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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1878.

It is remembered how, less than a year ago, there appeared in papers, supplied with Associated Press dispatches, a little story, showing the Spartan firmness with which our new President could be relied on to resist all overtures of the Webb-family or any of its distant connections, to assist their distinguished relative, in an official capacity, in administering the affairs of Government. It was to the effect that a favorite cousin of Mrs. Hayes' who had indicated his readiness to be sacrificed in that way, had been incontinently turned out of the White House for his assurance in suggesting such a distribution of patronage. The matter obtained the widest publicity. It was copied into and reiterated by every paper, seemingly, in the country at all favorable to the Administration. The remarkable contrast between the nepotism of the Grant "regime" and the asceticism so to speak, that was to obtain in family matters during the reign of his successor, was made the text of many a disquisition in which the evils of "favoritism," "nepotism," "personal government," etc., were vividly portrayed. Next to being connected with the Hayes or Webb families, no matter how remotely, to have been born in Ohio, or even to have had a speaking acquaintance with any member of either of the allied families, was felt to be about the greatest misfortune that could have been entailed on any one with aspirations to serve the Federal Government in its civil, military, or naval service. It was felt our frontier would furnish about all the new appointments, the number diminishing in an inverse ratio as we approached Fremont, Ohio. The last instance of the hundreds which have occurred during the twelve months incumbency of the White House by Mr. Hayes, showing the groundlessness of all anticipations founded on that little episode in the case of Mr. Smith, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury. When appointed to this place, relieving a very efficient officer according to the estimation here very few knew anything of him except that he was a personal friend and had been a member of Hayes' old regiment. He is reputed to be a very amiable official. But in the opinion of indignant and angry army officers, there has been nothing brilliant or so far above mediocrity in his official career in his present place, that justified the President in ignoring their many years faithful—often arduous and perilous—service, and jumping Mr. Smith over their heads into the position of Army Paymaster to which he has been nominated. Indeed it is claimed that in this nomination there has been the most utter disregard of the rules usually governing promotion in the army, let alone the requirements of a reformed Civil Service. Yesterday Ex-Surgeon General Hammond monopolized most of the time of the Senate when not taken up by Senator Sargent in an exposition of the Chinese problem, as it exists on the Pacific Coast. The Senator has great persuasive ability; but from the indications in the Senate, he will find it impracticable to obtain the extreme legislation which it seems necessary for him and other representative men in Congress from California to urge, if they would retain a modicum of popularity. The House has passed the fortification bill, and found itself so utterly exhausted by its wrangles yesterday over the matter of appointing experts to Glover's Committees, as to be unable to go on today. Hence a rest was taken till Monday. Democrats generally contend the experts are necessary to unearth the mines of corruption and fraud left unexplored by the last Congress, while Republicans allege that it is only another expedient to provide places for the excess of bummers and dead beats, that Polk found himself unable to provide for, though showing exceptional ability, if not sagacity, in disproving that old, exploded notion of pretended philosophers, that no two (or more) things can occupy the same place at the same time. While not desiring to participate in the discussion, I submit that so long as pensioners to the number of 20,000 are forced to wait year after year for the little pittance due them under the law, because of a lack of clerical force to attend promptly to their claims, the employment of an extra dozen men, more or less, in a hunt for partisan capital, looks decidedly out of place and hardly in keeping with the economical pretensions of the House majority. Munchhausen himself never did greater violence to the truth than did the ground-hog expert that cast the climatic horoscope on the 21st ult., for the latitude of Washington. According to the rule he established as infallible away back in pre-historic times, we should have had the hardest part of our winter in February and the first half of March. On the contrary we have had

a most uniformly sunny, thawing days, with very few frosty nights. Shrubbery in sheltered places in the open air shows a profuse growth of leaves, and to-day the temperature is like that usual on the last of April. The goose-bone too, has been all at fault, and the thick husks on the corn last fall have been proven unreliable.

KNOX.

NO, SIR, NONE OF THAT PROSCRIPTION, for such we may characterize it. We have heard it intimated from various sources that a provision is to be inserted in the State Constitution prohibiting a citizen from being a candidate for election to office while holding that or any other official position, and this under the ostensible plea that an official is liable to use the influence of his position for his retention in office or for further political advancement. It will be seen that this proposition goes further than the one-term principle so much talked of now-a-days. This is the specious sophistry of designing politicians who would disqualify competent and trustworthy officials to make room for themselves. The principle advanced in disqualification scheme is not tenable. To say that an official can corruptly use the influence of his office to secure his re-election or in their advancement is to say that the people, the source of all power and authority are corrupt. The proposition, on a slight consideration, becomes palpably absurd. You will observe that no sooner does an official become acquainted with his duties, at the expiration of his first term, than he is required by constitutional inhibition to "step down and out," it may be, to give place to an unworthy and incompetent individual. And this may be repeated indefinitely, as the people but seldom have a proper knowledge of a candidate's qualifications until after his election and induction to office. This idea is essentially a Democratic one, and may only apply to the higher State officers and the first Congressional delegation, the evident intention being to render ineligible the present Federal officials of this Territory, and possibly our Delegate to Congress. We should seriously deprecate any attempt to disqualify or render ineligible men of such well-known statesmanship as Governor Ferry, Chief Justice Lewis, or Hon. O. Jacobs, for any position of honor or trust that the people in their sovereign capacity may see proper to assign them. We therefore serve timely notice upon designing politicians of all parties that their attempted deception is too transparent and that the rights of individuals and the people at large must and shall be respected.—B. B. "Mail."

The National House of Representatives has passed a bill providing that only such number of graduates of the Academy in any one year shall be entitled to appointment as 2d lieutenants in the army, as are required to fill vacancies in that grade existing on the 1st of July in each year, those entitled to appointment to said vacancies to be determined by the academic board on the basis of their standing in the graduating class, and hereafter do supernumerary officers shall be attached to any company or corps of army, and all graduates of the academy who are not appointed to the army under the provisions of this act, shall be discharged upon the graduation of their class. Under the past and present arrangement West Point graduates were at once commissioned 2d lieutenants, but it is now proposed to commission such as are needed for actual service.

Before the late war began the debt of Turkey was \$1,125,000,000. The revenue for 1876 was \$95,531,760, and the expenditure was \$115,716,380. Thus while the empire was at peace its income was too short for its extravagance by about \$20,000,000 a year. The war has, of course, added much to the debt, but perhaps not so much as might be supposed, because no foreign country would lend the porte anything, and forced loans on its own subjects were its main resource. It carried on the war almost without money, and under these trying circumstances made a creditable resistance. It now has to carry an augmented national debt, while its resources are diminished to the extent of the great tribute heretofore paid by the provinces now lost. Up to this time Turkey has been considered a formidable military power, though not one of the great powers. Henceforward her extreme weakness may be a better protection against the aggression of a powerful foe than the strength she has been able to muster, which gave some appearance of an ability to take care of herself. But Turkey is left in wretched plight by the war. The conference looks little like anything else than a proceeding to administer on the sick man's small remaining estate.—"Oregonian."

The tea plant has been successfully cultivated in Georgia, and Georgia tea tested in Baltimore has been pronounced stronger and of higher flavor than imported.

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to give my daughter into your care. May God bless you both! You will find her in the summer house."

Mr. Symonds soon after retired to the summer-house. What passed there we will leave to the imagination of the reader.

When Carl Symonds went to his rooms that night he was a happy man. And Nellie thought she was the happiest of women as she sat gazing at the brilliant gem upon her small white hand.

Then followed a year of bliss to the lovers. Then the preparations for the wedding were being made, and Nellie was the gayest of the gay, till one day a letter came addressed to her in a strange, somewhat bold, but feminine hand.

"Who can it be from?" mused Nellie, as she stood looking at the missive in her hand. Opening it, she read,—

"Miss MONROE—I write to warn you, Carl Symonds has no right to marry you. I am his wife—neglected, wretched."

LYDIA SYMONDS.

Nellie turned very pale; then the blood rushed to the very roots of her hair. She crushed the paper in her hand, dropped it, as though it had stung her, and passed out of the room.

In a few moments Mr. Symonds walked into the sitting-room. "Nellie not here?" mused he. "She knew I was to be here at this hour; something has detained her." And he walked up and down the room. Stooping to pick up a piece of paper from the floor, he saw written "Carl Symonds." Curiosity caused him to read the contents of the unfortunate paper.

"Good God!" he exclaimed, "whose vile hand has done this? I must see her!"

But in a moment a servant came in, saying,—

"Miss Nellie says she will not see you again."

In vain he wrote to her. In vain he pleaded for an interview. She would "never see him again."

At last he sailed for England. Alas! he knew not the meaning of that word.

And Nellie grew pale in the year that followed. Not less lovely. On the contrary, she grew more charming. The grave air suited the clear, pale complexion. But time dragged heavily on her hands, and she was weary of the life she was living.

One year from the day set for her wedding she was thinking about the past, yet not more sadly than usual. She had heard of his arrival home, and a little of her old indignation was aroused. While she was still sitting, thinking, a servant came in hastily, saying,—

"Please, Miss Nellie, Mr. Leroy is dying, and he says he can't die till he sees you. The carriage is at the door."

"I'll go to him," was Nellie's answer, while she hastened to dress for the drive.

"Why can he want to see me? To be sure, poor Arthur Leroy did profess to be an admirer of mine, but he soon got over that."

In a few minutes Nellie was at the dying man's bedside.

"Has she come?" asked he, eagerly. Nellie stepped to the bedside.

"Oh, it was all false! I wrote that letter because I hated him for stealing my love. Carl Symonds was never married! He is at your home. Forgive—me, I pray!" And with these words the poor wretch sank back dead.

Fifteen minutes later Nellie was in her lover's arms!

Worth On Dressing.

Worth is a tallish man, with a big, clever head, and very prominent forehead. His brown eyes are singularly shrewd in expression, and their seizure of detail is surprising—that is, for a man. As a rule, men have no more eye for detail than owls have for the sun. Worth takes you in at a glance, and knows what your style ought to be, which is such a comfort. When I go to a dressmaker, I don't care to "work my passages," as Bob would say. I want to order a harmony in one or two colors, and to encounter brains equal to the occasion. Worth's taste, when allowed full play, is irreproachable.

"I prefer simplicity to anything else," he says, "but there are women who don't believe in the value of a dress unless it is loaded with trimming. They drive me mad, for they won't take advice. Now, what is becoming to one person is hideous when worn by another. I study to make the best out of the subject given me, as, unfortunately, we can't have people made to order, can we? If I had my way, all women should be slight, graceful and pretty. Then dressing them would be an artistic pleasure. A dress should never overpower the wearer. It should merely be an appropriate frame for a charming picture, but never distracting attention from it. So few women understand this. Why, when I find I can make a costume for less money than has been agreed upon, I actually annoy clients by telling them so. They think that it cannot be as handsome as it ought to be, and they would rather have more material added, however much the design may be marred, than pay less. I assure you this is a fact. Consequently, when I meet ladies who know that dressing is an art, I take very great satisfaction in having them as patrons. It isn't every woman who knows how to wear a dress. When I have done my best, I try to make my client do her best, by seeing her walk and sit down. To walk with style is rare enough, but when it comes to being able to sit down in a dress properly—well, there are not many equal to that. I can tell you. Then, women think they ought to have a number of dresses, however hideous, than wear one dress, however becoming. If your frame is appropriate, stick to it. Don't be getting out of it and trying experiments. I have just

made a dress for Mme. Nilsson, in which she looks better than I ever saw her before, and I have begged her to wear that dress constantly in Russia, if she wants to produce a most charming effect. As she is sensible, I think she will take my advice, which, you perceive, is against my interest, but, good gracious, me, money is not my only object. Art is intended to beautify nature, not to deform it."—English Paper.

The Poor.

Moore was sitting in his office one afternoon, some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said: "Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard that I cannot pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I am very sorry to hear that you are so poor; if you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

"Oh, no! I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let's see how we can fix it. You raise chickens, I believe."

"Yes, a few, but they don't bring anything hardly."

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything hardly. Now I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from the lot one chicken and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the proceeds whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square."

"All right, Brother Moore," and the poor fellow chuckled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke himself and says he never had the face to say that he was too poor to take a paper from that day.

THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.—The Cherokee Indians have an alphabet of their own, the invention of one of their tribe named Sequoyah, who, himself unable to read in any language, appreciated the value of the white man's way of transmitting intelligence by writing, and secluding himself in his hut, evolved from his inner consciousness the alphabet which is now used for printing the Cherokee language. This alphabet is phonetic. Sequoyah discovered that the entire Cherokee language consisted of different combinations of eighty-six syllables, and so constructed his alphabet of eighty-six characters, each representing one of the eighty-six sounds in the language. These characters, or letters, any lad of ordinary intelligence can learn to distinguish and pronounce in a week, and when the alphabet is learned the pupil can read anything in the Cherokee language. The ease with which the art of reading in their native language may be acquired has led the principal men in the Cherokee nation to encourage its study in various ways, believing that many of their tribe could be induced to read in Cherokee, who would never attempt the accomplishment of so difficult a task as learning to read in English. It is to encourage the Cherokees in the study of their written language and in the pursuit of knowledge generally that the *Cherokee Advocate*, a weekly newspaper, is printed, partly in the Cherokee language, at the cost of the whole Cherokee nation.

DRAW-POKER ON A WEDDING JOURNEY.—Draw-poker is not a nice game for a wedding journey. A young German from Cincinnati, freshly married and exceedingly happy, set out with his pretty bride for a honeymoon in Rochester. A few hours before the train reached Cleveland a well-dressed man asked him if he would not take a cigar and play a few hands of euchre in the smoking-car. The bridegroom assented, promising to return to his little dear very soon. After a few hands, in which he invariably held good cards, one of the travelers suggested that they should put up a penny or two to make the game lively. Wonderful luck the bridegroom had at the outset, and then it turned, and he began to lose—first, \$250 in his wallet, next his watch and chain, and finally his wife's watch. His partner asked him to call at a hotel in Cleveland, and inquire for Joseph Geisenheimer, and the players separated as the cars trundled into the depot. The bridegroom called repeatedly at the hotel during the evening and asked for Geisenheimer, the aforesaid, but could not find the gentleman. The bridal pair were penniless before the honeymoon was a day old, but luckily they had bought tickets to Rochester, and could go on to their journey's end and borrow money of their relatives.

AMUSING EXPERIMENTS.—Here are two simple experiments which may enliven a dull evening at home: Place in a small glass bottle hot water near the boiling point, colored a deep carmine with cochineal; place the same at the bottom of a glass jar of cold water. Immediately the light, hot, colored water in the vial will be displaced by the heavier, cold water in the jar, and will ascend in beautiful crimson clouds to the top of the jar. If a little thread be well soaked in a strong solution of salt and water, and then dried and tied to a ring not much larger than a wedding ring, you may apply the flame of a candle to the thread, which will burn it to ashes, and yet it will sustain the ring. The cohesion of the fibrous particles of thread having been destroyed by the action of the flame, the ring is now suspended by the cohesion of the particles of salt.

"It was simply an informal affair," wrote the editor, of a little strawberry party at a neighbor's house. "It was simply an informal affair," read the compositor, and that editor will never get any more invitations from that quarter.

Pastry.

Pastry must not be worked or mixed with the hands, if the housewife wishes her pies flaky—a thing desired by most cooks. While acknowledging the unwholesomeness of rich pastry, we must assert that for us a pie without a rich, flaky crust, is not worth the eating, and that we much prefer a plain pudding to a plain pie. If properly made, three-quarters of a pound of lard—or half lard and half butter—to a quart of sifted flour, makes a very rich paste, and even one-half pound of lard—no butter—to a quart of sifted flour, will make a flaky crust, although not rich.

Place the flour on the moulding-board, add salt, make a well in the center; with one hand stir with a knife, and with the other drop in ice-cold water, until the flour is sufficiently wetted to form a paste that will roll. Flour the rolling-pin and roll the paste into a smooth square about one-quarter of an inch thick. Then with a knife divide the lard—whether allowing three-quarters, or half a pound to a quart of flour—into five parts, and spread one-fifth over every part of the paste; fold over the paste, and roll out again, spreading on another portion of the lard; continue spreading, folding and rolling until all the lard is used; it is now ready for the tins, and if you please, when the upper crust is rolled out, a very little lard can be rubbed lightly over the top of the crusts, with a bit of paper.

To prevent pies bursting, wet the rim of the lower crust with a thick paste of flour and water and press the crusts firmly together. It is better to remove pies from the tins on which they are baked at once, for if allowed to cool on the tins the under crust is liable to become soggy. Another way to prevent the inside of the pie from soaking into the under crust is to bake the under crust slightly before filling the pie, also never let them stand after filling, but bake at once in a quick oven. Should pastry be perfect before baking, a cold, slow oven will prevent it from being crisp and flaky.

The following German paste is nice for all sorts of fancy puffs and tarts, and if properly baked and kept in a stone crock in a dry place, the shells will keep nicely for six weeks—that is in winter. Make a hole in the center of three-quarters of a pound of fine flour; put into it a half pound of butter, the same quantity of powdered sugar, the peel of a lemon grated, and rub altogether with a knife; beat light the yolks of two eggs and stir into the other ingredients. If the eggs do not sufficiently moisten the paste, add a very small quantity of water. Mix thoroughly with a knife, but do not handle. Roll thin, and before putting into the oven wash over the pastry with the beaten whites of the two eggs, and sift over a little powdered sugar.

OLD BED QUILTS.—These must be washed when much soiled, and a washing-machine and wringer seem almost indispensable. Plenty of suds should be used, and a thorough rinsing be given. If they happen to hang through a good pouring rain, it will do no harm. They can be patched up when very badly worn out more easily than some imagine. If placed in large blocks, they can be patched with dark or light, according to the shade of the worn portions, so as to look almost as good as new. Of course they need not be ironed.

COCONUT CAKE.—Break two eggs in a coffee-cup; fill it with good sour cream, one cupful sugar, two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream-tartar; stir well; this will make four cakes baked on jelly tins or any tin; then fix the icing: one-half cupful prepared cocoanut, one-half cupful sour cream, one-half cupful white sugar; spread each cake with this.

POACHED EGGS.—When the water has boiled in the frying-pan break the eggs separately in a saucer; remove the pan from the stove, and slip the eggs (one at a time), on the surface of the water; when all are in, place the pan again on the fire, and boil about three minutes; take them out with a skimmer, drain well, lay them upon pieces of buttered toast, place on a hot dish, salt to taste; garnish with parsley.

VANILLA CARAMELS.—Boil clarified sugar flavored with the essence of vanilla until it is very brittle, and then pour it out on a very carefully oiled sheet of tin. When sufficiently cool to receive an impression of the finger, mark it out in squares an inch in size; after which, glaze them with another coat of sugar; and place them out in a dry place to harden, and put in an air-tight can for preservation.

ORANGE TARTLETS.—Remove the pulp from two or three oranges; boil the peels until very tender; beat them to a paste with twice their weight of sugar; add the thin pulp and juice of the oranges with a tablespoonful of butter and beat these ingredients together. Line some little pans with puff-paste; fill with the orange mixture and bake.

COOKING CAULIFLOWERS.—Three answers were given the lady wishing to know how to make cauliflower white for the table, none of which show knowledge of the great secret, which is to boil it in two-thirds milk and one-third water, or even more milk if it can be spared.

MARBLE CAKE—LIGHT.—Half a cup of butter, one cup of milk, one of white sugar, one teaspoon of soda, two of cream of tartar, whites of two eggs. Beat the whites to a froth and stir in just before baking.

CORN BREAD.—One cup of sour milk, two cups sweet milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup molasses, two cups meal, two cups coarse flour; steam two hours; bake half an hour.

Stanley as a Missionary.

During the brief visit I made to the Emperor of Uganda at the time (April, 1875), I undermined his belief and respect in the Mohammedan religion. The month of August saw me again at the Court of Mtesa. I spent 110 days with him on this second visit, during which time I translated, with the aid of a Mr. Darlington, a pupil of the London Mission at Zanibar, the entire Gospel of St. Luke, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, several chapters of St. Paul's Epistles, and a portion of the Book of Revelations, besides the Ten Commandments. During nearly all of this time I spent from two to six hours each day talking with him about the great love for mankind which the Saviour manifested while on earth. When we returned to his capital, in the latter part of October, I directed how the new church was to be built, and assisted the chief, Mkwenda, to plant the pillars and posts of the building.

Considering the terrible things recorded in Col. Long's book—"Victoria Nyanza"—the massacres of innocent men and women simply do him honor, fair-minded Englishmen must recognize the fact that a great change must have taken place in the Emperor. Col. Long was in Uganda in July, 1873. I arrived in the beginning of April, 1875, and had communication with him until March, 1876. When Mtesa was on the point of executing captives I made him understand that if he executed one person not convicted of murder I would publish the fact to the whole world, and describe him as no better than the lowest savage. This was done in the presence of all his chiefs, numbering about two hundred. When he was about to sentence a great chief of the Wayuma to the stake for treason and a long course of enmity, I expostulated with the Emperor, and the chief was saved. Considering that Colonel Long but corroborates Captain Speke in his description of Mtesa's character, and considering that Dr. Schuitzer or Emin Bey, who succeeded me in Uganda, reports the conversion of Mtesa to Christianity is real, am I not justified in claiming his conversion as my own work?

Since Captain Speke and Colonel Long describe Mtesa as cruel, as sentencing men and women to death by hundreds, and that I saw before appearing in his presence the ashes of many victims in the place of execution, and since Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, since massacred near Gondokoro, reports in his journals that he heard me begin the conversion of the cruel despot, and Dr. Schuitzer or Emin Bey reports that what Mr. Stanley stated about Mtesa's conversion is correct, and the Church Mission lately reported that the boy Darlington, left by me to continue the work in 1875, was still at his post, would it be too much to claim Mtesa as my convert?—Stanley's Zanibar Letter, in *N. Herald*.

Agricultural Reform.

We commend the following to the reflection of our farmers, and hope they may profit by the hints given:

"Mr. Mechi, the eminent English agriculturist, says in a recent number of the *Agricultural Gazette*: British agriculture must be reformed by land owners and tenants in the following practices, if the questions of profit and economy are wisely considered:

First. The undrained land must be drained, if not naturally, sub-drained.

Second. Fields must be of ample size and proper form, with a minimum of fences and trees.

Third. The depth of cultivation must be greatly increased by subsoil plowing—keeping the surface soil on the surface.

Fourth. The open farm-yard and dung-heap must be abolished by the use of covered, enclosed, and paved cattle yards properly ventilated.

Fifth. Cattle must not be in the fields, except cows, for a certain period.

Sixth. Breeding and other sheep must be folded within iron hurdles on wheels, the fold being moved morning and evening.

Seventh. Farm horses not to be in the fields but in properly ventilated boxes or stables.

Eighth. All animals must have free access to water, especially sheep.

Ninth. All green food should be passed through the chaff-cutter, roots pulped, hay and straw cut fine, corn ground, for cattle, horses and sheep.

Tenth. The roaming at large is a great loss and bar to profit.

Although Mr. Mechi is called a wild theorist, every one of these questions greatly affect farm profit, as he has proved by thirty years' practice; and it amuses and pleases me to find at last that farmers are lecturing about and recommending covered and enclosed yards. To our Irish and Scotch friends I would say, 'Give up broadcasting and thick sowing and take to the drill and horse-hoe, if you mean to keep down weeds and greatly increase profit.'

DOM PEDRO'S TURKISH BATH.—The Emperor of Brazil, during his stay in Paris, went to a Turkish bath-house on the Rue Auber, and after receiving every attention was informed by the proprietor that the honor of having an Imperial customer was ample payment for the bath. A reckless journalist described the Emperor's visit to the Hammam, and scolded the proprietor for charging him \$100 for the bath. An action was brought to vindicate the reputation of the establishment, and the case was adjourned from time to time to enable the prosecution to communicate with Dom Pedro. Finally that indefatigable traveler received a letter from the lawyers, and early in January the court decreed that the *Mond* should pay \$100 damages for publishing the libel.

A Royal Lawsuit.

The following incident in the life of the late King of Italy may be of interest to English readers: The day before his death Victor Emmanuel gained a lawsuit in which he was much interested. His adversary was an Englishman, formerly a clergyman of the Establishment, but resident for thirty years in Rome, and long one of the Papal chamberlains. He received a title from the Pope, and is now styled Count Campbell Smith d'Heritz. This gentleman purchased from the late Cardinal Riario Sforza a property called the Villa Sciarra, and the neighboring villa, called Villa Potenziana, was bought by Victor Emmanuel, shortly after 1870. His Majesty also purchased up the lands of the Irish College, and all the neighboring properties whenever the chance offered, and of the entire made a beautiful country estate, adorned with artificial lakes, splendid roads, and plantations. He also built a magnificent palace, and furnished it with great luxury. But his neighbor, Count d'Heritz, would not be bought out, and, moreover, claimed a right of way for himself and servants through the royal grounds. In fact, the ancient Via Salaria lay through the villa of the Count and that of the King, and along this ancient Roman road the occupants of the adjoining farm had a right to pass as far as the bridge over the Anio, called the Ponte Salaris. The King made short work of the Count's right of passage, for he ordered the road, or what traces remained of it, to be dug up and planted. When the Count's servants entered on the disputed territory, his Majesty summoned the Count before the Criminal Court, and had him fined for trespass. There was then a trial before a legal tribunal, and here also the King triumphed, and the Count was cast, his witnesses not being even suffered to give evidence. The last hearing of this case was just the day before the death of Victor Emmanuel. Within ten days before his death he shot forty thrushes and one woodcock in the plantations in this villa, and shot also an otter, which did not surrender life until it had received four balls from the royal gun. Victor Emmanuel was very fond of this villa, although he never slept at it, and used to watch the progress of the buildings and improvements with much interest. His daughter-in-law, then Princess Marguerita, used to go there frequently to spend a few hours in the grounds along with her son, the now Prince Hereditary. The Count d'Heritz has lodged an appeal against the late decision, and will carry the question of the right of way to the highest courts; and if he eventually succeeds, the privacy of the royal villa will be greatly interfered with, and the result may be that the public will be admitted and the grounds thrown open on certain days, as is the case with the Villa Borghese and the Villa Pamphili Doria. This villa on the Via Salaria must not be confounded with the other royal villa on the Via Nomentana, where the Countess Mirafiori lived, and which belonged, it is supposed, to her.—Rome Letter to the London Telegraph.

FRENCH WIT.—The neat-handed Phyllis lets fall a beautiful and costly Japanese platter that (praised be the gods!) is not smashed. "You were lucky," says the mistress. "No, ma'am! it was the dish that was lucky," says the maid. "Yes, mamma, I took three lumps of sugar out of the cupboard," says the little girl, contritely. "That was very naughty, indeed; but as you have confessed it I shall forgive you. Go, and sin no more." "Then give me the other lump—I only took two." Dialogue between two Bohemians: "Would, O would that I had fifty thousand a year. I know what I'd do." "What?" "Nothing." As they were taking their oysters the lady gave a little scream of rapture and detached from one of the bivalves that had fallen to the share a pearl. "Wonder," she said, as she examined it closely, "if it is worth anything. There does seem to be a flaw in it." Her lord and master inspects it critically and returns it with a sapient shake of the head. "Bogus, sure," he says; "they couldn't afford to give real pearls with oysters at twenty-five cents a dozen."—New York World Translations.

A MAINE SCHOOLMISTRESS.—One Maine schoolmistress is thus described: "She is an imposing human structure, not far from seven feet in height, and weighing not less than three hundred pounds. Her voice is fitted to her size, and her strength equal to either. She is pleasing to behold—very handsome, the Anakim would probably call her." She was sent for once to reduce a disorderly school to submission. The boys, almost men in stature, had ejected the teacher by force, and smashed the desks. The account continues: "She walked the floor, making her exordium. Her ruler was like a weaver's beam. She told the school why she was there, and serenely invited those who designed to make trouble to begin at once. Not a creature stirred. After some weeks one young fellow of twenty-one years, who considered himself a beau, began to air his pretensions rather obnoxiously. One stride, and she was alongside the dandy; one grao, and the dandy was across her knee—kicks, howls, and scratches were thrown away; and amid the struggles of the boys not to rend the air with laughter, and the hysterical shrieks of the girls, Adolphus was disciplined in a style and to a degree that he will remember to his departing day."

NEVER put a bottle of hair-restorer on the shelf with the butter-jar.

The Life-Saving Service.

Whatever may be the final verdict as to the responsibility for the loss of the Metropolis, there can be no reasonable doubt that the scandalous inefficiency of the Life-Saving Service on the North Carolina Coast must be held accountable for the awful sacrifice of human beings. The ship remained nearly twelve hours on the beach, at a distance of only 100 yards or so from the dry sand, before she broke up; and all the survivors agree in declaring that if they had obtained the assistance from the shore which they had a right to expect, nearly all on board could have been rescued. The nearest station was only three miles away. Yet it appears to have been five hours after the disaster before the patrol, which is supposed to be constantly on its rounds in dangerous weather, discovered the steamer, and when the crew of the station reached the spot they seem to have come almost empty handed. No surf-boat was launched; the faint attempt to get a line on board was abandoned, after two or three repetitions, because there was no more ammunition; and thereafter the life-savers stood helpless on the beach, watching a hundred men drown, or dragging living and dead bodies out of the water as the waves tossed them at their feet, while the gentle and beautiful people of the neighborhood rifled pockets and mail-bags and stripped the corpses and the senseless. We do not blame the members of the Life-Saving Service. They have been warmly praised for their care of the survivors, and we have no means of knowing as yet whether they failed in any part of their duty on that fatal morning. It may well be that the stations were not properly manned, that the equipment was insufficient, that the boat assigned to each patrol was too long. These are points to be decided by an official investigation. And it is quite certain that such an investigation must be ordered without delay. It is well known that the service has been seriously crippled on the North Carolina coast—and we may presume that it has been similarly crippled elsewhere—by the refusal of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for it, the idea of economy entertained by the present House of Representatives being apparently to cut and slash without reason at all items which affect the non-political service of the Government, and to appropriate unlimited millions for Southern claims and subsidies. It must be understood that a Life-Saving Service which consists of nothing better than a delusive man on horseback waving his hat, is no credit to the country that produces it; and if the whole force which could be brought to a frequented part of the coast in twelve hours of daylight did not suffice to establish communication with a stranded steamer across a hundred yards of surf, there is an outrageous fault somewhere, which cannot be too speedily exposed.

Eads's Plan.

Captain Eads's plan for the prevention of floods on the Mississippi does not contemplate either the construction of additional levees or the opening of fresh outlets. He wants to apply his jetty system to the whole river, from St. Louis to the sea. He wants to confine the river to one channel and make it scour that out until it becomes deep enough to carry off all the water which the great water-shed of the continent may pour into it. He gives the following table of flood levels: "At the head of the Passes, a distance of 12 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, the flood level of the river was 12 feet above the Gulf's ocean level; at New Orleans, about 16 feet; at Red River, 50 feet; at Natchez, 66 feet; at Gaines' Landing, 149 feet; at Memphis, 221 feet; at Cairo, 322 feet; and at St. Louis, 412 feet above the Gulf's level. This line of flood slope fixed the height of the levees, and any treatment of the river that would lower this line would tend to make levees unnecessary. A remarkable difference, however, existed in the grade of this slope at different parts of the river. From New Orleans to the Passes the slope was not more than an inch and a half to the mile; from the Passes to Red River, 300 miles, it was less than two inches per mile; but, in the next 60 miles, it rose to three and one-fifth inches, and yet steeper, until, from Memphis to Cairo, it exceeded five inches, and from Cairo to St. Louis it exceeded six inches per mile." He concludes that if the slope between Cairo and Red River—800 miles—can be reduced one-fourth inch per mile, it will reduce the flood level at Cairo 16 feet, and so avoid all chances of inundation, as the flood level at Cairo is but 12 feet above the land.

He believes that it is necessary to confine the waters in the stream not only to force them to cut deeper into the soil, but also that they may have the requisite velocity to carry off the sediment with which they are loaded. Else they would make shoals and bars, which facilitate overflows by retarding the passage of the water to the Gulf. The cost of the improvements by his plan will be \$50,000,000, and he claims this will secure 20 feet of water at all times and all places between Cairo and New Orleans.—Toledo Blade.

FELLOW-TRAVELERS.—"Will you help me out of this hole?" said a traveling druggist, who had just been compelled to stop his team in a mud-hole, because his horses couldn't pull it out. "No, I can't stop," said the other, who was heavily loaded, and was fearful that he would be too late. "I would take it as a great favor, besides paying you," said the druggist. "What are you loaded with?" asked the Yankee. "Drugs and medicines," said he. "I guess I'll try to get you out, then, for I am loaded with tombstones." They were seen traveling together after that.

Gems of Thought.

WHERE there is much light the shadow is deep.—Goethe. A SUPPRESSED resolve will betray itself in the eye.—Geo. Elliot. SOLITUDE shows us what we should be; society shows us what we are.—Cecil. GOETHE says: Christ is himself the one unanswerable proof of Christianity. Do not speak of your happiness to others less happy than yourself.—Putarch. CITIES force growth, and make men talkative and entertaining; but they make them artificial.—Emerson. If we judge from history, of what is the book of glory composed? Are not its leaves dead men's skins—its golden clasps the pillage of nations? It is illuminated with tears and broken hearts.—Douglass Jerrold. In sculpture and architecture forms are made visible by exterior light. In painting, on the contrary, matter, obscure in itself, has within itself its internal element, its ideal—light. It draws from itself both clearness and obscurity. Now, unity, the combination of light and dark in color.—Hegel.

LITTLE ANGEL'S FEAST IN CHILL.—When a child dies not exceeding three or four years of age, its parents do not lament or grieve for it, which they would consider heresy. As soon as the child commences to suffer the agonies of death, its parents make preparations for feasting it. The day of its death they kill the fattest calf, and all the turkeys and fowls there are in the house. They also buy a barrel of Mosto wine, hire singers and dancers, and spread the report that Don So-and-so will celebrate the little Angel. When the child is dead it is decked with flowers of all kinds, its face is smeared with crimson, and it is then seated on a table to preside and authorize the feast. The little Angel I saw was adorned just as I have described it; moreover that the child may appear alive they place two small sticks between the eyelids, the eyes remaining thus forcibly open. At the arrival of the singers, revellers and dancers, the feast commences, and is very soon converted into the most furious, licentious and unbounded carousal. The parents encourage and stimulate the revels; and the more the father drinks and encourages the company, so much more glory will the little Angel enjoy in heaven. The parents do not give the feast with the sole object of celebrating and increasing the glory of their little Angel. The carousal helps them to sell their beef, cazuela, chanchilo, arrolado, cider and the Mosto; and after twenty-four hours find that they have made a clear profit of twenty or thirty dollars.

UNLESS we can speak well of a fellow-creature we had better not mention his name.

The Stinging Sensation

In the gullet called "heartburn" (why, it is impossible to conceive, since the heart has nothing to do with it), is caused by the acetous fermentation in the stomach of the food contained in it; by an overplus of the gastric juice, which is itself a powerful acid, or by the unaturally acrid quality of that secretion. The ordinary way of treating this symptom, for it is nothing else, is to administer bi-carbonate of soda, an alkali, to neutralize the acid. But our stomach cannot be cured by alkalies, which tend to weaken the digestive apparatus. A far better remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthen the cellular membrane, the seat of the difficulty, regulates the flow of the gastric secretion, improves the quality if vitiated, and puts the stomach into good working order. Perfect digestion follows as a natural sequence, and there is no more trouble from heartburn or sour stomach. The liver and bowels are also thoroughly regulated by this sovereign alternative.

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 COWLITZ, WAHIAKUM AND PACIFIC COUNTIES..... A. S. ABERNETHY
 WALLA WALLA..... W. S. GILLIAM
 Columbia, Whitman, Stevens..... JAS. EWART

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE:
 O. F. GERRISH.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.
 THIRD..... CHAS. H. LARRABEE

COUNCIL DISTRICTS.
 WHATCOM, SNOHOMISH AND KITSAP COUNTIES..... H. B. EMERY
 KING COUNTY..... DAVID SIKES
 JEFFERSON, ISLAND, CLALLAM AND SAN JUAN COUNTIES..... R. C. HILL
 Pierce, Mason and Chehalis..... D. B. HANNA

FRIDAY, MARCH 29. 1878.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

This question is just now agitating the mind of the average Port Townsend resident to an unusual extent. It is one which interests all, and will find a satisfactory solution sooner or later, according to the course pursued to reach the desired end, viz., to supply our town with what it most needs—an inexhaustible supply of pure, fresh water.

By some the idea has been mooted that a sufficient supply of water can be obtained by digging a large well and raising the water to the required height by means of a donkey engine. This plan, we think, will be demonstrated, if tried, to be entirely inadequate, for several reasons. In the first place, the supply of water from any surface well could easily be exhausted, and our people would soon find themselves without the amount of water necessary for their use, and secondly the quality of the water thus obtained would by no means be desirable. It is a well known fact that for a considerable depth in this vicinity the salt water percolates the gravelly earth so much as to render all the well water in town more or less brackish, so that wells which yield even moderately fair water when slightly drawn from, furnish a very inferior article when much of it is used. The reason of this is quite apparent when it is considered that the salt water, being so much heavier than the fresh, fills the bottom of the well and rises in proportion as the fresh water is taken from the top.

One plan suggested is to sink an artesian well and obtain the supply in that way; another is the one spoken of by us before, viz., to bring the supply by means of pipes from Chimacum creek or some other available source. Either of these would evidently be feasible, but their relative cost must be determined by investigation.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.—The "Pacific Christian Advocate," published at Portland, Oregon, on the 21st inst., is on our table, and we may say it promises improvements which will make it a valuable visitor to the general reader. The "Advocate" has struggled nobly to maintain a place in its particular line of journalism, and has succeeded thus far in very creditably doing so. Its standard of journalism is of the highest character, and no family either in this Territory or Oregon will be as well off without as with it. Terms only \$2.50 per year, postage paid.

Mr. Bradshaw addressed a fair sized and very attentive audience, in Fowler's Hall, on Monday evening last, plainly setting forth his views upon some of the most important questions to come before the Walla Walla Convention. This plan, we think is very proper and commendable, as it is clearly the duty of each man who claims the support of the voters of the territory in this election, to select some mode of bringing his views upon important questions, before the public. We would advise voters everywhere to vote for no candidate in this matter without first knowing something at least of his views upon the main questions at issue. Mr. Eldridge, of Whatcom, has chosen to ventilate his views through the medium of the newspapers. Mr. Bradshaw favors low rates of taxation, an elective judiciary, the exemption of Church property from taxation (to a limited extent), and opposes allowing counties the right to issue bonds for the purpose of building railroads, opposes all kinds of class legislation, etc. Now let us hear from others.

The Constitutional Convention delegate who fails to act wisely, considerately and with a view to the greatest good to the greatest number in June next, may consider himself booked for Salt creek during the remainder of his political career.

The ticket for the Territory at large, the Judicial District, as also the Council District will be found in to-day's paper. Judge Wingard could not serve because the meeting of the convention occurs at the same time Court meets. The other Judges are not running, consequently the majority of the Judges being off, it made Judge Wingard's withdrawal a necessity. He authorizes us to make this fact known. Judge Guichard has made his declination public; this made it necessary for the committee to fill the vacancies and change the ticket. We give the ticket, as now presented, our unqualified endorsement, and hope it will prove every way acceptable to a large majority of the voting people. It suits us to a fraction.—Walla Walla "Union."

Political demagogues who have no higher aims than party connivings should have no place in the Walla Walla convention.

THOSE CLAIMS.—Yesterday we were presented with a specimen can of the claims put up by T. Jackman & Co., located at Sequim Bay. It is needless to remark that the article, as tried, has proven to be first-class in quality. The claims are put up in 2-pound cans, neatly and appropriately labelled, and bear undisputable evidence of having been prepared by experts. They are well worth trying; and, we opine, will meet an extensive demand in the markets. The company have shown their intention of doing their work most thoroughly. They will ship about 400 cases of claims to San Francisco by the Dakota on her next down trip.

By a private letter from Steilacoom, we learn that the daughter of a prominent citizen at that place recently attempted an elopement with a young shoemaker, but was interfered with by paterfamilias who resorted to the use of a pistol.

A State Constitution framed with wisdom is the surest stepping-stone to future prosperity that a Territory can have when leaving the ranks of her sisters.

We have lately received, regularly, the San Francisco daily and the Sunday "Chronicle" the reading of which shows them to contain a large amount of general intelligence. For genuine enterprise the DeYongs are hard to beat. They mean business right along.

RECENT strife between the two factions of the Catholic population of Toronto, Canada, has caused dangerous and demoralizing riots in that city. Thus far only a few have been killed, but worse times are expected.

ACCORDING to our late dispatches it will be seen that England is still on the verge of war with Russia. Matters seem to be still in a very unsettled condition all over Europe.

NEARLY all our merchants are getting supplies of new goods. Among the rest Mr. Chas. C. Bartlett, is up to the front with a fine assortment of everything in his line.

THE mail route from Portland to Sitka is to be carried henceforth overland to this place, and take the California here.

We acknowledge a call from Mr. Robt. Canes, of Orcas Island, this week.

The Walla Walla papers think that the immigration to that section of the country is being overdone.

The tug Mastick is to be laid up. Capt. Rodgers returns to Seattle where he will perhaps take command of the Donald.

Hon. Chas. Larrabee addressed a large audience in Fowler's Hall last evening, on the Constitutional question.

THE North Pacific now refuses to take on board flour, from way ports, on account of the ravages of rats.

Idaho papers predict trouble with the Bannock Indians during the following season.

FOR SALE.

1 yoke of heavy work oxen for logging camp use; 7 or 8 years old; 7 feet 5 inches girth, at WATERMAN & KATZ. 6

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. The receipt will be sent free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper.

Dr. M. E. Bell,
 No. 68 Constance St.,
 BALTIMORE, MD.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Probate Notice.

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T.

IN the matter of the estate of ENOCH S. FOWLER, deceased.

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

J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge.
 March 28, 1878.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON }
 County of Jefferson. } ss
 I, J. A. Kuhn, Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of said Jefferson County, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an order made by the Probate Court of said County and entered upon the records thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 28th day of March, 1878.
 J. A. KUHN,
 Probate Judge and ex-officio clerk of said court.
 6-4w

NOTICE!

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE 3D JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, HOLDING TERMS AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Third Judicial District of }
 Washington Territory. } ss.
 At Port Townsend, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1878.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. B. Roberts, of Snohomish county, in Washington Territory, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

E. C. FERGUSON,
 James McNaught, attorney for assignee,
 Snohomish City, Snohomish County, W. T.,
 Feb. 7, 1878.

T. M. HAMMOND IS PREPARED TO DO

TEAMING of ALL KINDS

FREIGHT and LUMBER HAULED, JOBbing done, orders for cordwood filled, carriages kept to hire, &c.

I Do My Very Best to Suit LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Prices Extremely Low
 Freight and wharfage paid on goods will be collected with other bills on the 1st of each month
 T. M. HAMMOND
 Port Townsend, W. T.

A. F. LEARNED

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Gent's furnishing goods
 Clothing, Crockery
 and Glassware.

At the very Lowest Rates, for Cash.
 Port Townsend.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of foreclosure of mortgage, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, W. T., in the suit of Cyrus F. Clapp, plaintiff, vs. John Y. Sewell, defendant, duly attested and to me directed on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1878, against all the right, title and interest of the defendant John Y. Sewell, to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Island, Territory of Washington, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter and lots No. one (1), two (2), six (6), and seven, of section twenty-two (22) and lots No. two (2), and three (3), of section twenty-three (23), all in township No. thirty-two (32) north of range one (1) east—containing two hundred and forty-eight and sixty-four one hundredth (248 64/100) acres.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 6th Day of April A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court house in Coveland, in said county of Island, W. T., I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said John Y. Sewell, in and to the said above described premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, in U. S. gold coin, to satisfy said decree, to-wit: the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five and 22/100 dollars gold coin, together with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, with a counsel fee of fifty dollars, and costs amounting to twenty-one and 30/100 dollars, together with my costs, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

JAMES WATSON,
 Sheriff of Island county, W. T.
 Bradshaw & Inman, attys' for plaintiff.
 Dated March 7, 1878. 3:4w

Probate Notice

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T.

IN the matter of the estate of PHILIP BEYEN, deceased.

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

J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the second Tuesday, the 9th of April next, at the court house in the precinct of Port Townsend, and at the Good Templars' hall in the precinct of Port Discovery, and at the school house of school district No. 4 in the precinct of Chimacum, and at the library room in the precinct of Port Ludlow, and at the house of Thomas Pierce in the precinct of Duckaboo, in the county of Jefferson, W. T., a special election will be held for the purpose choosing delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to be held at Walla Walla, W. T., on the 11th day of June, 1878, to frame a State Constitution, viz:

3 Delegates at large.
 1 Delegate for the 3d Judicial District, W. T.
 1 Delegate for Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan counties.
 Which election will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and will continue until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
 Dated March 13, 1878.
 JAMES SEAVEY,
 County Auditor Jefferson Co., W. T.

NOTICE.

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T.

IN the matter of the application of Geo. W. Harris and Oliver F. Gerrish, the executors of Arthur Phinney, deceased, for authority to sell real estate of said decedent.

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

J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge.
 James McNaught, att'y. 6:4w

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

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 28th day of March, 1878.

J. A. KUHN,
 Probate Judge of Jefferson county, and ex-officio clerk of said court.

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

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

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

Apply to
 CHAS. C. BARTLETT.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
 GROCERIES,
 Dry Goods,
 CLOTHING,
 BOOTS, SHOES,
 HATS, CAPS,
 FANCY GOODS,
 HARDWARE,
 Ship Chandlery,
 CROCKER
 WINES, LIQUORS,
 Cigars, Tobacco,
 Doors and Windows,
 Farming Implements,
 Furniture,
 WALL PAPER
 Plows,
 And a Large Assortment of
 goods not enumerated, which we will sell at
 The LOWEST PRICES
 Now on hand, with a large addition to arrive, a full Stock of
 Men's Clothing.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

LOCAL NEWS.

ARRIVED.—Rev. Mr. Agnew, the Presbyterian minister who was expected, arrived at this place on the City of Panama, last Sunday morning. He filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church both morning and evening, went up to Olympia on Tuesday, and will return to hold religious services again on Sunday next. Mr. Agnew is a native of Belfast, Ireland, where he was educated. His family is still in Sacramento, Cal. During the past year he was located at Lone City, Cal., where he succeeded in erecting a church building and leaving it free of debt, which speaks well for him as a worker. For four years previous to his residence in California, he was located at Linton, Iowa. He was compelled to leave California on account of fever and ague. The impression which this gentleman left upon his hearers last Sabbath was most favorable. His character as a public speaker is that of a plain, earnest and logical reasoner. On the whole we think it not unlikely that he will receive a call to fill Mr. Rea's former position.

MESSRS. Rothschild & Co's car load of wagons has arrived, and they are now prepared to accommodate, as their advertisement indicates, all who have use for such vehicles. We made an examination of their stock, and found wagons of the most suitable kind for farmers' use. They offer to sell at prices to compete with San Francisco, and no doubt they will. There are many farmers in this section who will wish to buy wagons within the coming year, and it may be money in their pockets to know just where to go and invest. These wagons are light, durable, and will bear comparison with any others in market. They have wooden axles, and are what are called "thimble skein" wagons.

MR. O. H. Holcomb, who came to the Sound from Pennsylvania, and who has for some months been employed as Steward at the Marine Hospital, at this place, takes his departure this week to rejoin his family. Mr. Holcomb has made many friends during his brief stay in this section of country, and his departure will be proportionately regretted. His position in the hospital will be filled by Mr. Cornick, the recent nurse in that institution.

MESSRS. Waterman & Katz, who have been receiving new goods by late steamers, have now on hand a fine assortment of farming tools, including wagons, plows, harrows, &c., also saddlery, etc. One of their recent importations is a magnificent heavy Hall safe. A gentleman remarked the other day that it doesn't look much like hard times to see such articles coming into town.

We are in receipt of the card of Messrs. Ogilbee & Laubach, commission and produce merchants, Portland, Oregon. Mr. J. N. Laubach, the junior member of the firm, it will be remembered was for a long time in the employ of the Port Discovery Mill Company. We wish them success.

MR. Guellert, the brewer, whose establishment is located a short distance below town, recently completed one of the largest cisterns in this part of the country. It has a capacity of about 300 barrels, the work being performed by Mr. Thos. Drummond, of this place.

OUR young friend Charley Gerrish returned from San Francisco by the Panama. He spent a couple of weeks in the bay city and says he enjoyed the trip very much.

Mrs. Capt. Tucker, of the Dungeness light house, who had been in town for medical treatment for about two weeks, returned by the mail boat, on Monday.

MESSRS. Hoxie & Fowler last Friday, received by the schr. Mist, from Dungeness, 500 bushels of oats, from the farm of Mr. Jas. Downie, of the above place.

A CITY ordinance is proposed making it a punishable offense to carry concealed weapons in town. This, we think, would be a desirable law.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Jacob Hoover and Mr. Schaffer, of Steilacoom, and Dr. G. V. Calhoun, of Seattle, were in town this week.

CAPT. Brennan, we understand, will put the Dispatch on the route between this place and Neah Bay.

THE last days of grace for delinquent tax payers have fled away into the shades of the past.

CAPT. Willoughby, Indian Agent at Neah Bay, left for the above named place on Monday.

MR. F. A. Bartlett, Capt. McAlmond and others, of Dungeness, camp up on the Mist last week.

THE Pacific Mail Company's Steamship City of Panama, sailed from San Francisco, March 20, 1878, having on board 151 passengers, 27 pkgs. mail, 1 pkg. treasure, \$844—and 6678 pkgs. mds.—595 tons. March 21st at 10 A. M. met Steamship City of Chester, bound south, and at 8:15 P. M., 25 miles south of Cape Blanco, Steamship Dakota, bound south, also 10 miles off Cape Flattery, a ship and a barque, bound in. Had moderate N. W. winds the entire passage. The following are the list of passengers: M. S. Booth, W. H. Suroer, W. Sayers, Lieut. Cutts Peter and Adams Mentges, P. M. Springer, Rev. James Agnew, J. S. Tannor wife and 4 children, C. M. Gerrish, J. D. Smith, Miss Minnie Stackpole, Mrs. John Switzer and 4 children, B. Brown, Jr., H. L. Chapman, Miss Lizzie Conklin, and 36 steerage. The following are the consignees: A. M. Andrews, B. B. Fuller, Boyd, Poncin & Young, Crawford & Harrington, Chilberg Bros., D. O. Pearson, D. Pearson, D. K. Howard, F. Gash, E. C. Ferguson, E. Boothfield, G. W. M. Frauenthal Bros. Grow & Wander, H. Jones, H. Preibe, Harris & Attridge, H. Uhlfelder, Hall & Paulson, J. C. J. Vergon, J. Sullivan, Jacob Bur, J. P. Comerford, L. S. R. L., Reining, Levy Bros., L. L. W., McC & Co., Mrs. S. L. Burroughs, M. J. Stackpole, P. & S., R. & F., R. M. Haskinson, S. A. B. & Co., S. Kenny, S. P., T. L., T. Y. C., T. & S., T. G. Wilson, W. W. Jennings, Waddle & Miles, W. H. P., Waddle & Miles, W. C., Wells, Fargo & Co.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A new building is to be erected shortly at the garrison, Fort Townsend. It will be 20x30 feet, one story high, and will be divided into two mess-rooms and two kitchens for the two companies respectively, who are stationed there. Mr. Drummond, our competent young stone mason, is to lay the stone foundation for this building immediately.

Miss Julia Weir, who has been attending school at the Union Academy, Olympia, for the past six months, returned, arriving at this place yesterday.

SINCE the astonishing success of the Plummer fruit dryer in other places, people are getting anxious to have our factory started.

DR. Bell, of Baltimore, wants to advertise his business through the columns of the ARGUS. Read what he says.

WE understand that Mr. F. W. James intends closing out his business and moving away.

DR. N. D. Hill, our druggist, received a fresh stock of goods this week.

BARON Rothschild started for San Francisco, on Friday last.

HEAVY rains are making the roads sloppy again.

THE prospects are fair for a very quiet election.

TIMES are quite dull with business men.

MAY-day is coming.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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.
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 2d of each Month.
WILL LEAVE
Port Townsend & Portland, Ogn.
On about the 20th of each Month.
For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board,
30 Or to ROTHSCHILD & CO, Agents.

NOTICE.

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

CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCHILD & CO.

French barque Bleville.

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

Blue Jacket.

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

American Schr. Excelsior.

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

French Bark Quillota.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named bark will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.
M. THOREUX, Master.
Port Townsend, Jan. 26, 1878.

Costa Rican Ship Hermann.

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

French Barque Maputeo.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.
CAPT. IRRIBAREN, Master,
Port Townsend, March 20, 1878.

Italian Barque DueSorelle.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.
G. CAYASSA, Master.
Port Townsend, March. 25, 1878.

Costa Rican Ship Mathilde.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.
R. JONES, Master.
Port Townsend, Jan. 31, 1878.

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Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Ship Chandlery,
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Liquors,
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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!

THE CAR LOAD OF

HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS!

Manufactured expressly for our trade, by

FISH & CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Have arrived on schooner Beebe, and
are now for sale at San Francisco, prices, 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.

At GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Wit and Humor.

WHENEVER you have ten minutes to spare go and bother some one who hasn't.

NOTHING brightens the life of an editor more than to be given tickets for a free lecture for advertising it.

NEVER write letters to a widow. She always takes down the old box and compares yours with the other man's.

To make a girl love you coax her to love some one else. If there is anything a woman relishes, it is to be contrary.

A CELEBRATED wit was asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," replied he: "Hook and eye are old associates."

"LOVE is an internal transport!" exclaimed an enthusiastic poet. "So is a canal boat," said an old forwarding merchant.

WHAT is the difference between an auctioneer and a postmaster? One does as he is bid, and the other as he is directed.

ATHLETIC sports for ladies—Jumping to conclusions; walking round a subject; running through a novel; skipping full descriptions.

A MISS TANNER, who recently married a widower named Hyde with eleven children, says she has given up tanning and is now dressing Hydes.

A LITTLE boy whose sprained wrist had been cured by bathing in whisky surprised his mother by asking her if papa had sprained his throat.

A WISCONSIN lady opened a matrimonial intelligence-office recently, but she married the first man who applied, and the concern came to a speedy end.

"ARE you a Christian?" asked a spectacled colporteur of a flower girl on Broadway, the other day. "No, sir; I'm a Buddhist," was the prompt reply.

THE man who asked what the wild waves were saying got no satisfactory answer. The wild waves wouldn't listen to him, and said—"S-h!" "S-h!" "S-h!" "S-h!"

A PHRENOLOGICAL journal says that unless young men in selecting a wife pay strict attention to the shape of the fair one's chin they are apt to be led by the nose.

It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says that "the right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

STATISTICS show that the number of idiots is increasing, and yet some newspapers continue to make war on quack doctors. What is a quack doctor for but to kill off the fools?

"SIR, do you mean to say that I speak falsely?" said a person to a French gentleman. "No, sare; I say not dat. But sare, I say you walk round about the truth very much."

"GENTLEMEN, I introduce to you my friend, who is not so stupid as he appears to be." Introduced Friend (with vivacity): "That's precisely the difference between my friend and myself."

THEY say that after Dr. Mary Walker has crossed a muddy street you can't tell her foot tracks from the men's. This tickles Mary nearly to death, but she doesn't enjoy it half so much as the other women do.

OVER a bridge at Athens, Ga., was the following: "Any person driving over this bridge in a faster pace than a walk shall, if a white person, be fined \$5, and if a negro, receive twenty-five lashes, half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer."

A LADY that would please herself in marrying was warned that her intended, although a good sort of a man, was very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "if he is very much more unlike other men, he is much more likely to be a good husband."

COUNTRY gentleman (to foreign friend)—"Hi, there; fire, man! don't you see that hare back there?" Foreigner—"Vat! shoot ze poor ting down as it retreat? No, no, my good sare; wait till he turn abouts and face me; then I vill—ziag!"

"You never saw such a happy lot of people as we had here yesterday," said a landlord in Indiana, to a newly-arrived guest; "there were thirteen couples of 'em." "What! thirteen couples just married?" "Oh, no, sir; thirteen couples just divorced!"

CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, once Governor of Missouri, married five sisters. When he went to ask for the last one his venerable father-in-law replied: "Yes, Calib, you can have her. You have got them all—but for goodness' sake don't ask me for the old woman!"

"WHEN does a man most feel the value of a wife?" asked a writer. That depends upon what the writer means by "value." If he means estimated value, we should say just after he gets her; if intrinsic value, when he pays the first bill for the Christmas presents she had made him.

THE manufacture of paper from wood has reached the altitude of perfection in Canada. The superintendent of a mill up there says a tree is cut down and shoved into one end of the mill and five minutes later there is a neighbor at the other end to borrow the paper.—Danbury News.

THE other day a mean man out in Western Iowa went off into a quiet country place and died so quick that his wife got his insurance money before the company had time to fail. The President says he never felt so swindled and cut up since he has been in the business.—Burlington Hawkeye.

BEV. JOHN BROWN, of Haddington, was in the habit of proposing on festive occasions a certain young lady as his toast. Having abandoned the practice he was asked for a reason. "Because," said he, "I have toasted her for sixteen years without making her Brown, and so I've resolved to toast her no more."

Letter from Mexico.

The most advisable plan to pursue when a person finds that he is lost, is first to keep cool, and then as nearly as he can do to retrace his steps. We rose very early in the morning, as our sleeping accommodations were not such as would incline us to waste the hours of early dawn in morning naps, and after partaking of a breakfast similar to our last night's supper—a cup of rain-water—we mounted our mules, and followed our half obliterated tracks back in the way we had come yesterday. The fog was still very dense when we started, but it passed away in an hour or two and made our backward progress more easy. When we reached the top of the highest ridge, the mountain view was superbly grand. Down in the valley immediately below us, whose depths was some three or four thousand feet, we could see some of the mountains over which we passed yesterday, and from our present point of view they appeared like hillocks rather than mountains of no small altitude. The trees upon them though large and stately were not discernable individually, but seemed like a mass of cryptogamic vegetation. The sun was just rising, and while some portions of the valley were brightened by its rays, others still lay in the calm repose of deep and sombre shadows. Far away rose peak beyond peak, towering heavenward far higher than the lofty height on which we were, and holding in their rugged rock-bound sides cloud fragments as mementos of the last night's storm. Broad table-lands and smooth round mountains lay thousands of feet below us, their surfaces covered with vegetation to which the distance gave the appearance of smooth green velvet. Broken ridges rose seemingly so sharp that it would tax a Blondin's skill to walk them. Waterfalls gleamed like silver threads upon the distant mountain sides, and lofty precipices miles in length added to the wildness and grandeur of the scene. Amid all this beauty, this grandeur and magnificence, there was a total absence of animal life. No voice of singing birds added music to the charming scenery; no sound of lowing herds, nor even the tone of the wild beasts of the forest broke the death-like stillness; even the winds were hushed, and the light breeze breathed no whisper. Silence and Solitude, twin sisters, here reigned supreme; the tramp of our mules rose with irreverent sounds and our own voices seemed to desecrate the sacred loneliness.

About the middle of the afternoon, as we turned past an abrupt point of rock on the mountain side, we were gladdened by the familiar sound of the oaths of our muleteers. If I had been invested with priestly powers I would have absolved those fellows from that sin, without a monetary recompense. It took us about twenty minutes to get down to where they were, and then after our long fast we proved ourselves to be excellent trencher-men. We soon camped for the night, and made ample amends for the loss of sleep which befel us while in the crevices of the rocky cliff.

At an early hour the train started upon the same trail over which we previously passed and kept over the same mountains until we came to a cross and a pile of stones. It was here that we had missed our way. A clear atmosphere and bright sunshine gave me an opportunity to view the scene I have described before more in detail, and I wondered as cliff and peak and mountain brow, dark glen and dale, and broad expanse of valley, revelling in all the beauty of light and shade, brast ever upon my gaze, how it was possible I should have overlooked so many points of beautiful loneliness. But in such an extended view new charms will be seen every time it is looked upon, and if I were to travel over that same trail daily, for a life time, I would in the last year of an extreme old age still find new points of beauty and sublimity in the scene.

At the point where we lost our way the trail turned abruptly to the left, and led still further up the mountain side, over a smooth and grassy course, and winding among immense boulders of conglomerate rock, making a new and varied feature of scenery. At noon we passed upon the highest point of the mountain, and here we found a spring of clear, sparkling water, delicious to the palate and refreshing to the body. The light breeze which crossed the mountain top was cool and bracing, and a little passing cloud, which occupied but a few moments in its transit, cast down upon us a gentle sprinkling, and added still more to the freshness of the atmosphere.

We tarried here only long enough to eat our lunch, and give the mules a brief breathing spell and then going down a short but rough rocky trail, and riding a few leagues over a stretch of table-land, we commenced our descent to Coyegache. A more rough, precipitous, and broken descent we have not made thus far upon our route. At some place the trail appeared to be more than perpendicular—it sloped under!—making the ride in such portions rather peculiar. From rock to rock the mules had at times to jump down some two feet or more, and at others to pause and consider which was the most safe fragment upon which to fix their tread; or rolling pebbles rendered their footing insecure; or the downward track suddenly turned upon the very edge of some boldly projecting cliff, so short, so quick, that a misstep would have thrown both mule and rider down such lofty height that both would have been crushed to a mere pulpy mass. For two long hours we slowly wound our way down this great mountain, where it seemed an inexplicable mystery to me how the trail could ever have been formed down such a steep descent; it seemed as if it was an inaccessible pass.

Once it ran through a narrow defile where the mountain seemed cleft in train, and where its perpendicular sides rose far, far above us, looming up in the deep shadows of the chasm to such an extreme height that the sky above us appeared as if supported by their summits; it seemed as if the world were rent in two, and we were moving onward near its center. It clung midway upon the side of a jutting cliff that stood far out into the vast abyss—a strong abutment to the mountain wall of rock—and made us pause while threading the narrow shelf that wound around its outmost angle, for the brain grew dizzy, and the breath came short while looking into the wondrous depths so far, far below the crumbling edge on which our cautious mule could scarcely find a foot-rest, and still kept in my mind the picture of a broken world, with our group gazing upon its massive ruins. No horse could ever have passed along that trail, nor could a lowland mule have performed the feat; but these mountain mules will go where even a goat could scarcely pass in safety. In turning such short passes, he moves only one foot at a time, and placing it cautiously, tries if it is secure; and so crawls, as it were, around the projecting point. I rode around such points where I would not have ventured to walk, and somehow I could not avoid leaning toward the rocky side of the trail, and away from the deep chasm below me. Long toiling, slow progress at last accomplished the descent, and we found ourselves in a deep valley, on one side of which ran the arroyo Coyegache, a rapid, turbulent stream, which rushed noisily over its rocky bed, and had it been a foot deeper would have prevented our crossing it. We forded it by the guidance of an Indian, who, seeing the train descending the mountain, came out to meet us, and to show us the ford; and brief ride brought us to the rancho where we were to tarry for the night.—Beesvax, in S. F. Commercial Advocate.

COUNTERFEITING SILVER.—There is danger that silver coin will be very extensively counterfeited, in case the silver bill passes, for the obvious reason that it can easily be done with standard silver and at a profit. Base metal need not be used at all. The counterfeiter will only have to copy the Government coins faithfully, and he has a chance to make a profit the same as the Government does. Both the authorized and the unauthorized coins will be equally good, both being of pure silver; the only difference will be that one is made by law and the other in spite of the law. If a silver dollar always contained a dollar's worth of silver, then the counterfeiter would be obliged to use alloy, and that would betray the falsity of the coin in its color and its ring. But if a silver dollar contains only ninety cents worth of silver, of course it will pay counterfeiter to make it out of pure metal, and derive a ten cent profit on every dollar at that. The complications of this silver business are many and curious.—Mass. Ploughman.

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that the Constables of to-day are more hard-hearted than those of twenty-one years ago?" "On der condry, I dinks not," he replied. "I dinks of dose dimes vhan I could levy on und dose away all der tea-pot a poor widow 'oman hadt in her house, but I feels shanged in my system now. Of I knock on der door und a woman puts her nose out and pegins to weep und gall me a robber und a birate, I falls all to bieces und goes putty geeek right away."

A PROSPEROUS STATE.—Kansas has good reason to be proud of her prosperity. Her population numbers 700,000; she has property valued at \$229,000,000; she raised last year \$66,000,000 in farm products; she has 2,310 miles of railroad, 233,000 school children, 4,008 school-houses, and her territory is not yet one fourth developed.

N. CURRY & BRO. 113 Sansome Street, San Francisco. Importers and Dealers in every description of Breech and Muzzle-Loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOLS. J. ROCK'S NURSERY, SAN JOSE, CAL.

For Sale this Season a Large and Complete Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees! Evergreens, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants, Orange and Lemon Trees, American and Japanese Persimmon, Nut Bearing Trees in large variety, hardy Palms and Ornamental Plants. A large assortment of Small Fruits, etc. For Complete List, send for a Catalogue. JOHN ROCK, San Jose.

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The American Pipe Company's Pipe.

Some 15 or 20 years ago the Wyckoff pipe was introduced into the Eastern States, and at once attention was attracted to its peculiar adaptation for the purpose of conveying gas or water. It was found that when compared with iron, the wooden pipe was not only cheaper but better for certain purposes, and in March last an organization styled the American Pipe Company was organized in this city with a capital stock of \$250,000, for the purpose of manufacturing this pipe and thoroughly introducing it on this coast. The officers of this company are Robert G. Byrbee, of the firm of H. B. Tichenor & Co., President; John E. Chalfant, formerly of the Mendocino Lumber Company, Vice-President; John F. Byrbee, of Duncan Mills Lumber Company, Secretary and Treasurer; Calvert Meade, Auditor; P. T. Dickinson, who has been for the last 20 years connected with the manufacture of this pipe, General Manager. On the organization of this company a mill was started at Olympia-Puget Sound, W. T., where the lumber is prepared, when it is brought to the city and taken to the factory of the company, on Channel street near Fourth, where it is finished ready for use. Some 50 or 60 men are employed at both places. The manner of making this pipe is peculiar, but may be easily understood by referring to the accompanying engravings. Fig. 1 shows a completed pipe; Fig. 2 the horizontal sections and connections; a, cylinder of wood; b, bands of iron; c, coating of hydraulic or asphaltum cement. It is made in sections eight feet long, from Puget Sound pipe or Oregon fir. It is first bored, and then turned in a

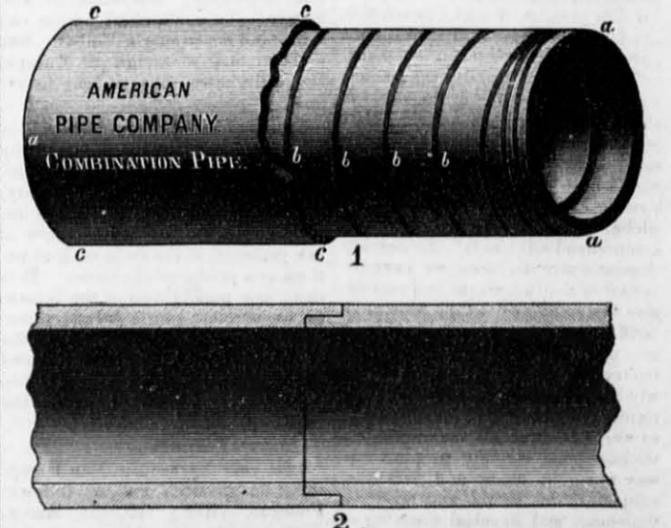


Fig. 1—View of Pipe. Fig. 2—Horizontal Section and Connection. a—Cylinder of Wood. b—Bands of Iron. c—Coating of Hydraulic or Asphaltum Cement.

lathes to a uniform thickness of shell, removing all of the sap, and steamed thoroughly, to avoid any possibility of checking, or tasting the water. One end of each piece has a tenon of about three and a half inches, and the other is mortised to fit it closely. The swelling of this tenon, when driven home, makes a perfectly tight joint. The pipe is now ready for banding. This is done by winding the iron spirally around it, of a thickness, and at intervals required by the pressure to be sustained. The iron is coated on the upper side as it is wound upon the pipe, producing a condition best calculated to resist decay in any form. The water pipe is coated on the outside only, as it is well known scientific fact that water, either salt, alkali or sulphur, does not affect wood, and in this city that this pipe is used at the Mint to carry off the waste acids, while it is as well known that water will find the smallest crack in the inside coating of iron pipe, and cut its way out in a few months.

Mr. O. J. Preston, of Preston & McKinnon, lumber dealers, 215 S. Steuart street, San Francisco, and President of the Alameda Water Company, says: "The pipes laid by this Company are the Wyckoff wood, as manufactured by your company; and it affords me pleasure to say that in every way they give entire satisfaction. They are more easily laid, more easily tapped, cheaper and, we think, the best pipe we have ever known."

Mr. Claus Sprochels—the great sugar refiner—says the following of the Wyckoff pipe put down by him near Aptos: "I have now in use about three miles of your wooden pipe in my rancho in Santa Clara county, giving perfect satisfaction and in perfect order. I find it answers the same purposes as iron pipe. In fact I consider your pipe the best, considering the cost, in use, and cheerfully recommend it."

Mr. Alexander Duncan, President of Duncan Mills Lumber and Lumber Co., writes as follows: "It affords me pleasure to send you my hearty endorsement of all the claims made for your Combination Water Pipe. The 1,800 feet which we bought of you has been in constant use under a much greater pressure than at first intended, and stands it splendidly."

To make a long story short, I consider it the best pipe I ever saw. A very fine endorsement of this pipe is made by E. M. Morgan, Esq., Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Santa Cruz Water Works, where it has been in use two years. There they have 200 feet pressure all over the town, and he says he can lay 1,250 feet of six-inch pipe per day with four men, and that in all ways, tapping, laying, etc., the expense is far less than iron pipe. That this pipe must eventually come into general use, there can be no doubt, for it possesses the following advantages over any pipe in the world: 1st, it is the cheapest good pipe; 2d, it is the most durable of all pipes—practically imperishable; 3d, it neither expands nor contracts, and corrosion is impossible; 4th, it is more easily laid—can be tapped with an ordinary auger; 5th, it is more easily handled—lighter in weight, and perfectly tight; 6th, it is not liable to get out of order; 7th, it need not be laid so deep, and in cold climates will not freeze so quickly; 8th, when used for water, it neither tastes of, or can be affected by, chemical ingredients; 9th, when used for gas it prevents condensation.

The President of the Santa Cruz Water Company, Henry K. Moore, Esq., thus endorses the pipe in a letter addressed to the manager of the company: "I cheerfully comply with your request for my views respecting the Wyckoff combination pipe furnished by your company to the Santa Cruz Water Company. Over 11 miles of the above pipe have been laid in the town of Santa Cruz. It has been in constant use for nearly 15 months under a pressure of not less than 150 pounds, and has stood the pressure admirably. We find that it works in every respect to our entire satisfaction, and we shall most decidedly give your pipe the preference in all extensions made by our company."

In our opinion this pipe has decided advantages over iron pipe, such as saving of time and labor, in tapping and making connections, ease of repairing, cleanliness of water flowing in it, and great saving in cost and freight. With us the pipe is a success, and I can unhesitatingly recommend its use to any town or corporation, or persons desiring pipe for water works of any kind. In June last this pipe was introduced upon the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches for all purposes where pressure is required, and the officers of the road give it their hearty endorsement. Since that time they have laid about 50,000 feet, and it is now superceding all other kinds of pipe. By a special order issued from the War Department this pipe is now being used at all military posts, and it has been hauled over 400 miles into Arizona, to be used at Camp McDowell, where it gave entire satisfaction. For use in mining purposes this pipe would be very economical. It possesses great strength and durability, and can be made to withstand a very heavy pressure. A great desideratum, acknowledged by all, is the ease with which it can be transported to the mines.

Messrs. J. S. and C. H. Briggs, owners of the Briggs mine, Central City, Colorado, write: "We take pleasure in recommending the pipe made by the American Pipe Company to miners in particular, as we have tried it in our Briggs mine, at Central City, Colorado; and found it better in every respect than we expected. We would not use iron pipe if it did not cost a cent a foot, if we could get wooden pipe."

The American Pipe Company, as now organized, is an active company, with ample capital, and they are energetically producing the pipe in every direction. The office is at 22 California street, San Francisco. Please state where you saw this.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. Carrying the U. S. Mail and the Express. The Elegant Steamers of this Company leave Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, EVERY WEEK FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, DIRECT, And for Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego and other ports about EVERY THIRD DAY. Tickets sold to all the principal places on the Pacific Slope at THE LOWEST RATES. Don't Buy Tickets by any other Line until you call at our Ticket Office. San Francisco Ticket Office 214 Montgomery Street. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO. General Agents, No. 10 Market Street, San Francisco.

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The Want of a National Policy.

With the perfecting of means, the opening of resources and the cheapening of labor, we are beginning to dispute with England for supremacy in the empire of the forge, the loom and the hammer. That it is our final destiny to here stand without a rival there is no question. The evidence is seen in our geographical position, in the genius of our institutions, and in the infinitude of our resources. But that the advance we have made toward sovereignty in the manufacturing realm is premature and surrounded with doubt of immediate success, there is also no question. The recent placing of some of our fabrics in successful competition with those of England in her own warehouses in Manchester, and in Birmingham, as well as in the great marts of India and of China, is but the result of an elastic force which is prematurely breaking beyond its boundaries, without the certain promise of permanence. True, it is the first impulse of a movement that must at some time in the future not only prove permanent but dominant.

That we are not to day the leading manufacturing nation of the world is the result of our own follies. Had we been true to ourselves as Americans, the products of our handicraft would now burden every ship and cumber every shelf of the habitable globe. Thus far we have failed to comprehend our needs. To develop domestic manufacturers we have resorted to that unnatural and oppressive system known as the protective tariff. Instead of establishing a sound financial policy, whereby money at cheap rates of interest would become abundant for the fostering and maturing of manufactures as well as that of all the industries, we have been stupidly groping our way along in doubt and darkness, subject to the subtle and masterly diplomacy and financial finessing of English statesmen and capitalists. For a hundred years the nation has indulged in bombast and in pyrotechnics over its success in throwing off the English yoke in 1776. We, however, only then escaped from one bondage to become subject to another. The success of the Revolution and the congratulations of Chatham and Burke over the birth of a new Anglo-Saxon nation were not tokens of a full and complete emancipation. The sovereignty of England over her refractory off-spring of the New World was then transferred from her Parliaments to the chambers of her great financiers. English capitalists, in their own interests and that of their Government, intriguing through the wealthy of our own citizens, demoralized the paper issue of the United States, and brought upon the country the terrible results which followed the repudiation of the \$350,000,000 of Continental notes which had played so important a part in resisting the arms of England during a seven years' struggle. At no moment since that period have we, in a complete sense, been a free people.

England imposed upon us, through our own capitalists, the United States Bank in 1791, and succeeded in perpetuating it until President Jackson, in the interests of the Government and of our industries, gave it its quietus. Then the Anglo-American money ring, bent upon revenge, concentrated in their vaults the greater part of the coined money in circulation, that disaster and ruin might destroy credit and paralyze industry. All that was anticipated by these wreckers of national prosperity followed this artifice to bring about a suspension of specie payment. As a consequence, English goods flooded the country, while our industries were for the time dead. The necessities of the hour seemed to demand a protective tariff. Of course this checked the influx of English goods and gave temporary relief. But the demands of trade soon called for an increase of money. Ten millions of Treasury notes were issued yearly in 1837, 1838 and 1839. In 1849 another financial revulsion followed, through the scheming of the Anglo-American Bank Ring. And so has the country, from its first year of independence, been struggling along in the fulfillment of its destiny under financial embarrassment to the present hour. And though having passed the first Centennial monument in our march, we are still without a sound financial policy, the subject simply of the avarice and caprices of a powerful foreign bureaucracy, aided and abetted by our own Skylocks.

The industries of the republic are to-day languishing. Its laboring arms are idle. The horizon of the future is dark and portentous. No living man dare prophesy what

another year is to bring forth. What the nation needs is more and cheaper money. The example of England should be sufficient to lead us into the path of unparalleled prosperity. More than a hundred years ago her statesmen discovered that redundant money and low interest would set in motion all her industrial energies and make her the workshop and the arsenal of the world. This became the national policy, and the profits of her spindles and of her forges have since then enriched her beyond measure. She is to-day the creditor of every nation of Christendom. Her policy rules the finances of the world. The rise or the fall of a single point on the scale of her money barometer thrills every commercial center of the globe. Some would to-day give her a second place in the rank of nations since the artillery of the Czar has brought the haughty Turk to terms. But gold is the sinew of war. It is stronger than battalions or senates. It is the bulwark of English commerce, independence and empire. No continental nation can withstand her in single combat. She is the virtual sovereign of Europe, and will remain thus so long as her financial policy remains unchanged.

Let the United States take lessons in finance and political economy from England in establishing a domestic policy. The same sagacity, tact and selfishness will place us, with our inexhaustible resources of raw material, at the front rank of nations as a producer of fabrics. It is among the possibilities of the future for us, within a single decade, to occupy the very same position in the realm of manufacture now occupied by England. Sound statesmanship is all that is needed to create the condition.—S. F. "Chronicle."

Last year the result in New Hampshire on governor was as follows: Prescott, (Rep.) 40,755; Marcy, (Dem.) 36,721. Republican majority, 4,034. Returns now in, indicate a result not much different from that of last year. There may be a slight reduction of the Republican majority, owing to the sullen refusal of a few anti-Hayes men to vote; but it can't amount to much. Parties are relatively unchanged. Down east the labor reformers and greenbackers have no political organization or existence, and the old parties are undisturbed. A Republican majority in the Legislature of New Hampshire assures the election of Republican Senator in Wadleigh.

"Charles, my dear," said his loving wife, "I thought you said that the dodo bird was extinct." "So it is pet," he replied. "Well, but Charley, some one sent in a bill to you to day, and it says, 'To one julep, do do. To three smashes, do do. To twenty braces, do do.' Charley, please do not buy any dodos; they must be horrid things."

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 seventh 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 Chatham, 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 9th day of April, A. D. 1878, for the purpose of electing the heretofore 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.

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SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Jan. 10	Jan. 19	Jan. 21
" 20	Feb. 9	Feb. 11
Feb. 30	" 28	March 1
March 9	March 18	" 20
" 30		

Steamship City of Panama, 1500 tons. W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Jan. 19	On arrival.	Jan. 16
Feb. 9	" "	" 30
" 20	" "	Feb. 30
	" "	March 11
	" "	" 30

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