsend to Semiahmoo the contract has been awarded to Capt. Munroe, of the Dispatch, his bid being \$2,974. Present compensation is \$5,014. From Seattle to Schome, Capt. Britton has the contract at \$4,475. Present compensation, \$6,617. From Port Townsend to New Tacoma, L. M. Starr steps in to the tune of \$29,700 for a daily mail. Present compensation at the rate of \$34,911.49. The bids on all these routes are much lower than they were four years ago, showing greater competition. The O. S. N. Co. have the contract between Portland and San Francisco, at \$2,000. Present cost \$25,000.

While down at Mr. Woodard's prim little chop house, on Wednesday we were shown some of the finest work in the way of graining that we have ever seen. It was executed by Mr. Frank Bowers, and is a credit to that gentleman as well as the proprietor of the place. Mr. Woodard's expenses in fitting up and getting started amount thus far well along to ward a thousand dollars, and a neat little business stand cannot be found anywhere. Now that the elderly married ladies of this place are invited to take tea over there, some of the young ladies may feel slighted, in which case we announce our services to secure a like favor for them.

SILVER BILL DEFEATED.—The silver bill which recently passed the Senate has undergone so many radical changes since its presentation, that it is no longer the bill introduced by Bland at all. From the amendments and qualifications which have become a part of it the inference is that money matters will not be materially changed or interfered with thereby. The great question is still pending, with the difference that the field of contest will perhaps be changed from the Senate to the rostrum, as it will be a bone of contention in the next presidential campaign unless fairly settled before the election comes on.

It is reported that R. C. Hill, of Island county, will probably receive the Democratic nomination for delegate to the Constitutional Convention from this council district. Hon. C. M. Bradshaw received the Republican nomination for that position, on Monday last, by a unanimous vote. The Democrats had better bring out their smartest quarter-horse if they expect him to win.

As an item for the benefit of those who are so continuously howling about "Ferry and the ring," it may be well enough to state that our Territorial finances are in a better condition than they have been since we had a Territorial existence. Warrants are now paid at any time, upon their presentation.

SAVES AT THE SPIGOT.—"We have to practice rigid economy these hard times, when grain is liable to come down to fifty cents," remarked a man the other day to a crowd on the sidewalk, "I have stopped all my papers; can't stand it; times are hard. Come in boys and take a drink!"

THE Walla Walla "Statesman", with its usual display of indecency, attacks Senator Mitchell. Now if it had sidled up and patted him on the back, the injury to his character would have been much greater.

The silver bill has become a law. It was vetoed by the President and afterwards passed over his head by a vote of 196 to 73 in the House and 46 to 19 in the Senate.

The Bishop Scott Grammar School insurance money, some \$14,850, has been paid by the Imperial and Home Mutual Companies.

The Insane Asylum, at Steilacoom, has 73 patients, a greater number than it ever had before.

CAPT. Finch has sold the water-works at Olympia to N. Horton & Co.

Our usual list of shipping news is crowded out this week.

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

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

HON. J. R. LEWIS—JUDGE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 28th.

Theo. B. Jaynes v H. L. Mayvott; judgment rendered on note for \$235.45, with interest and costs of suit.

Chris Anderson v Geo. Kyle; judgment rendered in the sum of \$925 with interest and costs of suit.

Wm. Montgomery v Wm. Thorax; judgment rendered in the sum of \$737 with interest and costs of action.

Naturalized, Thos. Sharp.
Ter v Lee Rogers and C. T. Wernecke; indictment for malicious trespass; note prosequenteral.

FRIDAY March 1st.

Ter v Jno Brewster; indictment for destroying valuable papers; note prosequenteral.

U. S. v Frank Lampion; indictment for smuggling; verdict rendered of "not guilty" and defendant discharged.

Naturalized, Jno A. Martin.
Eli Hathaway v D. M. Brown; motion for non suit entered by plaintiff and accepted by the Court; costs recovered from plaintiff amounting to \$10.80.

Einlein, Bros & Co v Wood & Harris; judgment rendered in the sum of \$740 with interest and costs of action.

Ter v Sam Sing and Hang Lee; indictment for maintaining a public nuisance; jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" in both cases. Defendants discharged.

Divorce cases of Chris Farborg v Emily Farborg, and Ida B. Veave v Wm. Veave; both continued for service.

David G. Rowley v G. O. Haller; judgment rendered in favor of defendant against plaintiff in the sum of \$105.27 and costs with interest and costs of action.

SATURDAY, March 2d.

Ter v T. T. Minor; indictment for maintaining a public nuisance.

E. Warbass v W. F. Taylor; judgment rendered in the sum of \$1,422.85 with interest, costs, etc.

Naturalized, Wm. Katz.
Sentences passed: U. S. v Suohomish Peter, indicted for selling whiskey to Indians; sentenced to imprisonment in the U. S. Penitentiary one year on the first count, six months on the second, six months on the third and judgment rendered against him for costs of prosecution. Ordered that he be turned over to the Territorial authorities at the expiration of his imprisonment and kept in custody until said costs are paid.

U. S. v Alex. Clark, indictment for disposing of spirituous liquors to Indians; sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the U. S. Penitentiary in Pierce County, on the first count, one year on the second, six months on the third, a fine of \$200 imposed, on the fourth, and of \$100 on the fifth; judgment entered against him also for costs of prosecution, and an order for his imprisonment until said fines and costs are paid.

U. S. v E. N. Rice, indictment for disposing of spirituous liquors to Indians; sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the U. S. Penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Pierce County, on the first count, two years on the second, one year on the third count; fined \$200 on the fourth count and \$100 on the fifth. Ordered that he be committed, after the expiration of imprisonment until said fines were paid as well as the costs of prosecution, for which judgment was entered.

U. S. v Peter Martin, indictment for smuggling; sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the U. S. Penitentiary in Pierce County and judgment entered against him for costs of prosecution.

Ter v E. N. Rice and Alex. Clark, indictment for maintaining a public nuisance; a fine of 1,000 was imposed upon each together with costs of prosecution, the time of commitment for payment of said fine and costs to commence at the expiration of their imprisonment in the U. S. Penitentiary.

MONDAY, March 4th.

Ter v T. T. Minor, indictment for maintaining a public nuisance; jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and defendant discharged.

Naturalized, Jas. Taylor.
Books ordered purchased for the court at Steilacoom, Pierce County, an execution docket; for the Court at Port Townsend, a book of series, a fee book and a journal; for the Court at Seattle, a fee book; for Jefferson County, a book for final records, an execution and an appearance docket.

C. F. Clapp v Jno. Y. Sewell; mortgage foreclosed and sale of property ordered to secure the sum of \$875.22.

Geo. Willing v Martha Willing, divorce; granted, and costs assessed on plaintiff.

Appeal of Bernard Thornton from the order of the Board of County Commissioners of San Juan County; said order reversed, and costs recovered in favor of appellant.

Appeal of H. W. Whitener from an order of the Board of County Commissioners of San Juan County; costs recovered from plaintiff.

J. J. Hunt v Mary F. Hunt, divorce; granted and O. F. G. Erish and N. D. Hill appointed as referees to divide equitably the property of said plaintiff and defendant.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 15, 1878.

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The "bloody class" across which Messrs. Garfield and Stephens, as representatives of the "blue and gray" respectively, so cordially shook hands last Tuesday, manifests a perverse distaste to being bridged over, or to having its rugged, serrated edges brought in closer apposition, and an occasional development in Congress shows how sectional feeling is still entertained not only by individual leaders of the two great parties but by members of the same party from widely separated sections of the Federal Union. Some dirty linen was pretty thoroughly aired Wednesday, the Military Academy bill furnishing the occasion. A day or two previously a South Carolina member had exasperated Mr. Hewitt by an uncomplimentary allusion to West Point. Mr. Hewitt's retort was so pointed as to arouse participants in the rebellion and make many of them nod in turn. "The unpleasantness" was revived at this point Wednesday, extending itself so as to include the alleged bargain by which a sufficient number of Democrats bound themselves to abstain from filibustering during the Electoral Count as to insure Mr. Hayes' inauguration. Mr. Hewitt was twitted with having sold Tilden and his cause. He promptly met the accusation by a specific denial and broadly intimating that Mr. Chandler had had nothing but the truth and that it was susceptible of demonstration. The dispute waxed so hot and took such a wide range as to bring into active participation more than a score of members. Republicans generally encouraged these preparations for a funeral as only Democratic corpses are excused for Hewitt had to skip around pretty lively to avoid the javelins aimed at him from several points on his own, and an occasional shot from the Republican side. The hell-broth boiled and bubbled until the disputants were reduced to various stages of exhaustion. Most of the time since has been occupied in hearing apologies and explanations. Harmony has been restored and the routine of hard work sitting with their heads on their desks three hours out of the 24 has been resumed. The Senate has adopted the Foster substitute to the bill of the Ways and Means Committee relative to the withdrawal of whiskey in bond, declaring a reduction of the present whiskey tax expedient. This settles the fate of the distillers for this session probably, though the lobby is so still as never to know when it has been lifted.

Powers, of Maine, one of the youngest members, who came into Congress with the reputation of a hard hitter, and as possessed of a good deal of anti-dog pugacity, made a vigorous onslaught yesterday against the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Creek, Seminole, Black-Hawk and other wars, particularly that provision pensioning those who afterwards went into the rebellion. According to his computation it will require quite \$7,000,000 to satisfy all claims that might legally be made under the bill.

Democratic sentiment was again divided yesterday on a communication sent the House by Secretary Sherman, giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as authority for the statement that the decrease for present fiscal year from that source will amount to over \$4,000,000, and suggesting either reduction of appropriations or increase of taxation. Mr. Sherman was rebuffed for his presumption, it being held by quite a large number disposed to split hairs that the President was the only proper channel save when the Secretary was requested to speak. The captious spirit was rendered still more manifest by references to the letter as an attempt to dictate to the House, when, in fact its spirit was the farthest possible from anything of the kind. Such leaders as Speaker Randall and Mr. Stephens, however, took a much more generous view and saw no impropriety in Mr. Sherman's course.

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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.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

LOCAL NEWS.

MORE COAL.—From Mr. Dan. Pullen, of the Quillyhute section, we learn that a quantity of good coal has been discovered about seven or eight miles north of the Quillyhute river, or, a little over twenty miles below Cape Flattery. The coal was detached along with a quantity of earth and stone, from the face of a high bluff facing the sea. Samples of it have been tried and have burned so well that no doubt is entertained as to its quality. The ledge has not yet been discovered, but doubtless will be, as the clue to its discovery seems to be one which cannot mislead a seeker. Specimens of the coal, and also of the rock in which it is found, are on exhibition in this office. Mr. Pullen tells us that some half-a-dozen settlers have, within the past year, been added to the original number which settled in the Quillyhute valley, and that more are expected the coming spring; a mail route and post-office have been petitioned for, and, if the interests of the people down there are properly looked after, everything will be lovely, and their prosperity is a question of a short time only.

INTERESTING COLONY OF IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.—Del. says that Tom Phillips has received a letter from San Francisco informing him that a colony of fifty families of "Antediluvians," are desirous of settling on Puget Sound. He thinks they are from Germany. We have consulted Boroditek's Navigator and think the worthy captain means "Scandinavians," as quite an immigration of those people have arrived in New York and San Francisco. One thing is certain; if the expected colony are "Antediluvians" they will be very quiet citizens, even though their neighbors should try to pick a bone with them—and they will give us a deal of information of matters which took place in prehistoric times, before the Ark was built. Wonders are said never to cease. What next?

On Tuesday morning the grand jury was discharged, and after the adjourning of Court people scattered out in all directions. The schooner *Mist* left for Dungeness with a large load of passengers; the Judge, lawyers and Court officers left for up-Sound ports, and a number of Island County people went across in the ferry boat.

ONE of the Hall Brothers, ship-builders, of Port Ludlow, visited this port a few days ago. He says times are not very brisk up there, but that he is pushing work along slowly. The barkentine which he now has on the stocks is the twenty-third that he has built since starting at that point about four years ago.

CAPT. Gilbert of the *Winetred*, reports that last week he succeeded in getting about 75 miles down on his trip toward Neah Bay, and that in consequence of running into a log he had to run back to Dungeness to repair his schooner. A plank had to be removed and a new one inserted.

SOME of the practicing attorneys are justly proud of their achievements during the session of Court just closed. Messrs. McNaught & Haller we believe won every case which they defended, while Mr. Struve won thirteen cases out of fifteen.

A SLEEPY-headed clerk of Schwabacker & Co., in Seattle came near being thrown overboard from the *Dakota* for mistaking her for the *Zephyr* and presenting to Capt. Morse a bill intended for the Captain of the little boat.

THE "West Shore" announces its need of 3,000 more subscribers before changing itself to a weekly publication. If we could get that many we might make a number of important changes.

THE little steam ferry boat, recently plying across Port Discovery Bay, will remain idle until the mill starts to work again. In the meantime a row boat is used for the convenience of passengers.

MR. A. W. Engle, recently admitted to practice at the bar, at this place, intends removing, so he informs us, to La Conner there to establish himself in business. We wish him success.

BORN.—In this city, Friday, March 1, 1878, to the wife of Mr. P. R. Montgomery, a daughter.

WHISPERS come of the probable opening of another butcher shop in town ere many months hence.

THE Port Ludlow mill property we learn is to be sold at auction.

COURT adjourned on Tuesday morning of this week.

SHORT session of Court.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. R. S. Stubbs, Sea men's Chaplain, of Portland and Astoria, after remaining some four weeks in Seattle where he had charge of the union meetings at that place, visited Port Townsend and remained, with his excellent wife, over Sabbath. On Sunday morning Mr. Stubbs, as per previous appointment, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church; the evening appointment was filled by his wife. Mr. Stubbs' special mission upon the Sound is to organize a systematic arrangement for religious services among seamen. While here he visited the marine hospital, held religious services there and distributed papers, etc. He also visited the U. S. R. M. Cutter *Oliver Wolcott*. While in Seattle, he effected the preliminary arrangements for establishing a floating seamen's Bethel, and raised about \$600 toward that purpose. He thinks quite favorably of making Port Townsend his headquarters and the central point on the Sound for his operations during a large portion of each year, dividing his time between this section and the Columbia river. Mr. Stubbs has spent a twenty-five years' course in the ministry, and his labors are very acceptable. Port Townsend, being the port of entry for Puget Sound, would of course be the most appropriate location for such a chapel as Mr. Stubbs proposes to establish. Should the effort be extended, in the way of coupling a reading room with a proper organization for religious services for sailors, we bespeak a hearty co-operation on the part of many of our warm-hearted citizens who have the good of sea-faring men at heart.

Mr. Woodard's "O. K." chop house has "opened out" and been in full blast for several days, and by the way it has attracted customers one would think there was an oriental white elephant on exhibition down there or something of the kind. Calling around, we were served with oyster stew, French coffee, cake, etc., which, for quality, would be difficult to beat in any climate. The establishment displays taste in its neat, cozy and cheerful appearance. Mr. Woodard wishes to announce his willingness to give an old-fashioned New England tea party to which all the elderly and middle-aged married ladies in Port Townsend are invited. They are requested to select any evening most suitable to their convenience, and report to Mr. Woodard the same a few hours beforehand.

In calling attention to and commenting upon the card, published in to-day's issue, from the Captain of the barque *Quillota*, relative to the abilities and qualifications of Capt. R. W. DeLion, as a stevedore, we may say that the most sensible comment upon it, as suggested to our mind, is to state that it needs no comment whatever. It speaks for itself. Capt. DeLion has qualifications of such an unquestionable character that they require nothing more than publicity to insure their admission by all.

MR. A. F. Learned expects a stock of dry goods and clothing up from San Francisco, to arrive about the middle of this month. He will therefore change the line of his business somewhat.

MR. Huntington will not remain in town much longer, so that those who desire photographic work done will do well to call early.

MR. S. D. Howe, of Olympia, and recent matrimonial prominence, paid our burg a short visit this week.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE !!

All those knowing themselves to be indebted to the old firm of Rothschild & Co., **MUST** make a settlement **IMMEDIATELY**, as this is positively the last call before their accounts are handed in to an attorney for collection.

NO distinction of persons will be made, as these accounts have been standing so long that patience has ceased to be a virtue.

R. W. DeLION. CHARLES CASE.
DeLION & 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 & Portland, Ogn. On about the 20th of each Month. For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board, 20 Or to ROTHSCCHILD & CO, Agents.

NOTICE.

I TAKE PLEASURE to state that I have transacted my business through Messrs. Rothschild & Co., and that they have given me entire satisfaction. I take pleasure in recommending them to Captains of vessels coming this way, to avail themselves of their valuable services.
JAMES S. THEOBALDS,
Master ship Ventus,
Port Townsend, Dec. 9, 1877.

CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCCHILD & CO.

French barque *Bleville*.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
J. J. FLAMMARD, Master,
Port Townsend, Feb. 23, 1878.

Blue Jacket.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
CAPT. PERCIVAL MASTER,
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1878.

American Schr. *Excelsior*.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
ROTHSCCHILD & 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.
ROTHSCCHILD & 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.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
EDWARD PERKS, Master,
Port Townsend, Jan. 30, 1878.

Bktnr *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.
ROTHSCCHILD & 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 vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.
GUEZLIO NIOLA, 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.

ROTHSCCHILD & 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.
ROTHSCCHILD & CO.

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

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

Finest of JAPAN TEAS!

Imported direct from Japan,
AND PACKED EXPRESSLY FOR ROTHSCCHILD & CO.
—Also a—

Lot of wheat and oats, bran and **chopped feed.**

At **GREATLY REDUCED RATES.**

"I Miss Thee."

I miss thee, when the evening
Comes down with dusky wing,
Its cool and darkening shadows
A flood of memories bring
It calls to mind an evening,
At twilight long ago,
When passing by the river
We watched its ebb and flow.

Hand in hand we lingered there,
Till o'er the waters wide
The blue and misty shadows
Bespoke the eventide.

Then turning slowly homeward,
Our last "good-bye" was said,
Little dreaming that such hours
For us had ever fled.

Lonely now I clasp my hands,
And gaze far over the tide,
And long to join my loved one
Upon the other side.

I miss the touch of fingers,
I ne'er again will hold,
And miss the tender love-tones,
That spake to me of old.

I miss thee at the dawning,
I miss thee, dear, at noon;
The gloomy shades of evening
Fall round me, all too soon.

Reginald's First School Days.

One frosty morning in January, two delicate-looking children were sitting before a blazing fire in a long, low nursery, with oak rafters running across the ceiling. Between them lay a great shaggy dog.

"You will take good care of Rover whilst I am away," said the boy, winding his fingers in Rover's shaggy hair, and leaning his head against him.

"Yes, he shall go for a walk with me every day, and in the twilight I will talk to him about you," answered Alice; "you might send messages to him in your letters," she added.

"Would you understand them, old fellow?" asked Reginald, lifting up the dog's head, and looking into his eyes.

The dog wistfully returned his master's gaze, and gave him his paw.

"I believe he understands," said Reginald, throwing his arms around the dog's neck. "Oh, Rover, Rover, if I could only take you with me!"

"It would not be so bad then," sighed Alice.

"It won't be really bad when I get accustomed to it. Just at first it may be strange, but I shall be sure to like one out of the forty boys. It is going out into the world, and my father says it is well for a boy to learn his level early. On the whole, I am glad I am going; it is only the first bit of it that one is not sure about."

It was a large room, with desks and benches on either side, and an aisle, as Reginald called it, up in the middle. It had four large windows looking out on the playground, and a fire-place at each end, round which some dozen or two of boys were clustered.

Reginald advanced toward the fire-place at the lower end of the room, hoping that some one might speak to him, and rid him of the strange, uncomfortable feeling that crept over him; but none of the boys spoke, though they regarded him critically, as if measuring the sort of being he was before committing themselves to any closer acquaintance.

So he sat down on a bench half-way down the school-room, tried to look unconscious, and half wished himself at home again.

"Have any of you fellows got a knife? I want to cut this piece of string," said a tall boy, addressing the group generally.

In a moment Reginald had taken out his knife, and offered it to the speaker. "Ah," said Thompson, the tall boy, "a capital knife. Much obliged, will borrow it for the present," and, after using it, he quietly put it into his pocket.

Some of the boys laughed. One of them, however, murmured, in an undertone, "What a great shame!"

Reginald's color rose. He walked straight up to Thompson.

"Will you please give me my knife again?"

Thompson looked surprised.

"No, I shall please to do nothing of the kind. You offered it, and I accepted it. An offer's an offer."

"I lent it to you to cut the string."

"You did not say so."

"I do not think it just of you to take my knife in that way," said Reginald, thoroughly aroused; "and if you do not return it at once I shall speak to Dr. Field about it."

"Oh," said Thompson, coolly, "you're a sneak, are you?"

The boys, who had been gathering round Reginald admiring his spirit in confronting the tall boy, now drew back, and the words "tell-tale!" "blab!" "sneak!" were distinctly heard. And Reginald found himself standing alone, deserted by those who had drawn near in sympathy with him, for Thompson was the tyrant of the school.

Presently, when the boys had returned to their places by the fire, and Reginald was apparently forgotten, a merry-looking boy, a year older than himself, sat down by him.

"No," said he, "you must not say anything to Dr. Field. You must let your knife go, and learn wisdom for the future."

Reginald looked up.

"It's mean and unfair," he said.

"That may be; but the boys would say it was meaner still to complain. One has to put up with things of this sort at school and make the best of them."

"What's your name?" asked Reginald, suddenly, for there was something about the boy that he liked, and he thought

this might be the one who was to be his friend.

"Barton. And yours?"

"Reginald Murray."

"Murray's enough, without the other."

"I should like you to be my friend."

Barton glanced at the large, dark eyes that were fixed upon him, and at the delicate and somewhat mournful face, and felt attracted also.

"I think I shall like you," he returned; "but I must wait and see how you go on. I think you've the right spirit; but you must take my advice about the knife. Will you?"

There was a struggle in Reginald's mind. It was very hard to give up the knife that Alice had saved up her pocket-money to buy for him! Still, Barton had been at school for some time, and knew better than he what ought to be done, so he answered, "I will."

But Barton was not prepared for his manner of carrying out the decision. To his great surprise Reginald marched straight up to Thompson. "I shall not," he said, "speak to Dr. Field about the knife. It's unfair and unjust of you to take it, and I shan't be friends with you as long as you keep it. But Barton says it would be telling tales if I made a complaint."

Some of the younger boys stood quite aghast at Reginald's boldness, one or two even murmured, "Well done!"

Thompson stared, half in astonishment, half in anger. "You're too fast, young sir; you'll have to be put down, I see," said he. But he did not give Reginald his knife again.

School was indeed a new world to Reginald. He made friends and found enemies; he worked hard, and played well; and, on the whole, was tolerably popular. Thompson, however, still kept the knife, using it upon all occasions, which caused a thrill of indignation to go through Reginald's delicate frame.

"If I can't get it one way, I will another," thought he; and he brooded over the knife until he magnified every word that Thompson said into a series of insults to himself, and Thompson, pleased with the power he possessed over the boy, exercised it on all occasions.

So the spring went by, and summer came, and the days slipped away, and the holidays were close at hand.

"If I were strong enough I would fight him for it!" said Reginald to Barton, one day when Thompson had been more than usually aggravating.

The remark was repeated to Thompson, who was standing by the side of the river that ran at the foot of the playground.

At that moment Reginald drew near.

"So you would like to fight me if you were big enough!" said he with a sneer.

"I should!" answered Reginald, warmly.

"Ah, it's a bad state of feeling. If the knife causes such wicked thoughts, the best way is to get rid of it. So here it goes, and there is an end of it!" And, drawing the knife from his pocket, he flung it into the river. It fell short of where he intended, and Reginald saw his beloved knife through the clear river, lying within what he supposed to be an easy reach. Without a moment's thought he jumped in after it, regardless of the cry that rose—"The water's deeper than it looks!"

His hand, as if by instinct, grasped the knife, but as he tried to struggle back through the swiftly-running water, he got confused; for, as the boys had called out to him, it was a great deal deeper than it looked, and just there the ground shelved suddenly, and Reginald, taking a false step, lost his footing.

There was a general outcry, which brought Dr. Field, and a visitor who had just arrived, to the spot.

"Murray's in the river!"

And they pointed to the spot where the poor boy had sunk.

With such a cry as the boys long remembered, the visitor had plunged into the water and had caught the boy, who had risen for the last time, by the arm. And the next thing that the boys knew was that a white, dripping form was carried through the playground into the house.

Then a whisper went round—"It was his father!"

Then a whispered question—"Is he dead?"

And Thompson shuddered as he heard it.

But Reginald did not die; he opened his eyes to find his father clasping his hand. At first he could remember nothing; then he looked round anxiously. "Is the knife safe? I went to pick up my knife?"

Then he closed his eyes, and remained for a long time silent, and when he spoke again it was in the wild ravings of delirium.

The shock had been too much for the delicate boy. Fever came on, and it was weeks before he could be moved home, and then he was ordered to the South, and Italy was the chosen place in which Mr. and Mrs. Murray and their two children should sojourn until Reginald should have completely recovered his health.

And this time Rover was to go with his young master.

The day before Reginald left home a carriage drove up to the door, and Thompson stepped out of it.

He and Reginald were alone for a quarter of an hour, and they parted friends.

"I have my knife now, Thompson," said Reginald, "and so the quarrel is over."

And Thompson returned to Dr. Field's a better and a wiser boy. He never bullied any one again.—*The Churchman.*

IN 1825 there were only 84 churches in New York. Now there are 489.

Bounty Laws.

\$100 bounty is paid to all soldiers, honorably discharged, who enlisted between May 3 and July 22, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered in before August 6, 1861. No matter how long or how short a time they served, they are entitled to the \$100.

\$200 bounty will be paid to soldiers (or heirs) who enlisted before September, 1863, for three years, and who served the full time, or were mustered out or discharged by reason of wounds, rupture, or any kind of mechanical injury (not disease).

\$100 bounty is paid to the wife, children, father, or mother of a soldier who enlisted before September, 1863, for three years, and contracted disease in line of duty, was discharged for disease, and died of the disease before July 28, 1866.

\$300 bounty is paid to all recruits (three years' men) in old regiments between September 23, 1863, and April 1, 1864.

\$400 bounty is paid to all veterans (or heirs) who were mustered out or discharged for wounds, rupture, or injury (not disease).

All men who enlisted under general order No. 191, if recruits, were entitled to \$403; such soldiers as had rendered nine months' previous service in the army or navy, \$402.

Some men were entitled to \$402 and received \$302, for the want of being mustered as veterans, and such are now entitled to another \$100.

All soldiers enlisting for the large bounty, who were discharged short of their full term of service, for any kind of wound or injury—even for hernia, rupture, or accidental injuries—or who were discharged on Telegraph order of May 4, 1865, from the surgeon general's office, or circular from the war department of May 4, 1865, and failed to get all the installments of bounty, or the entire balance of the \$302, or the \$402, can now recover the balance of the bounty; or, if the soldier has died since leaving the service the heirs, in the order named, can now draw the arrears of the large bounty.

And all soldiers who served at any time in the early part of the war nine months or more, and were honorably discharged, and then re-enlisted between September 1, and April, 1864, are entitled to the \$402 bounty. If such soldiers has never received it, he can have his record so changed to show him a veteran, and yet receive the \$402 bounty. No bounty is paid to soldiers, who served less than two years, and were discharged by reason of disability (sickness or disease); but if a soldier enlisted for three years, and was discharged before the expiration of term of service, for wounds, ruptures, or accidental injuries, he is entitled to receive full bounty for which he enlisted, \$300, \$302 or \$402, owing to the date of his enlistment.

The bounty act of July 28, 1866, having been extended, there are many who are yet entitled to bounty.

A Revolutionizing Threat.

I have heard the story as applied loosely, but as Jenkinson's father-in-law tells it, it has more of point and pith than in the other cases. Jenkinson was the man who entered the complaint. He was a young merchant, and had married the daughter of an old merchant, and said daughter was inclined to be headstrong and independent, plainly giving her liege lord to understand that she should be her own mistress, and do as she pleased.

Jenkinson regarded this as an outrage, and in the plenitude of his indignation he betook himself to his wife's father, and there entered complaint, deep and bitter, against the fair recusant; and, unfortunately, in his blundering, he more than half intimated that the girl had not been brought up as she ought to have been. But the old man betrayed no ill-feeling toward his son-in-law.

"Did the vixen say she would do as she had a mind to do?"

"Yes, sir."

"And she makes you generally uncomfortable?"

"She does indeed, sir."

"Goodness me! What ingratitude! And only last week I gave her that beautiful set of rubies."

"I know it, sir."

"Jenkinson, I paid twelve hundred dollars for those stones and the setting."

"I should say they were cheap at that."

"So they were, so the were. And I thought they would make her so happy, and so good. But I have a plan in my mind. I shall put up with no more reports of her shortcomings. She thinks she will inherit a fat piece of property from her old father; but she may find herself mistaken. I have given her the rubies, but I will give her nothing more until I know that she has mended; and if I hear anything more of her wilfulness—if I hear another word—I will scratch her name from my will, and leave her but a lesson on behavior. If she troubles you any more, you can tell her what I say; and be sure I mean it. It is time she should allow her old father to rest in peace."

A month later, the old merchant asked his daughter how she was flourishing at home.

"O, grandly!" she cried. "You wouldn't believe how good and kind James is. He isn't cross any more at all."

The old man nodded with satisfaction. His threat had had its effect.

A DETROIT milkman was going to raise on prices when he heard that 300 cattle had been burned to death in Terre Haute, but a boy smashed him with the information that they were Texas steers.—*Free Press.*

Roses.

The rose has been an object of admiration for thousands of years, and every pains has been taken to improve it; and yet, strange to say, some of the greatest improvements have been made within the last five years; for instance, good color, hardness, endurance, fragrance, size, and some other good qualities of a rose, have been combined in a climber, thus giving us at once all that could be asked for in any flower.

It is one of the most difficult things to do in arranging lists of stock for house and garden: to make out and obtain lists of roses: for when you ask for an extra kind, the chances are that the dealer is just out of that kind, and that this kind will do just as well, or that he will put in an inferior kind under the name called for, trusting to luck about detection.

There are three general classes of roses, as follows:

First, The common hardy June roses, that bloom but once a year, and are well known to all.

Second, The hybrid perpetuals or remontants. These are nearly hardy like the first class, but will bloom during the season if the flowers are cut off as fast as they come out.

Third, The monthly. This comprises four sub-classes—the noisette, tea, bengal, bourbon. All of this class are tender, and need great care and protection to carry them through the winter out of doors. The best way to cover for the winter is to dig a trench, three or four inches deep, by the side of the bush, and bend the bush over into it and fasten it down by pegs, and cover it all over with sods, green side upward; but it is no use to do this if the bush does not stand in a soil naturally dry or well drained. This covering should be delayed just as long as possible, or till December, at least; the ground may be covered earlier in the season with leaves or straw, to keep it from freezing till that time. Early in the spring uncover, raise up, and prune closely.

Roses are easily propagated by cuttings, using hard soft wood. Hard wood cuttings should be put in the fall, and they require a low temperature and a long time; but with soft wood cuttings made from growing shoots or flower-stalks good plants are formed in two or three weeks. Cuttings rooted in the fall will usually be large enough to bed out in the spring, and those rooted in March and kept in pots, with one or two shifts during the season, and otherwise well cared for, will be in good order for winter flowering. The pots should be put in a sunny place and kept well watered, and when removed in the fall to the house, prune closely.

If roses are well grown and cared for, they are almost exempt from any disease unless it may be mildew. In the house this can usually be cured by exposing the plants to the fumes of melted sulphur, and in the border out of doors by dusting the leaves with flour of sulphur.

The four principal insect enemies of the rose are the green fly, the rose slug, the thrips, and last, but not least, the rosebug; he is really a hard customer to deal with, defies sulphur, tobacco, lime, soap, and the best way to get rid of him is to crush or burn him. The other insects are easily destroyed by fumigating with tobacco, or showering the leaves with a decoction of tobacco, or a solution of whale-oil soap.

In answer to the question, "What kind of roses shall I plant?" Peter Henderson (about the best practical authority in the country) answers: "I invariably recommend the monthly."

The rose flourishes best in a stiff, loamy soil, and demands high culture. Parkman, in his "Book of Roses," says, "It is scarcely possible to enrich too highly." He thinks one-fourth old well-rotted stable manure to three-fourths good soil is not an excessive proportion. I can say, from personal experience, that roses grown on ground thus enriched, frequently stirred, and kept free from weeds, are larger, more perfectly formed, and freer from diseases or insects.

The following are given as standard kinds to plant:

Climbers—Madam D'Arbly, Gem of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairies.

Perpetuals—Giant of Batailles, Gen. Washington, Mad. Rivers, Lord Raglan.

Noisettes—Lamargue, Solfaterre, Marshal Neil.

Bourbons—Hermosa, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Vulcan.

Tea—Safrano; Bon Silence.

Bengal—Arippina, Louis Philippe.

If you cannot get what you want, get the best you can afford, and propagate only the best, and you will soon have a stock of roses.—*Illinois Teacher.*

A READER in the country writes us as follows: "A mule in our village yesterday afternoon inadvertently kicked a can of nitro-glycerine. A barn one hundred yards distant was badly wrecked, and the mule appeared somewhat surprised, whirling around two or three times before resuming work at nibbling grass." We don't believe it—that is, we do believe the kicking and wrecked barn part, but we don't believe that the mule was surprised. It is a libel on the mule. A mule is surprised at nothing.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE everyday cares and duties which men call drudgery are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion, and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.—*Longfellow.*

Advice to Husbands—How to Do When You Are Ill-Tempered.

Begin by staying out until two o'clock with some fine fellows who know what good wine is. Reach your home in the small hours, and after ineffectually trying to open the door with a lead pencil, scold your wife for sitting up for you. Throw your boots upon the floor and wake the baby, and desire to know why Mrs. Boggs lets that little imp shriek so much. After this, go to sleep and snore while she walks the floor with the unhappy infant. Of course, you will wake up cross; you will hate yourself and the world, and you will be quite equal to the task of throwing upon the carpet twelve shirts that are in good order, and finding at the bottom of the drawer one with a button off. Put this on, and appear at the breakfast-table like the ghost of Banquo, pointing at your throat and shaking your head.

Tell Mrs. Boggs that before you were married, your dear ma attended to your buttons, and while she wipes away a tear, suddenly start to your feet and spit the coffee you have just taken into your mouth into the coal-scuttle, and ask what she has put into it to-day, and declare yourself poisoned. Tell her that the breakfast, altogether, is not fit for pigs to eat.

Having by this means rendered Mrs. Boggs serious, take your paper and plunge into it, using it as a screen, and eating and drinking behind it. Don't answer Mrs. Boggs when she asks you if there is any news; and occasionally thrust your cup at her, with a grunt, to be refilled. Have your eyes sufficiently about you, however, to see Biddy give Mrs. Boggs a folded paper, and inquire, with a jealous glance, what that is that she is hiding under the tea tray. When she replies that it is "only the gas bill," fold your newspaper and demand to see it, and upon inspection, ask her what she means by such extravagance. Tell her she is bringing you to the poor-house—that you expect to fail next year—that everybody is failing on account of the recklessness of women who never take care of anything because they don't have to earn it. Point out the fact that you spend nothing, and are only a wretched slave, toiling from dawn until dark, with bankruptcy hanging by a single hair over your head, while she gads about in finery. Look solemnly upon your nine offspring, several of whom have just had the measles, and upon the infant in arms who is preparing for one of his regular bouts of croup, and remark that you wish you were a woman with nothing to do but to stay at home and play with the children. Then fly at your third son, little Peter—who inherits your amiable disposition and is pinching his little sister—and box his ears, and remark to some invisible familiar, that one would think a person who had so many idle hours need not neglect these little wretches so. Order Pamela out of the room for sniffing, and shake little Tommy for eating his bread bottom upwards as he stares at you. Promise to bring home a cat-o-nine-tails and treat them all to the whipping they deserve; and having set them to bellowing in chorus, tell Mrs. Boggs that you probably shall not be home to dinner, for you have tickets for the opera, and as Cousin Samantha's husband is in California, you think "the poor thing ought to be taken somewhere and cheered up a little." If Mrs. Boggs remarks that Cousin Samantha seems to be the liveliest person she ever met already, and desires to know why it is never necessary to cheer one's own wife up a little, remark that "when it comes to absurd jealousy you refuse to listen any longer," and depart, slamming the door. You know that Mrs. Boggs, loving her children as she does, will never think of getting a divorce, no matter how hardly she is used, so that you are quite safe. When you feel good-humored you can make it up. Any time will do for Mrs. Boggs. You always know where to find her.—*M. K. D., in N. Y. Ledger.*

IF WE LIVE WE MUST GROW OLD.—Some people think that age is the worst thing we have to dread—at least personally. Death may be an entrance into joy such as we have never known; but whose blood does not curdle a little at the thought of old age? And yet, if we live we must grow old. We all know it, but few realize it. No one can believe that his strength must fail, his hair grow gray, his skin fall into wrinkles. We see these things come to our grandparents—to our parents themselves; and then we suffer. But what young person can look in the mirror and actually fancy what his face will be in old age? To think of being old is terrible to many persons; yet old people often seem very happy. Perhaps a calm we know nothing of comes with age, or it may be that we grow old so gradually the moment of realization never arrives. After all, it is seldom that one gets to be so old that he is not willing to be still older.

THE Japan Quince is known as a shrub plant of floral beauty, and elegant hedges are grown from it. In rich soils, however, by itself and left untrimmed, it will in a very few years become a broad-spreading feature of beauty, twelve feet high and twenty or more feet broad, with thousands of flowers. The old scarlet variety may be planted, and two years thereafter grafted on its various branches with other varieties or colors, from pure white to deep blood-red, and form in a few years a gem of transcendent beauty.

MAN has here two and a half minutes—one to smile, one to sigh, and half a one to love; for in the midst of this minute he dies.

Humorous.

"BEFORE I'd live on charity," said an old lady, "I'd beg my bread from door to door."

A MAN was telling his wife about "a club with home comforts," when she sighed: "Ah! I wish I had a home with club comforts!"

WHAT is the difference between the Prince of Wales and a jet of water? The prince is heir to the throne, and the jet is thrown to the air.

A GARRULOUS barber, happening to be called to shave Archelus, asked him: "How shall I shave you, sir?" "In silence," was the reply.

THE principal of a Kansas college recently attempted to purchase what he called, with great enunciation, "eleaving dozing skeins of coting batting."

"THAT prisoner has a very smooth countenance," said the judge to the sheriff. "Yes," responded the sheriff, "he was ironed just before he was brought in."

"WHO is that gentleman walking with Miss Flint?" said a wag to his companion, as they sauntered along the Fifth avenue. "Oh!" replied the other, "that is a spark which she has struck."

A VISITOR, who wanted his boots blacked, said to his host, on retiring: "I'll put my boots outside the door of my room;" to which the host naively replied: "All right—nobody'll touch 'em."

"WHAT is life insurance?" exclaimed a bold agent in a street car to a victim of a busted company. "I can answer that," replied the victim, "it is the art of keeping a man poor all through life in order that he may die rich."

DOCTOR (to a hypochondriac patient)—"You eat, drink, and sleep well, don't you?" Patient—"Yes, but—" Doctor (interrupting and handing a prescription)—"Here, have this made up and take it. We'll soon stop all that!"

"SO there's another rupture on Mount Vociferous," said Mrs. Partington, as she put down the paper and put up her specs; "the papers tell about the bursting lather running down the mountain, but it don't tell how it got fire."

A GIRL on Salt river, Ky., struck a croquet partner on the head with a mallet, brain fever set in, and the young man nearly died. The girl was kept under arrest till he was out of danger, and when he got well she married him, and then he was sorry he didn't die.

"KEEP your eyes on the main chance, my boy, if you would be one of the immortals in the roll of fame," said an old bachelor to his impecunious nephew; to which the young man replied: "Oh, the roll of fame be hanged, uncle! What I want now is a roll of bread."

THE color of a girl's hair is regulated by the size of her father's pocket-book. If the latter be plethoric, the girl's tresses are golden or auburn; if the old man's wallet is lean, we hear the daughter spoken of as only "that red-headed gal." You never saw a rich girl with red hair.

A GENTLEMAN called at Logan House early one forenoon, wishing to see the laird. "Oh, sir," said the servant, "he has some company w' him." "I am afraid that I have called too soon; they'll not have done with breakfast." "Deed, sir, it's yesterday's dinner they're not done w'."

"WILL you always trust me, dearest?" he asked, looking down into her dark blue eyes with inexpressible affection. She was a saleswoman, and of a practical turn of mind, and she answered: "Dear Charles, business is business, and you'll have to pay cash down at our store, every time."

DOCTOR JOHNSON, being once much annoyed at a dinner by a young fop who sat opposite to him, and who laughed immoderately at everything the doctor said, at last lost all patience, and silenced the fop by exclaiming: "Sir, why do you laugh? I trust that I have said nothing which you can understand!"

HE was so drunk that he could not walk, could scarcely move and only partially articulate. A friend of his came up and upbraided him. "If I were in your place," said his friend, "I'd go out in the woods and hang myself." "If (hic) you were (hic) in my place, how (hic) the deuce (hic) would you get to (hic) the woods?" was the squelching inquiry.

INSECTS generally must lead a joyful life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from human censor! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew-drop and fall to and eat your bedclothes!

SHERIDAN, to test the acoustic qualities of a new theatre he had built, desired the carpenter to speak on the stage, while he would go and listen to him from the gallery. "Now, then," said Sheridan, when he had ascended. The carpenter responded: "I and my mates have been working here for the last six weeks, and we should like to see the color of your honor's money!" "That will do," said Sheridan; "the acoustics are perfect."

"HAVE you a copy of the Koran?" asked a young man in one of the city book stores a few days ago. "A book about corn?" inquired the clerk, evidently somewhat puzzled. "No, the Koran—all Koran Mahomet. 'What is it, a novel?' asked clerk No. 2, coming to the rescue. "Must be something just out," suggested another. "No, no," said the customer, "the Koran, the Mohammedan Bible." "Well, who is the author of it?" Exit customer in great haste. Fact!—Springfield Union.

Protestantism in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The ultramontane party will, perhaps, some day render justice to the Bishop of Gap, and acknowledge the wisdom of that prelate in calling upon Catholics not to embrace any political code in an absolute manner. The liberals, irritated with the church for leaning toward despotic institutions, are become indifferent or are quitting her altogether. Among the laboring classes in Paris there is a very decided movement in favor of Protestantism, and several of the reformed churches are attended by Catholics, who, without openly breaking communion with their own church, prefer the doctrine of Calvin to the syllabus. M. Sarcey gives a curious account of a wholesale conversion which appears to have taken place in the department of the Ain. In the village of St. Maurice de Gourdans was a schoolmaster who gave general satisfaction to the inhabitants. He was suddenly removed, at the instigation, it is supposed, of the cure. The villagers sent a deputation to their bishop to demand the dismissal of the cure, but the bishop refused to receive the delegates. Their next step was to go to Lyons and ask the synod to evangelize their parish. The next Sunday two pastors repaired to St. Maurice de Gourdans, and all the bigwigs of the place, with the mayor at their head, were converted, to the number of one hundred and fifty. A committee has been formed to receive further adhesions. At the same time that this episode was passing beyond the walls of the second city of France, the archbishop of Lyons was engaged in sending a pastoral to his clergy on the subject of the fete of the Immaculate Conception. In this circular the prelate declares that it was solely owing to the protection of the Virgin of Fourviers that Lyons was saved from the German invasion in 1871. 'Mary,' says Monsignor Caverot, 'saw the prayers and supplications of the diocese ascend to her throne, and with her hand she drove back the enemy, who had almost arrived at our gates.'

NOMINATING HIS WIFE FOR OFFICE.—Enoch Emery is editor of the *Peoria Transcript*. A few months ago he married a Miss Mary Whitstead, who at the time was superintendent of schools in that county. In the course of time the election season called around, and the lady aspired for a renomination before the Republican county convention. Her husband was a delegate, and the following account of how he presented her to the convention is given in an Illinois paper: "When Enoch Emery arose in the Peoria county convention to nominate the candidate for county superintendent of schools, there came a sudden lull in the proceedings. Every one became interested, and the delegates leaned forward in breathless attention. One could have heard a horse cough in that awful stillness. The emotion extended even to the good Enoch himself. He arose, diffidently toying with his spectacles, first cleaning them with a new cambric handkerchief, and then placing them on his forehead, said: 'I put in nomination for the office of county superintendent of schools Mrs. Mary Whitstead [a long pause] Emery. [Fluttering among the delegates.] I nominated her four years ago [sensation], and as I was in some sense responsible for her as an official, I got to watching her. (Cheers.) I watched her close and saw her real worth. [Encouraging cheers.] I was drawn nearer and nearer to her [cries of 'Good! Good!'] and the closer I got to her the better I liked her.' [Storms of cheers and yells and cries of 'Whoopee!'] She was nominated without a dissenting voice."

HOW TO DRESS.—It is idle to assert in the presence of girls that the way in which they dress is of no consequence. It is really of great consequence. A woman's dress is the outward expression of her inward life. If she be coarse, vulgar, fond of display and bent on low, material ends, her dress, though extravagant, will be an unconscious revelation of her character. If she be modest, self-reliant and cultivated in the best direction, the style of her ordinary apparel will betoken her as the leaves betoken the flower. But in America young girls are too often overdressed. The rounded cheeks, the bright eyes, the waving hair of a girl in her teens need only the simplest setting. Rich fabrics and sumptuous adornings are more for the matron, her dress gaining in ample fold and graceful sweep as she puts on the dignity of years. The seasons teach us something here, if we go to nature for an object lesson. How different her charm from the deep, maturing summer, when the hues are decided and the air is loaded with perfume from a thousand censers. The school girl is only on the threshold of summer. She has not crossed it yet. Let her copy the sweet grace of the spring on her graduation day.

DIDN'T WANT IT.—At an auction of household articles the auctioneer held up a thermometer and pleaded for a bid. No one seemed to want it, and he turned to a farmer-looking man and said: "Take it, examine it and give me a quarter for it."

"No—no," replied the man, backing off.

"What! Don't you want a thermometer?"

"No, sir; I had one a year or two ago, and I worked and worked, and fooled around and fooled around, and I could never keep it regulated worth a cent. I couldn't even open the oratory thing!"

THE Boston public library now contains 312,000 volumes, an increase for the year of 15,169.

The Uncommon Girl.

It is her boast that she is not like other people, dresses in the extreme of fashion, or not in the fashion at all. She delights in bright colors and strange contrasts. Black and scarlet, orange and pink are special fancies. Her hat is black, with scarlet bows and streamers. The hat itself is jaunty, and sits provokingly piquant on the head. Her gloves are stitched with red. This description will be sufficient; all the rest harmonizes, and will be readily supplied by the imagination. She is expressive. Her tone is clear, rather than soft, and key high rather than low. She means to be heard and is heard. At church, concert and opera she is well known. She is known because she does not act like other people. Well, she don't mean to do like other people. Other people are commonplace. Still she is not eccentric. People must not say that. She is only real. She means to be real. She loves independence. She will be independent. She will not sacrifice her independence for anybody. If people don't like her, why, they can let her alone—that's all. Of course she has plenty of beaux; why should she not have? She has one for every day in the week and two for Sunday. A grum one for church, and a gay one for the ball. Some are knights and some pawns, and she uses them in the amusing game of courtship as she does the figures on her chess-board. She flirts wherever she goes. Other ladies may demure if they please; but why should they constrain nature, and sacrifice comfort, ease and independence for style—to please other people? And how does she know it really pleases other people? She rather thinks other people like her style the best; but be this as it may, she won't do it. Indeed she won't. How delightfully provoking and attractive this young lady is.

A TERRIBLE FATE.—In India, lepers are occasionally buried alive. When a leper is past all hope of living more than a few days or weeks his nearest relations arrange, with his approval, for his immediate interment. Self-destruction by burial is called *samadh*, and is regarded as so highly meritorious that the disease is sure to die out in the family of the victim. So, lately as 1875, a leper named Oomah, living and lingering at Scroli, entreated his wife to put an end to his misery. A Bunnia, or tradesman was accordingly engaged to make the necessary arrangements, which simply consisted in hiring a couple of laborers to dig a hole into which they thrust Oomah, consenting to his own death. The durbar, coerced by the British Government, at length took cognizance of this incident, and fined the widow one hundred rupees. The Bunnia was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the grave-diggers each to two years, but it is very unlikely that they will undergo half that punishment.

A POSTMASTER writes: Please stop Mr. Blank's paper—he is dead now. We resent the insinuation that the *Interior* killed him. Another P. M., to whom an inquiry was addressed in regard to a subscriber who went to heaven leaving his subscription unpaid, replied: "He is still dead."

On a recent trial a witness was asked as to the common sense of Joseph Buckley. "When Buckley was sober," he said, "he was very sensitive—as sensitive as any other man; but when drunk he was very much exaggerated."

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NONPAREIL OIL, 150 deg. Fire Test.

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KAST'S
FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE
HAS REMOVED
FROM BUSH STREET,
TO THE
Cor. of Market and Dupont Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of our customers and the general public to the fact of our removal to the very CENTRAL LOCATION above named. We promise the public of California to maintain the WELL-EARNED REPUTATION for making to order and keeping on file the very best Shoe Wear in the country. We will also state that we have greatly ENLARGED OUR STOCK and REDUCED OUR PRICES to accommodate the public, and give all a chance to be as ECONOMICAL as the present time demands. If Country orders will receive prompt attention.

Kast's Fashionable Shoe Store,
Cor. Market and Dupont Sts.
FORMERLY 323 BUSH STREET.

Get the Best!

TURBINE WINDMILL

Simple, Durable AND Ornamental.

This Mill is SELF-REGULATING, therefore cannot be injured by storms. They are made of the best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Manufactory, Oakland, Cal.,

SECOND ST. BET. BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON STS.

The undersigned has purchased the PATENT Right for the Pacific Coast. Send for Circulars. A. L. VAN BLARCOM, P. O. Box 2677, Oakland, Cal. Reliable Agents Wanted in Every County.

FOR SALE!

A Second-hand

POTTER COUNTRY

CYLINDER

SIZE OF BED 22x46.

Works 1,200 per hour.

This press is in good condition and was sold only because the owner wished to procure a faster press.

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MILLER & RICHARD,

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Piano Warerooms,

31 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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ELEGANT PIANOS! An entirely new stock of new and beautiful styles, Grand, Square and Upright. Every instrument fully warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser. It is sold on installments if desired.

L. K. HAMMER, Sole Ag't Pacific Coast.

P. N. P. C. No. 188.

\$25 Every Day

is warranted using our

Well Auger & Drills.

We sell on one year's time. Took First Premium at the Great Exposition. It bores any diameter and depth. 100 feet a day, through earth, sand or rock. Electrical auger book free. Address, C. I. PETER BAXE, Los Angeles, Cal. Agent for Pacific States.

NEWSPAPER-MAKING.

It isn't boy's play, reader, to make a newspaper. Everybody can't do it, although most people think they can. More excellent qualities of head and heart are required in an editor, than in any other calling or profession in the world. He talks to more people than the pulpit does, and talks to people of all grades of life and of all shades of belief. If conscientious—and no man who is not has any business in the editorial chair—he feels the responsibility of his position as if it were a mountain on his soul. He knows that the welfare, moral growth and peace of this community depend largely upon his daily and weekly utterances. Many times does he draw his pen through lines which express his sentiments, but which he fears may be misunderstood, and do harm to some of those whom he desires to make better and not worse. It is not an easy position—it is scarcely a desirable one; and yet, if he happens to express a sentiment which does not suit the reader, the latter is unreasonable enough to lose no time in censuring him. The editor does not always think as the reader does; he can't. If he did, and never express a sentiment except such as the reader cherished, what would be the object of taking his paper? It is certainly foolish to pay for a journal which simply contains a rehash of what we have long before thought of ourselves. But reader, when you are inclined to find fault with the editor because he says something that doesn't suit you, remember that you can't get a paper under the sun, if it amounts to anything, that will not sometimes say things that you cannot agree with.—"Western Rural."

THE NEW POPE.

Cardinal Giarchi Pecci, the newly elected successor of the late Pius IX, was born at Carpinete, Italy, March 2, 1810, and is now nearly 60 years of age. The new Pope is described as a tall man, with a fine head, high forehead narrowing at the temples, long face and straight features. He has a large mouth and prominent chin, cheerful open countenance and large well shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consoloi, renowned minister of Pius VII. He has a fine sonorous voice, great dignity, even austerity of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate unassuming sociable and witty. As camerlengo he has been the head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of the decrees of Providence, accepting what he calls irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth and sincere piety, the sacred college could not find a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci. Cardinal Pecci's private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of duty brings him into contact, are perfectly charmed with him. With American Catholics, Cardinal Pecci will prove undoubtedly popular. It is generally understood that his sympathies coincide with those of Pius IX., whose actions and labors greatly endeared him in the hearts of his people in this country. The new Pope will assume the name of Leo XIII.

It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them righteous.

To stop bleeding at the nose, says an exchange, exercise the jaws as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child give it something to chew—a piece of paper for instance. The motion of the jaw will soon stop the flow of blood. It is a sure remedy, simple as it seems.

California experiments have shown that sugar can be extracted from water-melons at a cost of two cents per pound less than from sugar cane, while oil can be made from the seeds and alcohol from the rind.

"Truth lies at the bottom of a well." We have often verified this by looking down into a well and seeing Truth's honest countenance in the smooth water.

A writer in the Frankfort Commonwealth says: A duel was fought at Soap Island, in Bridgeport, in 1835. The participants were Shelton and Kingsbury. Shelton thought it real; Kingsbury knew it was a joke. The guns were loaded with soft soap. Shelton won the first fire, banged away and dropped behind a log. Kingsbury walked up, put the muzzle of the gun against the head of Shelton, and pulled the trigger. Such a looking man was never seen. Soft soap covered his head entirely. In the agony of despair Shelton reached up, got a handful of the soap, and exclaimed: "Oh, my poor brains! my poor brains!" Realizing the hoax, he sprang up and chased Kingsbury off the Island with rocks, swearing all the while like a sailor. Shelton afterwards enlisted in Sam Houston's war and made a good soldier.

A man who attended a nitro-glycerine explosion said, afterwards, that his first impression was that his mother-in-law was arguing with him.

Five hundred men are reported to be at work building a magnificent temple for the Mormons on the summit of a mountain in Manti, Utah.

Heat is a mode of motion. That is what makes a boy prance round so lively when his jacket is being warmed.

The fool seeketh to pluck a fly from a mule's hind leg; the wise man letteth the job out to the lowest bidder.

Good partners at cards—A chimney-sweep and a bugler. One can follow soot, and the other can trumpet.

There are over three hundred artesian wells in Santa Clara Valley, California.

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 3rd 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, Chehalis 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 Whitman; 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, by 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 3rd 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. OWINGS, Secretary of the Territory.

A. F. LEARNED

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Ship Chandlery

AND Family Groceries

Port Townsend. 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.

O. F. GERRISH & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE OF EXTRA QUALITY.

HARDWARE,

House and Ship Carpenter's Tools,

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

WINES,

LIQUORS,

CIGARS, &C., &C.

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS

Of all Kinds.

AGENTS FOR THE

BUCKEYE

MOWER & REAPER

HAINES' HEADER

Sweepstake Threshers,

SEED-DRILLS

Taylor's Sulky Rakes,

MOLINE PLOWS.

Mitchell's Farm Wagons

&c., &c., &c.

AT THE

Lowest Prices

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

WASHINGTON Market

Has been Re-opened

BY H. L. MARYOTT,

And he is now prepared to furnish

Superior Meats &c

To customers who will favor him with their patronage.

All orders filled promptly

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Upland Nursery.

FRUIT TREES.

At Reduced Rates-

LARGE STOCK, FINE QUALITY, PRICE LIST FREE.

Correspondence Solicited, Jas. Jones is my agent at Port Townsend

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



The splendid sidewheel Steamship Dakota,

2100 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER,

WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE

after mentioned: Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco. Cabin \$28; Steerage \$13

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Jan. 10	Jan. 19	Jan. 21
" 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 11
Feb. 20	" 28	March 1
March 9	March 18	" 20

Steamship City of Panama,

1500 tons. W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Jan. 19	On arrival.	Jan. 10
Feb. 9	" "	" 30
March 1	" "	Feb. 20
" 20	" "	March 11
		" 30

Passengers from Portland and up-Sound ports will take Puget Sound mail steamer and make connection with the City of Panama at Victoria. Steamship Dakota goes through to Olympia.

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 H. L. TIBBALS, General Agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

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A LARGE STOCK OF

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PROVISIONS,

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The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES EISENBEIS.

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SUPERIOR TEAMS

WHARFINGERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

Vessels Discharged,

Freights Collected,

Teaming of all kinds done,

at Reasonable Rates and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS promptly attended to.

GOOD DRY AND GREEN WOOD ALWAYS on hand. Also, good Bark.

TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR

Stellacoom Beer,

Seattle Beer, and

Levy Bro's Soda Water and Root Beer.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO OUR care will receive prompt and careful attention.

To the merchants of Port Townsend, we will say that we receive all your goods and advance the coin for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, as we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past.

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

H. L. TIBBALS & CO.,

Port Townsend, W. T.

J. F. SHEEHAN,

Importer of Tin Plate, Sheet-

Iron, Copper Zinc, Banco

Tin. Wire.

Stoves, Ranges,

PUMPS, HOSE, IRON and LEAD

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DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS

STATIONERY, &C.,

Wholesale and Retail, by

N. D. HILL,

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DRUGS.

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

AND TRUSSES;

Patent Medicines of all Inds.

GLASS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

AND BRUSHES;

A Large Assortment.

SOAPS,

PERFUMERY,

POMADES,

HAIR OILS,

And all Articles used for the Toilet,

&c., &c., &c.

Quick Sales & Small Profits

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

Grand, Square & Upright PIANOS

Church, Hall & Parlor Organs!

Prices Lower than Ever Before.

PIANOS FROM \$220 TO \$700

ORGANS FROM \$80 TO \$400

All instruments new and fully warranted for six years.

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CENTRAL HOTEL,

Situated at head of Union Wharf,

Port Townsend, W. T.

This House is new and newly furnished, and possesses all the appointments of a

First-Class Hotel.

Its Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. There is a first-class Billiard Table and Reading Room in the Hotel.

Nothing will be left undone to make the Hotel second to none in the Territory.

W. M. DODD, J. E. PUGH, DODD & PUGH.

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.