

Lawson Reading Room

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS
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ALLEN WEIR,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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 All Accounts Settled Monthly.

CONDENSED ITEMS.

The employees of the Seattle coal mine have presented Capt. W. H. Taylor with a fine watch.

Mr. A. S. Mercer, is lecturing in New York on the resources of Oregon and Washington Territory.

We learn that J. H. Long is making preparation for a cheese factory in Clatsop, and expects to have the article in market soon.

Col. Larrabee shipped last week to his farm on Whidby Island, three fine young Berkshire pigs. They were purchased in California.

The Liberator Association of South Carolina report that 100,000 colored persons have signified their willingness to emigrate to Liberia.

Judge Lewis and family are expected to leave Seattle in a few days for a tour through Walla Walla County. They will be absent about 4 weeks.

They say Vancouver is the Grana Green of Oregon, and is gaining a wide reputation with those who flee there to interview the accommodating J. P.

Some 40 men are now employed on the Olympia-Terino railroad, and the work is progressing rapidly. Success to them is the earnest wish of the lower Sound people.

Rev. Father Chironse, who has been laboring among the Indians on the Sound, is expected soon to move to British Columbia.

Jesse Shepherd was brought before the recorder at Eugene city, last week, and fined ten dollars and costs for giving a private performance without paying license.

Some 12,000 gnarled and twisted sticks were shipped by the Dakota, from Olympia. They are intended for sale in San Francisco for manufacture into walking canes.

TERRITORIAL VOTE.—At the last election for Congressional Delegate, Nov. 1876, our Territory polled about 10,000 votes; Dakota, 8,612; Montana, 6,807; and Wyoming, 6,624.

The farmers of Kittitas Valley fear a return of the squirrel plague. And in poisoning squirrels in Walla Walla County, it is at the expense of thousands of prairie chickens, as the latter are also killed.

A sawmill will be erected at Deception Pass, between Whidby and Fidalgo Islands. The machinery for the new mill will shortly be constructed at Nation's foundry and machine shop in this city, where a large gear wheel for the new mill will soon be cast. The current at Deception Pass is unusually swift, and it is probable a tide mill will be erected at that point.—"Intelligencer."

The Odd Fellow celebration at Seattle, on the 26th of April, promises to be the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in the Territory. There will be a full regatta procession in the day, an oration by Hon. Francis Henry, of Olympia, band music, etc., and a ball, sociable, illumination and glorification. The new hotel will be used in the evening. Sixty or seventy Olympians have sent word of their intention to participate. Tacoma, Newcastle, Snohomish, Port Gamble and other leading towns on the Sound will be strongly represented on this occasion.

FOOD BY MAIL.—Dr. McElroy received, yesterday, through the mail, two cases containing samples of dried clams, and what seemed to be dried sardines, products of the Puget Sound fisheries of far off Washington Territory. They were sent to him by his brother, T. F. McElroy, a long resident of Olympia, the present seat of government of the Territory, who thinks there is no other place so desirable on the globe as Wash. Terr. Canned salmon are a justly esteemed delicacy from the Columbia river, and now we may have through ordinary commercial channels, these two articles of diet luxuries before long. The dried clams will make the famous New England "Chowder," directions for the preparations of which accompany each package. They are tastefully put up in cedar wood boxes, and look very inviting.

The above is copied from the Zanesville, Ohio, "Courier" of March 21st. The clams and fish were dried by Mrs. R. R. Howard, in her Plummer Fruit Dyer, which is now steadily employed in drying clams and all kinds of fish. We are pleased to learn that they are meeting with a ready sale wherever they are sent. This week several cases were sent to Walla Walla and Oregon, and regular shipments are made to San Francisco.—Olympia "Transcript."

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, HOLDING TERMS AT PORT TOWNSEND For the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan.

PUCET MILL COMPANY
 PLAINTIFF,

vs.

Grace Jackling,
 as guardian of the estate of William Chapman, Jr., Laurence Chapman, Francis Chapman, Edward Grennan, Laurence Grennan, Thomas Grennan, Joseph Grennan, Grace E. M. Grennan, and Mary Jane Grennan, minor heirs of Laurence Grennan, deceased.
 William Chapman, Jr., Laurence Chapman, Francis Chapman, Edward Grennan, Laurence Grennan, Thomas Grennan, Joseph Grennan, Grace E. M. Grennan and Mary Jane Grennan, minor heirs of Laurence Grennan, deceased; And Henry Swift, administrator of the estate of Laurence Grennan, deceased. And of the partnership estate of Grennan & Cranney.

DEFENDANTS.

Action brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan, and complaint filed in the county of Jefferson, and in the office of the clerk of said District court.

To Grace Jackling:

As guardian of the estate of William Chapman, Jr., Laurence Chapman, Francis Chapman, Edward Grennan, Laurence Grennan, Thomas Grennan, Joseph Grennan, Grace E. M. Grennan, and Mary Jane Grennan, minor heirs of Laurence Grennan, deceased. William Chapman, Jr., Laurence Chapman, Francis Chapman, Edward Grennan, Laurence Grennan, Thomas Grennan, Joseph Grennan, Grace E. M. Grennan and Mary Jane Grennan, minor heirs of Laurence Grennan, deceased. And Henry Swift, administrator of the estate of Laurence Grennan, deceased, and of the partnership estate of Grennan & Cranney, DEFENDANTS:—

IN the name of the United States of America, you and each of you, are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, in Jefferson County, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan in said Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein within sixty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the date of this summons or judgment, by default, will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court, to quiet the title to, and for a good and sufficient conveyance of the land described as, Lot 3, sec 18, containing 33 25-100 acres; E hf of SE qr sec 18, 80 acres; N hf of NE qr sec 19, 80 acres—all in tp 32, N R 3 E; and lots 2 and 3, Sec 24, and the S E qr of sec 24, and lot 1, sec 13, and lot 1, sec 24, and the N W qr of the N W qr of sec 24, the S hf of the N W qr sec 24, lot 1, sec 14, lots 1 and 2, sec 23, and the S E qr of the N W qr Sec 23, and lot 3, sec 23, and the N E qr of the N E qr Sec 23, and the S hf of the N E qr of sec 23—All in tp 32, N range, 2 E, containing 867 25-100 acres, more or less. Also lots 2 and 3, sec 34, tp 32, N range, 3 E, 53 90-100 acres; and S E qr of N E qr of the N E qr of the S E qr, sec 34, tp 32, N range, 2 E; and N hf of S W qr sec 35 tp 32 N range 2 E—213 53-100 acres, more or less. Also SW qr of SW of section 33, and the S half of SE quarter, section 32, township 31 N range 2 east; and fractional of N half of NE quarter, section 5 township 30 N range 2 East—containing in all 186 40-100 acres more or less; also fractional 2 and 3 sec 23, the SW qr of the NW quarter of section 24, all in township 30 N range 2 E—containing 118 acres, more or less. Total number of acres in above description about 1447 18-100 acres, in Island county, Washington Territory, from said defendants to said plaintiff, and for their costs and disbursements, and for other relief, for the reason that said plaintiff has heretofore in good faith purchased and paid for said land, and said defendants have heretofore received their full pay to-wit: the sum of \$11,750 for their interest in said land, and there is a defect in the title conveyed by them by reason of said Grace Jackling the said guardian of said heirs not having at the time of said conveyance been duly appointed guardian of said heirs by any court in this Territory, and for other reasons, all of which will more fully appear by reference to the complaint filed in this action.

And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take default against you and judgment and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness J. E. Lewis, Judge of the said District Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1878.
 JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk.
 McNaught & Leary, att'ys for plaintiff. 561

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Deck your house from inward out. Let there be an inmost shrine Where to praise, with gift devout, Love both human and divine. After that, the holiest room Heap with choicest things that grow; Spare not gold nor silver show, Ambergris, nor forest bloom. Man's wrought marvels daintiest, Colored canvas, chiseled stones, Comforts few, but all that's best, Each that special beauty own. Then as worldly station calls All your home in order set, Nor through hasty pride forget Chambers still outrank the halls. After, if you more can spend, Neatly decorate the shell; Next your crumbling fences mend, Lay your road-beds deep and well. But beware, lest these beguile Care on outward things to waste; Save in heart-shells fair and chaste, Where does fortune really smile?

Mathilde.

Miss Carlyle found her crying in an intelligence office one day, and in a spasm of philanthropy brought her home. "What do you mean to do with her?" said Nic, caressing his chin. "Nic always broke in on his cousin's little enthusiasms in that way. 'Save her!' said Miss Carlyle, magnificently. 'From what?' 'From her friends, of course; just what every pretty woman needs salvation from.' 'Her friends? Didn't know she had any. Who are they?' 'Men.' 'Oh!' said Nic, innocently. Miss Carlyle had a genius for benevolence. A kind of breezy, contagious benevolence that made every one she talked with swear he would go the very next day and commit some rash act of generosity. Every one but Nic Somerville. His genius, if he had any, lay entirely in the region of painting and idleness. Nic himself had some faint glimmering on the subject of his dormant ability, and ventured to question his cousin one day. 'Do you really think I have any talent, Inez?' he had said with astonishing meekness. 'Yes, for going to the dogs,' said Inez, cruelly, and the conversation dropped. Nevertheless Miss Carlyle contrived to furnish him with luxurious apartments and artists' materials, and Nic lounged on his way rejoicing. Privately, Inez had a great deal of faith in her cousin's genius. By and by, when he should accomplish something worth while, she meant to send him abroad. In the meantime no amount of dependence could crush Nic's spirit. He sat in Miss Carlyle's chairs with his feet on Miss Carlyle's mantel, and ridiculed Miss Carlyle's fondness for picturesque beggary. Yesterday it was a blind musician; tomorrow it would be a penniless poet; today it was Mathilde. 'I mean to make her a tidy, industrious servant, Nic; she is just the kind of a girl to pick up foolish notions, and I mean to prevent it.' 'But it will never do, Inez. There is something ducedly impertinent in the mere fact of a servant being handsome. It's an insult to one's friends. What woman wants to be overshadowed by a maid?' 'Nonsense! Mathilde shall wear a cap—something dainty and subdued. The poor child is not to blame for her beauty.' 'Certainly not; what reason under heaven is there for hiding it under a cap? What is the boasted freedom of this republic if every man with fine eyes must put on spectacles, and every woman with a pretty foot wear wooden shoes? You astonish me, Inez!' 'Nonsense!' repeated Inez. Nevertheless Mathilde wore a cap. The merest suggestion of lace and Paris muslin, very dainty and subdued in itself, but developing a demure coquetry on Mathilde's Swedish gold hair. Miss Carlyle contemplated the result and told Mathilde she need not wear caps, they were bad for the scalp. 'You see, I was right, Inez; the girl will never make over into a servant; might as well try to make a lady of Biddy Ryan in the kitchen. You can't smother a lot of pale yellow hair and a blush-rose complexion, with a square of muslin and a yard of Valenciennes. It's a reform against nature.' 'What would you have me to do, then?' demanded Miss Carlyle; 'the poor child must work or starve.' 'Of course it's none of my business, Inez, but unless you can make a lady of her it seems to me there would be a poetical propriety in letting her starve. If I were a girl with big sky-blue eyes and long lashes I'm sure I'd rather die in a tragic, horrible way, and be made over into a poem, than have my beauty snuffed out with a cap. It's barbarous. Why not try making a companion of her.' 'A companion! Don't mention it! When I am thoroughly tired of my own society I will poison myself. Besides, she can neither read nor write. Women do

not make companions of pretty idiots; they leave that for men.' 'Oh!' said Nic, with the most densely innocent air. 'The fact is,' pursued Miss Carlyle, 'Mathilde is a happy, blubbable little thing, who doesn't know she is pretty, and will make an excellent servant if no one tells her.' 'She doesn't know she is pretty? Of course, then, my dear cousin, I take back everything. I have been laboring under a monstrous error. I suppose Mathilde stuck those little blue bows in her hair, and hung those bits of coral in her ears from some groveling spirit of vanity. No doubt there is a severe utility in such things, beyond my ken. Excuse me, Inez. What an ass I have been making of myself!' and Nic sauntered lazily out of the room. Mathilde certainly was a happy little thing. She flitted about Miss Carlyle's dining-room like a domestic humming-bird, blushing in the rarest way when anyone spoke to her. They all became accustomed to her beauty after a while. Miss Carlyle grew a little proud of it, taking it quite as a matter of course that people should remark Mathilde along with the china and port. Later, Inez forgot that Mathilde was remarkable. Forgot it, that is, as a matter of ever present consciousness. As a matter of fact it lay dormant in her brain, until something made it unpleasantly alive. 'You have an exceedingly pretty servant,' said Clavers Loraine, when Mathilde had opened the door for him one day; 'one doesn't often see that pure oval in blondes.' Miss Carlyle was a brunette, but then she was in love with Clavers Loraine, and flushed a little. 'Yes, Mathilde has a dollish prettiness; she is a good girl, neat and industrious. When are the McVeighs expected?' 'In September, I think. About this girl—Mathilde, did you call her?—she certainly has good blood in her veins.' 'O I am not sure about blood. White lilies grow out of black soil, you know. One thing is certain. Mathilde has not enough good blood in her to make her lazy. Is Eunice McVeigh's engagement out?' Miss Carlyle began to wonder if it paid to save Mathilde. Servants with purely oval faces might prove expensive. But that was a summer cloud. One day a rose dropped from Miss Carlyle's hair, and Clavers Loraine picked it up and kept it. It was an amber rose, very rare, and very becoming, and Loraine had it in his hand when he left the room. Five minutes later, Inez went into the dining-room, where Mathilde stood by the open window, blushing daintily, with a rose in her hair—an amber rose, very rare, and very becoming. 'Did you open the door for Mr. Loraine, Mathilde?' 'Yes, miss.' The girl drooped her eyes and colored exquisitely. Inez went straight to her cousin, a carmine spot in either cheek. 'You met Clavers Loraine at the door, Nic; did he have a rose in his hand?' Nic yawned and stretched himself. 'A rose? Yes—no—let me see. He had a lambent fire in his eye, and a tender pathos in his voice, and an elastic triumph in his step, and no doubt he had an intense yearning in his heart; but I don't think he had a rose in his hand. Why?' 'Are you sure?' 'Of course I am sure. Don't be savage, Inez; he may have put it in his pocket.' Miss Carlyle went back to the dining-room. She put her hand to the plough. Mathilde must be saved. 'Who gave you the rose in your hair, child?' Mathilde's long lashes fell and her lips quivered. Miss Carlyle had never seen her half so charming. 'A gentleman—I must not tell, he said. Are you angry, Miss?' 'No, Mathilde. This gentleman, has he given you anything but roses?' 'Yes, Miss; ribbons sometimes, and a necklace; but I never wore it,' sobbed Mathilde. 'Has the gentleman ever told you he loved you?' Inez was remorseless. The carmine spots faded. 'Oh, yes, Miss, but I didn't believe it. I didn't know it was wrong. I—I—' Poor Mathilde broke down, sobbing piteously. 'Listen to me, child. You must forget this fine gentleman. He will bring you nothing but harm. You must send back everything he has given you. Do you understand me, Mathilde?' 'Yes, ma'am,' whispered the girl, through her tears. The next day Clavers Loraine asked Miss Carlyle to marry him. That lady surveyed him icily. 'This display is entirely unnecessary, Mr. Loraine.' 'So it seems. You are sure you understand your own heart, Inez?' 'Perfectly.' 'Very well; so be it,' and Clavers Loraine went abroad. Inez looked at her cousin through a mist of unshed tears. 'I have nothing in the world but you, Nic. You shall be a great painter, and I will be your patroness. You will never forsake me, will you?' Nic dropped his cigar upon an injured look. 'Don't be cruel, Inez. I'm sure I've never shown any disposition to desert you, have I?' 'No, no, you have always been kind and good,' Miss Carlyle spoke dreamily. 'But men are so false—so very false, Nic.' 'Exactly, Inez. That's the reason I

prefer women. I'd rather spend my life fighting here in your house than knock around among men like other fellows. I would, indeed. They're a beastly mob, Inez—most inhumanly beastly.' Miss Carlyle smiled a shadowy, tremulous smile. 'I don't mean to let you stay right here in my house, Nic. You must go abroad. When you are famous, and the world is better for your pictures, you shall come back, and we shall grow silver-haired together. It is a bleak sort of a world, Nic, don't you think so?' 'A regular Sahara. I wonder if it pays—this everlasting grind. If it were not for you, Inez—were you in earnest about sending me away! It goes through me like a two-edged sword. It does, indeed.' Miss Carlyle was in earnest. She did not find it easy to forget fine gentlemen, and Mathilde was there to help her remember. So she threw herself into Nic's future warily, and was busy all day long. The night before his departure the young artist grew almost pathetic. 'You have been deceivingly good to me, Inez. I have a fancy to remember you just as you are to-night, flushed and beneficent. Don't trouble yourself to get up in the morning. Good-by.' When Miss Carlyle got up in the morning Nic was gone—and so was Mathilde. 'Forgive me, Inez,' he wrote; 'we are married and gone. Have you forgotten the war of the roses? I took it from Loraine at the door. It was a mute, inglorious fraud, but he went away so soon it was not necessary to explain. Did you dream you were saving Mathilde for your ungrateful Nic?' Miss Carlyle forgave them instantly. She was in a forgiving mood. She wished the sins of the whole world had been committed against herself, that she might wipe them out with one magnificent gesture. Then she wrote to Clavers Loraine. 'I have done you a great wrong,' she said. 'When you come back I will tell you about it.' Clavers Loraine came back and forgave the wrong. 'I thought you were in love with Mathilde,' said Miss Carlyle, humbly. 'Mathilde—who is Mathilde?' 'Don't you remember her? The girl with the purely oval face?' 'A yellow-haired doll!' 'She is Nic's wife now.' 'Heaven be praised. I was always jealous of Nic.' When they were married Nic sent them a tiny bit of canvas from Dresden. An open window, a square of apple-green sky, and in the foreground a Swedish blonde with an amber rose in her hair. Prince Gortschakoff. This brilliant Russian minister, one of the most able diplomatists now living, to whom his country owes its present powerful position in Europe, more than to any other man, was born July 16, 1789. Unlike his kinsman, Peter Dimitrievitch, he grew up with no taste whatever for a military life, but turned his attention entirely to civil affairs, in which he early showed great talent; a talent that, for a long time, was not appreciated by his countrymen. His first mission was to London as Secretary of the Russian Embassy, when he was twenty-three years old. While there he studied English life and habits, and gained a knowledge of them which has, in later years, served him a good purpose. Thirty years after his first entrance into public life began the really brilliant part of his career. It was during the Crimean war. Count Nesselrode was then at the head of Russian affairs. Perceiving the importance of keeping Austria neutral, he dispatched Gortschakoff to Vienna for that purpose, bidding him to accomplish it, 'at any cost.' He fulfilled his mission well, skillfully fighting the influence of Western Europe and excited Hungary, so that Russia was saved 'from her greatest peril.' It was through his consummate tact and ability that the treaty of Paris was signed by his country in 1856. That year he succeeded Nesselrode as Minister of Foreign Affairs. His ambition was to restore the prestige of Russia which was lost during the Crimean War, and he bent his whole energies to the accomplishment of his purpose. All are familiar with the sending of a circular in 1860 to the European powers, in which he remonstrated against foreign interference in Neapolitan affairs, which were then in a disturbed condition. He refused absolutely to associate himself with England and France in their unfriendly treatment of the United States during the rebellion. At the time of the Polish insurrection, he showed a firm determination not to allow outside dictation about the internal policy of Russia, and was rewarded by additional popularity at home, and increased respect abroad. His ability and success gave to him at last the position of Chancellor of the Empire, to which has since been added the dignity of Serene Highness. In 1870, by availing himself of the Franco-German war, he managed to secure the revision of the treaty of Paris, by which the Russian influence was restored in the East. Prince Gortschakoff is at the present time nearly eighty years old, but retains full possession of his faculties, and is the moving spirit in all Russian councils. His quiet, courteous manner is very prepossessing, and his well-chosen words carry weight whenever spoken. Recent telegrams speak of failing health, and occasional confinement to his room, signs that betoken a possible near approach to the ending of a most brilliant life. Russia can ill spare him, the master spirit of her diplomacy, at the present time.—Toledo Blade.

Three Good Lessons. 'One of my first lessons,' said Mr. Sturgis, the eminent merchant, 'was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of these times. I was the shepherd boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. I shall never forget the kind smile of the old gentleman as he said: 'Never mind, Jonathan, my boy; if you watch the sheep, you will have the sheep.' 'What does grandfather mean by that?' I said to myself. 'I don't expect to have sheep.' My desires were moderate—a fine buck worth a hundred dollars. I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was, but I had great confidence in him, for he was a judge, and had been in Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and went back contentedly to the sheep. After I got into the field I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of Sunday's lesson: 'Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.' I began to see through it. Never you mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful, and you will have your reward. 'I received a second lesson soon after I came to New York as a clerk to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to buy goods, and said, 'Make yourself so useful that they can not do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than I did that of my grandfather. 'Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Geery, the old tea merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are right now. I have only one word of advice to give you: Be careful who you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three. 'And what valuable lessons they are! 'Fidelity in all things; do your best to your employers; carelessness about your associates.' Let everybody take these lessons home and study them. They are the foundation-stone of character and honorable success.—Moravian.

MINT TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—Four years ago my barn was regularly infested with rats; they were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole grain being destroyed by them after it was housed; but having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, after the wheat was harvested the mint was cut and bound with it, and drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with one since, nor am I at present, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I feel confident that any person who is troubled with these pests could easily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns.—Canada Farmer.

ORANGE MARMALADE.—Allow equal weights of oranges and white sugar; peel and quarter the oranges—careful to remove the inner thick skin from the yellow peel. Boil the peel in clear water once, changing the water once, about fifteen minutes after it first boils, to remove the bitter taste. When tender, I boil it slowly for three or four hours, drain in a colander and cut into delicate shreds with a very sharp knife. To prepare the pulp, remove the seeds and white stringy outside part; squeeze out the juice and thin pulp into a bowl and pour over the sugar; cover the pulp with water and boil until tender; then pound the pulp in a mortar, or cut into small bits, and with the water in which they were boiled add, with the shredded yellow peel, to the sugar and juice. Put the whole into a porcelain kettle and boil. When it begins to thicken it must be tried occasionally by letting a little cool in a spoon upon ice. Great care must be taken that it does not burn. When as thick as desired, turn into cups or tumbler, cover with paper wet in brandy and tie down tightly.

BOILED CHICKENS, DEVILED SAUCE.—Have two or more spring chickens, singe, draw, pare the wings, cut off the thump, split by the back, crack the main bones, put the legs inside, flatten slightly, season with salt, white and red pepper; baste with melted butter, sprinkle a little fresh bread-crumbs over, then broil slowly and well done on a very moderate charcoal fire; dish up on slightly buttered toasts of bread, and serve with a deviled sauce either poured around or in a sauce bowl.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Slice thin a half dozen large, tart apples, and prepare half as many thin slices of cheese. Beat up one or two eggs, according to the quantity required, and season high with salt, mustard and a little pepper. Lay the slices of cheese to soak for a few moments in the mixture, then put each slice between two slices of apple, sandwich style, and dip the whole into beaten eggs; then fry in hot butter like oysters, and serve very hot. These fritters are an addition to any breakfast table.

WAFFLES.—One egg, one cup of milk, one and a half cups of flour, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of sea foam and a pinch of salt. Sift the sea foam and salt through the flour. Beat the egg very light, add the milk and stir in the flour. If you measure both flour and milk with the same cup this batter will be just right. Have the waffle iron very hot on both sides and very well greased. Almost everything depends upon the baking. They must be eaten as soon as baked.

A NEW SANITARY USE FOR TREES.—A correspondent of the American Architect calls attention to a phenomenon which he has observed in the outflow of waste from his own house. He has a close-built brick cesspool eight feet in diameter and eight feet deep, with an overflow thence for liquids into a percolating stone cesspool ten feet by ten feet; both are domed over at the top, closed each with a flat stone, and covered with soil. Unlike his neighbors, whose cesspools are constructed in the same manner and in the same kind of soil, but who are obliged to the necessity of elevating out both cesspools at intervals; his own have been in use for four years without being opened, and have given no inconvenience. A few months ago a deep excavation in the street near his place, exposing an overflow cesspool revealed the fact that the moisture from it was absorbed by the roots of three large and flourishing trees, a tulip and two maples, in its immediate neighborhood. 'There could be no accumulation of water,' he says, 'when there was such channels to draw it up.' This certainly is an important point to be considered in locating the area of absorption for household waste.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—One thing may be particularly noticed in English women. The mouth, when beautiful, is absolutely statuesque. The curves are decided, and at the juncture of the red of the lips with the white, there is a delicately raised outline which marks the form of the feature in a very noble way. This may also be said of the nostril. It gives a chiseled effect to those features, which is not so often found elsewhere; but the nose itself, the brow, and the set and carriage of the head are generally finer among Americans. In both countries, however, the head is apt to be too large for perfect proportion. This is a characteristic defect of the English type of beauty. Then, again, the articulations are heavy. Really fine arms are rare; but fine wrists are still rarer. Such a wrist as the Venetian women have are almost unknown among women of English race in either country. It is often said, even in England, that American women have more beautiful feet than English women have. This may be doubted. The feet may be smaller, but they generally look smaller because English women wear larger and heavier shoes.

'POOR, BUT RESPECTABLE.'—'They are poor, but respectable,' is a phrase very often used, or misused, since it seems to infer that the fact of poverty is evidence against respectability. No one who knows the poor intimately can for a moment assent to such a heresy. There is no class of society in our country, where all the virtues which confer a just claim to respect more generally abound, than among the poor. While the idleness or vice which produce the far larger portion of squalid misery which exists should receive no tolerance, all honor should be paid to the virtue which shines out amid the pressure and temptations of poverty.

THE long-armed woman is the present envy of society. She can wear a longer kid glove with more buttons.

Wit and Humor.

Damn belle—An impossibility.
Hor merchants—dancing masters.
"Will the coming woman lecture?" asks a contemporary. If she marries she will.

OSMAN PASHA should not have buried his prisoners until they were dead. Is this man a mere coroner?

"Why did my aunt-clopes?" asked a niece of her uncle. "Because I did not hold a tight rein-dear," he replied.

SAID Mrs. Partington, "What is all this fuss about rheumatizing silver and this demand for the plumbago of our fathers?"

A SUNDAY-school boy, upon being asked what made the tower of Pisa lean, replied, "Because of the famine in the land."

"NORTH POLE" is a new town in the oil region. Being in the oil regions, it must be a greasy Pole, and therefore hard to climb.

If a man shovels snow off a roof into your neck and follows it up by coming down himself, that is defined as accumulated disaster.

"I WANT to die in harness," says Alexander Stephens. It will be a little difficult to find a harness small enough for the purpose, but it shall be done.

THE English language is inadequate to express the forlorn feelings of the boy who thinks he has stolen a dime novel and finds it to be a cook-book.

THE man of genius may, by a single effort, rise to the very summit of Fame's temple; but we defy him to go down this winter and collect more than fifteen cents.

GEORGE WASHINGTON would have signed the silver bill.—Cour. Jour. No he wouldn't, nuther! He'd have treated it like a cherry tree, he would.—Phila. Bulletin.

THERE are some Americans in Constantinople and if the Russians intend to hold the city it is hoped the Czar will establish a saloon where American drinks can be had. This is important.

ALMOST every idea is already patented; but the man who shall invent a bootjack that will kill two cats with one throw will find a clear field, and may realize from it his everlasting fortune.

Is there a woman in all this broad, sunny land of ours who doesn't believe that carving knives are created and kept sharp and nice for the sole purpose of splitting kindling and opening fruit cans?

"JOHN," said a doting parent to a gormandizing son, "do you really think you can eat the whole of that pudding with impunity?" "I don't know, ma," replied young hopeful; "but I guess I can with a spoon."

"You have a very ungainly walk," said a gentleman to his friend; "but I hope you won't take offence at my telling you so." "Not at all," replied the friend; "you will always find that a man of my gait never takes a fence."

A CERTAIN little damsel, being aggravated beyond endurance by her big brother, fell down upon her knees, and cried: "Oh Lord! bless my brother Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears. All boys do; us girls don't. Amen!"

"NOT QUITE THE CHEESE!"—British Farmer: "What sort o' cheese do you call this? Full o' holes!" Waiter: "Grew-yere, sir." British Farmer (suspiciously): "Then just bring one that grew somewhere else!"—Punch.

"CATS can't live at a greater elevation than 13,000 feet above the level of the sea," but if a wood-shed was built 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and a few families lived that high in the vicinity, it is pretty certain that cats would get on top of the shed to howl, or perish in the attempt.

"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 MINNEAPOLIS boy was sent by his teacher a woman, to the Superintendent to be whipped. The lad suspected the contents of the note and hired a boy he met on the street to deliver it, giving him a few cents. The Superintendent didn't discover till the castigation was over that the boy he had flogged had not seen the inside of a school house for a month.

AN Irishman in charge of a "flag station" stopped an express train. "Where are the passengers to get in?" shouted the conductor, briskly.

"There ain't any," said Pat. "Then what did you stop the train for?" "Sure, an' how did I know but what somebody wanted to get out?"

The conductor jerked the bell, and the train went on.

We don't know Ruth Natalie Cromwell, but we judge she is a very nice girl to have for an acquaintance. She poetically sighs, "Kiss me, love, kiss me ever. Till I dream no dream but this, Till the world on golden levers, All its minutes steeped in bliss, Turns upon a rosy kiss." We don't believe it can be done, Ruth. The young man would become exhausted before the world had half turned.

Reg packed his valise in his bedroom. Then carefully raised the sash, and attached to the well worn handle the end of a long whiplash.

Softly he lowered the treasure. And thought how the landlord would swear when he arose in the morning and found that his man wasn't there.

Slowly the valise descended. Into the darkness of night. When a voice of the landlord shouted, "Let go! I've got it all right!"

Abandoning Her Parents' Faith.

Miss Lucy Sherek, an account of whose conversion from Judaism to Christianity, about a month ago, was published in the World, was formally received into the church on Wednesday evening and the rite of baptism was celebrated. The services were conducted in Appleton Mission, Williamsburg. The Rev. Dr. Jeffrey of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, officiated. The manager of the society determined to have the services conducted quietly, and the members were enjoined to maintain a strict secrecy respecting the preparations. When the doors were thrown open a crowd nevertheless pressed through and quickly filled the audience room. The seating capacity of the hall is for 400 persons; there were not less than 500 there. A few moments before the hour of service Dr. Jeffrey passed from a rear room to a small platform. As he took a seat near the desk, four men and Miss Sherek, all attired in baptismal robes and accompanied by an attendant, entered from a door directly behind the staging, and were seated on a bench facing the desk. Miss Sherek wore the customary dress of black alpaca, to which a neat linen collar and cuffs, turned back over the sleeves, had been temporarily attached. A white rose was fastened to the folds of the dress on her bosom.

Dr. Jeffrey delivered a sermon in which he dwelt at length upon the significance of the ceremony about to be performed, especially under such unusual circumstances. After the sermon he beckoned to Miss Sherek and descended into the baptistry. As Miss Sherek stepped forward the audience rose in a body, and as she descended into the baptistry and thus disappeared beneath the level of the floor, the chairs and benches were crowded with persons standing upon them and endeavoring to look over into the water. When silence was again restored Dr. Jeffrey said: "Dost thou believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?"

"I do," replied Miss Sherek in loud, clear tones.

"Then I baptize thee, Lucy, as Ruth Sherek, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost—(dipping her)—Amen."

As she emerged from the water there was a commotion little short of applause, and Miss Sherek grew slightly pale. But the sight of her attendant, Miss Emma Holmes, reassured her, and she walked to the dressing rooms unassisted.

Miss Sherek's parents are Jews, although they never evinced any special devotion to their creed, nor have they attended Jewish services, excepting on special occasions, for many years. About three years ago they lived at South Eleventh and Second streets, in a house with a family named Holmes. There are two daughters with whom Miss Lucy became intimate, and after a few months' acquaintance she accompanied them occasionally to Appleton Mission, of which they were members. A year and a half ago Mr. Sherek moved with his family to 125 Ninth street. Miss Lucy's intimacy with the Holmes family was not disturbed by the separation, and she continued to accompany them to church, and soon became a regular attendant. Her mother frequently remonstrated with her, but to little purpose. Then, according to the girl's account, she was subjected to cruel treatment, and compelled to do servile work on Sundays. In January she called upon Wm. F. Jordan, Superintendent of the Mission, and after relating her grievances expressed a wish to embrace Christianity. Mr. Jordan advised her to deliberate further, and when she had finally determined upon her course to tell her parents candidly what her convictions were.

On the night of the 8th of February she hastily packed a portion of her clothing and quit her home, leaving a note explaining the reasons for her conduct. The night was cold and stormy, but covering the bundle with a shawl she hurried through the streets to Mr. Jordan's house. She said that she had left home and friends for the sake of religion, and implored his protection. She remained at his house from Friday night until Monday morning. On Saturday her brother called at Mr. Jordan's office to inquire her whereabouts. Mr. Jordan told him that he was not desirous of concealing her, but that she was of age and appeared to be determined not to go home unless she should be permitted to worship according to her convictions, he did not feel at liberty to disclose her whereabouts.

On the following day she was visited by Mrs. Abramson, a converted Jewess of this city, who had been informed of her whereabouts by a Brooklyn missionary. A prayer meeting was held in the parlors that evening, and Miss Sherek made a formal profession of the Christian religion. Her family has refused to see her since, though at one time they sought to enforce her to return as being under age. She says she is nineteen. A week or ten days ago, while returning on a ferryboat from New York, she met her brother, who when the boat landed called an officer to arrest her, charging that she was not of age and that she had run away from home. The officer refused to interfere.—N. Y. World.

THE INTERMARRIAGE OF COUSINS.—Two double cousins married, perhaps, eighty years ago. They are now dead. They lived in Harris county, Ga., and raised twelve children, all of whom lived to be sixty years old and upward. Alternately a deaf and dumb infant was born, making six of sound body and six afflicted. The six deaf and dumb children lost their sight at sixty years. Three of the unfortunates are, or were, boys (we don't know how many live or have died) and three girls.—Columbus Enquirer.

The Canary That Talked Too Much.

Annette's canary-bird's cage, with the canary in it, was brought into the library and hung upon a hook beside the window.

Out popped a mouse from a hole behind the book case.

"Why, what are you doing here, canary?" she said. "I thought your place was the bay-window in the dining-room."

"So it is—so it is!" beginning with a twitter, answered the canary; "but they said I talked too much!"—ending with a trill.

"Talked!" repeated the mouse, sitting up on her hind-legs and looking earnestly at him. "I thought you only sang!"

"Well, singing and talking mean about the same thing in bird-language," said the canary. "But goodness-gracious!" he went on, swinging rapidly to and fro in his little swing at the top of his cage, "twas they that talked so much—my mistress and the doctor's wife, and the doctor's sister—not me. I said scarcely a word, and yet I am called a chatterbox, and punished—before company, too! I feel mad enough to pull out my yellowest feathers, or upset my bath-tub. Now, you look like a sensible little thing, mouse, and I'll tell you all about it—what they said and what I said—and you shall judge if I deserved to be banished."

"The doctor's wife and the doctor's sister called."

"It's a lovely day," said they.

"A lovely, lovely, lovely day!" sang I. "The sun shines bright—the sky is blue—the grass is green—yes, lovely, lovely, lovely—and I'm happy, happy, happy, and glad, glad, glad!"

"They went right on talking, though I sang my very best, without paying the slightest attention to me; and when I stopped, I caught the words 'So sweet' from my mistress, and then I sang again: 'Sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet is the clover—sweet is the rose—sweet is the song of the bird—sweet the bird—sweet the clover—sweet the rose—the rose—the clover—the bird—yes, yes, yes—sweet, sweet, sweet!' And as I paused to take breath, I heard some one say, 'What a noise that bird makes! how loudly he sings!' 'How loudly he sings!' repeated I, 'how loudly he sings!—the bird, the bird, the beautiful bird—sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet—' But suddenly my song ended, for my mistress got up, unhooked my cage, saying, 'Canary, you're a chatterbox; you talk too much,' and brought me in here.

"And really, mouse, as you must see, I didn't say more than a dozen or so words. What do you think about it?"

"Well," said the mouse, stroking her whiskers and speaking slowly, "you didn't say much, but it strikes me you talked a great deal."

"Oh!" said the canary, putting his head on one side and looking thoughtfully at her out of his right, bright, black, round eye. But just then the mouse heard an approaching footstep, and, without even saying "good-bye," she hurried away to the hole behind the book-case.—St. Nicholas.

OHIO has a Representative in Congress who wants the Constitution amended so that we shall have three Presidents, one from the East, one from the West, one from the South.

A YOUNG man from Auburn, who went to the Black Hills last spring, has telegraphed to his father: "Fatted calf for one."

A SUGGESTION to the Traveling Public.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthy influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects that an unhealthy climate, vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health would otherwise produce. On long voyages, or journeys by land in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zones sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia and other countries.

The Wool Trade.

OUR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MOODY & FARISH.

In looking through the business interests of our city it is our aim to select only first-class houses for representation in these columns. There is a branch of industry that has heretofore escaped our notice, and that is the wool trade; but we shall endeavor to make this omission good, and with that end in view have selected the first-class firm of Moody & Farish, of 210 Davis St., S. F. They are wool commission merchants, and it is one of the leading houses in its line on the coast, and whose transactions cover the entire range here. They also carry such needed articles in stock pertaining to the wool trade, such as wool bags, twine, sheep shears, sheep washes and tobacco. The location of the firm is a good one, and one for business convenience. The business of the year just closed has been a prosperous one, their business having increased notwithstanding the dullness of other trades. This has been brought about by adhering to strict business principles, consulting always the best interests of their consignors, selling when the market justifies it at full value. Their facilities for the disposition of wool, either in this or any of the Eastern markets, are perfect, and a large proportion of the clip of the coast is annually passed through their hands to the satisfaction of their numerous patrons from Prescott, Arizona, to San Juan Island, Washington Territory. This is the oldest house connected with the wool trade on the coast, and is of large experience in their line and high standing in commercial circles. To our friends we confidently commend this firm.—S. F. Commercial.

Newark.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Newark Lands, to be found in another column, which are to be sold by auction by Maurice Devoe & Co., San Francisco, on Monday, April 22d, 1878, on a liberal credit. The lands are near San Francisco, and will greatly increase in value.

PHYSICIANS of high standing unhesitatingly give their endorsement to the use of the Greenberg-Marshall's Catholicon, for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per bottle.

WANTED.—A good Agent in every city, town and village in the United States, to take subscriptions for the COMMERCIAL ADVOCATE. Good inducements will be offered. Write for terms and full particulars. Address COMMERCIAL ADVOCATE, 520 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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HERBINE should be in the hands of every first-class druggist. Ask your druggist for it, and if he has none, tell him to order a dozen bottles.

J. W. SHAEFFER & CO.'S GREEN SEAL CIGARS are made from finest Havana Tobacco. 323 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

North American Life Insurance Company.

The undersigned having established special facilities with his brother, H. M. Munsell, of New York, who is well known in insurance circles throughout the Eastern country, for presenting and collecting claims against life insurance companies in liquidation, calls attention of policy holders to the following important points:

1st. That in attending to this business, we act as the agents and brokers of our patrons; guarding their rights and interests, and we in no wise act for or in the interest of the companies.

2d. That on the 1st instant the Receiver of said company published a demand that all policies be filed forthwith.

3d. That in order to protect the interests of claimants, policies must be filed as required by law in due season.

4th. That in order to protect the interests of claimants, policies should be properly valued by persons having experience in the life insurance business.

5th. That in all cases where non-registered paid up policies have been received in exchange for "registered" policies, application should be made at once to the court to have such non-registered policies duly "registered" and restored to the standing of the original policy, because registered policies will receive about three times as much as non-registered policies.

6th. All claims will receive prompt attention, and parties who have already filed their claims can have the same attended to as above and collection made through this agency, final settlement being made with all at this office. Correspondence from the interior will receive prompt attention.

JAMES MUNSSELL, JR., 224 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

Purchasing Agency.

Any parties desirous of having goods purchased for them in San Francisco can do so by addressing Mrs. W. H. Ashley, who will send samples of goods for their inspection. To the ladies I would say that I have a first-class establishment for Dress-making, and am prepared to execute country orders with dispatch. Being engaged in business here I have the advantage of buying goods direct from the importers at wholesale, and would give my patrons the benefit of same. Goods purchased and sent C. O. D. See for Circular. Address Mrs. W. H. ASHLEY, 120 Sutter street, Room 51, San Francisco.

All Photographs made at the New York Gallery, No. 25 Third St., S. F., are guaranteed to be first-class. P. fees to suit the times. J. H. PETERS, Proprietor.

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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.

PRINTERS

"THIS PAPER IS PRINTED WITH Shattuck & Fletcher's Fine News Ink." Price in this issue, 10c. 100 lbs. 25c. 50 lbs. 12c. 25 lbs. 6c. Also manufacturers of Rollers and Roller Compositions. 509 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.



Our Authorized Agents.

CROSBY & LOWE..... Olympia, W. T.
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 T. N. HIBBEN & Co..... Victoria, B.C.

Cut Up Clubs.

In order to extend the circulation of the ARGUS still more, and to place it where it ought to be at every fireside—we have decided to make the following offer:
 To any one post-office address we will mail, post-paid, five copies of the paper one year for \$2.75 each. To a club of ten new subscribers we will make a reduction of fifty cents on each, thus enabling them to secure the largest weekly publication of reading matter in the Territory a year for \$2.50 each; also to the getter up of a club of ten we will send one copy one year free to any address.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

SIGNAL SERVICE STATION.

Some little interest is being manifested at different places on the Sound in regard to the proposition to have our signal service extended to Port Townsend. The people of Seattle, and Mayor Weed in particular, seem to be actively engaged in having the matter properly brought before the authorities at Washington.

The signal service so far in this Territory is limited to a station in Olympia, under the charge of Prof. Keubal, of that place. The object of this station is to report the approach of storms to the signal stations on the Atlantic coast, thereby affording protection to shipping on that side of the continent as intelligence can be sent there by telegraph of wind storms three or four days sooner than the storms could reach there. We understand that this station was located at Olympia on account of the belief that at that point a more nearly correct index of the passage of currents of air across the continent could there be obtained than at any other point on the sound, it being in the midst of a comparatively flat scope of country where winds have a free sweep, unaffected by local causes. A few thick-headed writers, who believe this station to have been intended alone to subserve the interests of shipping and commerce on Puget Sound, have tried to ridicule the idea of its being located at the head of navigation where few of the damaging winds on the straits reach, or where they reach after doing all the injury to shipping possible. For the benefit of such, a brief explanation seemed necessary.

But a proposition is started to have a local or reporting station established at Port Townsend, it being the lowest point on this side of the Sound to which telegraphic communication reaches. We conceive the idea to be a good one. In a paper on "The meteorology of the coast bordering the north Pacific ocean, and the region lying west of the Cascade mountains," written by Judge J. G. Swan, of this place, and read on the 18th of last month before the Academy of Sciences at Olympia, by Hon. Elwood Evans, the writer gives a very interesting description of the meteorology of the Sound, and explains the causes which operate to produce many results cited. The Judge proposes to have signal stations established at this point, at Dungeness and also at Cape Flattery, alleging reasons therefor which have been considered, by men of experience and ability, worthy of consideration. However, as he says, the project will not be practicable, except at this place, until telegraphic communication is established to the other points named.

Judge Swan, Capt. J. S. Lawson, of the U. S. coast survey, Maj. Hayden, of Olympia, and other gentlemen, recently made observations from the summit of what is called Morgan's Hill, just back of town, ascertained it to be 240 feet above tide water and also that it affords a view of the straits half way to the ocean. Capt. Lawson pronounces it one of the finest sites for an observatory on Puget Sound. Capt. Ellicott, also of the coast survey, says he considers Port Townsend, next to Cape Flattery, the most important point on the Sound. From an observatory on the point named, vessels can be signalled and their safety telegraphed to owners and underwriters long before they reach our harbor. The benefit of such an

observatory to commerce and to science is so apparent that it requires no elaborate showing.

Capt. Morgan has the lumber already on the spot to build a two-story dwelling, with a suitable observatory, which can be constructed exactly as required by the service for meteorological observations, and will commence upon the work as soon as required, and when completed we predict that Morgan's hill will be the favorite walk for everybody who wishes to see a magnificent view.

DEATH OF ALFRED B. PETTYGROVE.

The Telegraph on Wednesday, the 17th inst., announces the death of Alfred Benson Pettygrove, at Santa Barbara, Cal., at 11 A. M., of that day. Aged 35 years, 3 months and 14 days. To a gentleman in Port Townsend, who is familiar with Mr. Pettygrove's early life, we are indebted for a brief summary of deceased's career.

Mr. Pettygrove was the son of F. W. and Sophia Pettygrove, of this city, and was born at Honolulu, S. I., Jan. 3, 1843, while his parents were journeying from New York to the Columbia river, where they arrived May 1st, and reached Oregon City May 19th. They remained there till the spring of 1849, and from thence to Benecia, California, returning again in Jan., 1850, to Oregon City, and finally left Oregon December, 1851, arriving at Port Townsend Feb. 19, 1852.

In 1855, young Pettygrove commenced his education with Mrs. Hancock, of Whidby Island, now Mrs. Robinson, of Chimacum. Then he went under the tuition of Professor Gatch, of Seattle, and then under Prof. B. C. Lippencott, at Olympia, who educated him for college as a law student, but just before the completion of his term, he was taken sick of measles which settled on his lungs, and from the effects which he never fully recovered, but gradually terminated in consumption, from which he died.

In 1860 he entered the office of the "Northwest," a weekly paper published in this city by Rev. John F. Damon, to learn the printer's trade. He easily learned to be a good compositor, and worked as such in the "Colonist" office in Victoria, then in San Francisco, Virginia City and Sacramento, and returned to Port Townsend, where he commenced the publication of the "Message" in 1867, and finally, in 1870, established the ARGUS, which he continued to edit and publish till 1874, when he removed to Santa Barbara, where he started the "Advertiser," and was editor and proprietor of that journal at the time of his death.

Mr. Pettygrove was a genial, warm hearted man, upright and just in all his dealings, a first rate printer, a good journalist and scholar, and latterly was much interested in the archaeology of the Indians of Southern California; and if his life had been spared would have produced some valuable scientific results. His mind was perfect to the last, and his energies unshaken. He leaves a wife, his aged parents, bothers and sisters, and other relatives to mourn his loss; and his many friends in this city will long cherish his memory with affectionate remembrance. His remains will be brought here and placed in the cemetery beside those of his little children, who fell asleep a few years before his eyes were closed, never to be opened again in this world.

We tender our heartfelt sympathies, with those of his many friends on Puget Sound, to his relatives in this their hour of bereavement.

OWING to our temporary absence upon the Sound during the past week, two or three departments of our regular news will be unrepresented in this issue. Look out for lots of news though next week, including another interesting Alaska letter and also two or three from Washington City.

G. M. HALLER, Esq., of his place, received by the Panama, this week, four cases of law books, aggregating over 100 volumes, and making a large and handsome library when added to his previous stock.

PERSONAL.—Major Hayden, Internal Revenue Collector, of Olympia, was in town, and returned last week. We acknowledge a call from Capt. J. C. Floyd, of Tatoosh light-house, who is in town.

THE Territorial Insane Asylum now has 78 patients—more than it ever had before.

DIED.—In Port Townsend, on the night of the 17th inst., of dropsy, Miss Margaret McCurdy, aged 74 years. Deceased was a native of Ireland, had been in this country many years and was a sister of the late Dr. Samuel McCurdy. The funeral will take place to-day, from the house of Mrs. C. McCurdy, at 2 P. M.

NEW INDUSTRY.—Geo. W. and Hiram Parrish, of this place, are starting a brick yard just above the old slaughter house. It is their intention, we learn, to burn a kiln of about 30,000 brick sometime in July next. As brick have heretofore been quite high-priced, we trust this will be an improvement for all.

MANY Odd Fellows and other citizens of this place are looking forward to the excursion to Seattle on the 21st with bright anticipations. With the extensive preparations now in progress at Seattle, all will doubtless be accommodated.

We learn that the P. M. S. S. Co., is about to make arrangements for their vessels to call at Sequim Bay and receive canned clams and fish without putting the company there to the trouble of shipping to this place first.

ED. Shuter has gone down toward Cape Flattery, after the escaped prisoners. We feel confident that he will secure them if it is a possibility.

MAJOR Van Bokkelen claims a complete success in drying halibut. He is preparing a shipment for the next outgoing steamer.

DON C. Parrish, our young friend of the telegraph office, has been quite ill during the past few days, but we are told is improving.

Mr. James Jones received by the last steamer the largest stock of all kinds of blank books, ever brought to the Sound.

We call particular attention to our Victoria letter in another column. It will be found instructive and reliable.

Mr. A. F. Learned has just opened out his stock of boys' clothing and is now prepared to suit all.

SHIPPING news crowded out again this week.

London is alarmed because Spurgeon's physical condition is such that he is not expected to preach again.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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

There will be preaching in the M. E. church on Sunday next, morning and evening, by Rev. John Parsons, the pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 P. M. Prayer meeting on Tuesday evenings.

EXCURSION TO SEATTLE AND BACK.

Steamer S. L. Mastick will leave Union wharf April 26, 1878, at 7 A. M., sharp, and will return the following day. Tickets for the round trip—gentlemen, \$3; ladies and children, free. Boys between 11 and 16 years old, half price. Tickets to be had at B. S. Miller's, Waterman & Katz', and J. T. Norris'.

Probate Notice.

IN the Probate Court of the county of Island, Washington Territory.

IN the estate of THOMAS PERKINS, deceased.

Administrator's sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Island County, Washington Territory, made the 15th day of April, A. D., 1878, in the matter of the estate of THOMAS PERKINS, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court House, Coveland, in said County, W. T., all the right, title, interest and estate of the said THOMAS PERKINS at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said THOMAS PERKINS at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the said County of Island, Territory of Washington, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The S W qr of the N E qr, the N E qr of the S E qr, the W hf of the S E qr, the S hf of the N W qr and the N hf of the S W qr of section four (4), township thirty-two (32), north range one (1) east, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres, all in Island County, Washington Territory as aforesaid.

WILLIAM B. ENGLE, Administrator of said estate. A. W. ENGLE, att'y for administrator. April 17, 1878. 9:3w.

New Shoe Store.

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

SUMMONS.

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

CECELIA BOUCHE, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE W. BOUCHE, Defendant

Action brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, and San Juan, and complaint filed in the County of Jefferson, in the Clerk's office of said District Court.

To George W. Bouche,

In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Port Townsend, in Jefferson County, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan, in said Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein within sixty days (exclusive of the day of service,) after the date of this summons, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of said court for ever dissolving the bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year, cruel treatment, habitual drunkenness and neglect, and refusal on the part of defendant to make suitable provisions for his wife—said plaintiff—and family. Also for a decree giving plaintiff the care and custody of their children, and all common property, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein sought.

Witness the Hon. J. R. LEWIS, Judge of said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 16th day of April 1878. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. D. W. Smith, Att'y for plaintiff

Custom House Sale.

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. OF PUGET SOUND, Port Townsend, April 8, 1878. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following described articles, seized for violation of the United States revenue laws, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the Custom House in Port Townsend, Washington Territory, June 10th, 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

No. of seizures	Articles seized	Where seized	Date of seizure
78	3 tins of opium	Tacoma, T. W.	April 4, 1877
79	20 "	Seattle, W. T.	May 17, 1877
80	4 "	Port Townsend, W. T.	June 12, 1877
81	7 "	Port Townsend, W. T.	July 1, 1877
82	3 pounds "	Port Gamble,	July 1, 1877
83	6 pr opium, 6 jumpers 14 houses, 1 pr shoes	Port Townsend, W. T.	July 6, 1877
84	1 1/2 yards cloth	"	July 10, 1877
85	3 houses, Chinese type, 1 pr shoes, 13 lbs tobacco	"	Aug. 2, 1877
86	1 pound of opium	"	Oct. 1, 1877
87	1 box of opium	"	Nov. 1, 1877
88	1 1/2 yards cloth	"	Nov. 1, 1877
89	3 lbs opium	"	Oct. 8, 1877
90	1 pair handkerchiefs	"	Nov. 30, 1877
91	1 pair handkerchiefs	"	Nov. 30, 1877
92	3 lbs opium	"	Nov. 30, 1877
	8 lbs Danish, 1 1/2 yds cloth	Seattle, W. T.	Jan. 16, 1878

Also No. 93, 5 lbs of opium, seized at Seattle, W. T., on April 6th 1878.

Persons claiming any of the above mentioned articles are required to file their claim therewith with the Collector of Customs of this District within twenty days from the first publication of this notice.

H. A. WEBSTER, Collector of Customs.

A. F. LEARNED

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Ship Chandlery

Groceries

ALSO Gent's furnishing goods Clothing, Crochery and Glassware.

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

NOTICE.

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

WATERMAN & KATZ. March 8, 1878. 4w

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

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

Ship Chandlery,

CROCKERY

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.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

LOCAL NEWS.

SUTTON AND THREE OTHERS ESCAPE.

On Friday evening last the prisoners confined in Jefferson county jail all managed to make their escape, and up to the time of our going to press have eluded pursuit. It seems that on the evening in question, the jailer, Mr. Edward Shuter, came to the jail about 7 P. M.—just at dusk. As he passed up to his room Sutton (one of the prisoners) looked through the barred window of the lower jail and asked him what that row was about, referring to the shouting of boys snow-balling and making merry over the first and only snow of the season. The jailer replied that it was nothing. Sutton then tendered him the friendly advice that he better go and see about it, but Shuter kept on up the stairs and went to his room. In about one-half an hour he came out and proceeded to lock the prisoners in their cells, as he was accustomed to do at that hour. Opening the heavy trap door that leads into the lower jail he sent the prisoner Delany, who has been assisting him in his duty for some time, down below to lock them up. Delany went below, but soon called up "They are all gone!" "I guess not," said Shuter, and hastened down to find the statement of Delany but too true. A hurried examination soon revealed the way and means by which they effected their exit. In the darkest corner of one of the larger cells, they had cut a 16 by 20 inch hole through the floor, which was composed of 12-inch plank set on edge and bolted together, these plank being overlaid with ordinary flooring. First cutting out the flooring they had fitted a piece of wood in its place with grooves to imitate flooring, and then had quietly dug away into the heavy planking below, filing through the bolts, and wherever disturbed quickly replaced the upper board and put all chips in the stove. After getting through the floor, which was several feet off the ground, they attacked the outer foundation wall which was of heavy timber. Splitting out sections of about six inches in length they could not have been many days in getting through for they could work with less fear of discovery. They selected their time well, just after dark and before they were locked into separate cells and though the jailer was in the building they walked out without molestation. In the jail-yard were many pieces of board lying and it must have been the work of but a few seconds to bridge over the fence and away. All four of the prisoners in the lower jail escaped. Their names were H. L. Sutton, Frank Albright, Robt. Folier, and one Indian named Taws. Sutton took one of two terrier dogs he had with him and left a note asking that the other be sent to a friend at Chimaquam.

Such in brief is the description of one of the most daring and skillfully executed jail breaking schemes that we have ever heard mentioned.

A few words of comment in closing we believe to be justly demanded. Our jail is certainly well built and secure and with a proper system of daily inspection, escape is impossible. It is undoubtedly true that for a month these prisoners must have been at work opening the way out, and during that month no proper inspection of the jail has been made. The duty of locking prisoners into cells also should be performed by some one else than a condemned criminal. This escape seems to us to be due to gross and culpable negligence on the part of those in charge of the jail, they having trusted too much to massive walls and heavy floors, and too little to personal examination.

A reward of \$300 has already been offered for the recapture of the prisoners, and Mr. Shuter, with others, is in pursuit.

SEABECK AFFAIRS.—From a gentleman residing in Seabeck we learn the following items: A vessel is being built there which will be finished sometime during the coming year. Her dimensions will be 204 feet keel, 19 feet hold and 44 feet beam. She will perhaps be a bark, will have a single deck and will be the largest vessel of the kind if not the largest of any kind that has ever been built on Puget Sound.

The Seabeck Mill Company are the builders, and Mr. Hiram Duncester the boss workman. Times are quite lively at the mill compared with other places on the Sound. Activity in the various departments of lumber manufacturing is manifested at this port. One of the most recent improvements in the machinery used is a beveled saw for sawing out ship timbers. This invention will greatly facilitate the speed with which ship structures are put together. Seabeck bids fair to become one of the foremost milling ports on the Sound.

SNOW.—Last Friday evening this place was visited by an unexpected fall of snow. While the rain of early Saturday morning and the bright sun of the afternoon soon melted the snow, still it has "nipped in the bud", in many orchards, plums, pears and cherries—particularly the latter. We cannot see that it has done much damage in this immediate vicinity, but we fear that the small, early fruit of the lower Sound has suffered much. Mr. Edward Strand, of Chimaquam, informs us that he apprehends the damage in his locality to be considerable. We hope not, as the Chimaquam folks are live and enterprising farmers, and deserve a bountiful harvest each year.

We are pleased to note that our band has been resurrected and has bright hopes of being long-lived. It was organized with Harry L. Tibbals as leader, and a membership of 8 whose names are—Frank Bowers, Thos. Drummond, Jas. Stockand, P. Stockand, Prof. W. H. Roberts, B. S. Miller, F. Loftus and W. H. H. Learned. Success to them.

MARRIED.—At Coupeville, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Thos. Magill, Mr. Charles Donovan, of Sehome, Whatcom County, to Miss Sarah Frances Crockett, of Island County.

CANNED CHOWDER.—The San Francisco "Grocer and Country Merchant," a most excellent weekly, devoted to the interests of the grocery and provision trade of the Pacific Coast, says:

From Messrs. Wm. Underwood & Co., of Boston, we have the genuine New England Clam Chowder and fish Chowder in three pound tins. We have had practical tests of the quality of the first-named, and regard it as an important addition to our list of canned goods. The claims are of the very best selections, and as numerous as the most exacting lovers of this bivalve could desire, while the cooking and seasoning are after the regular New England method, leaving nothing to be done but to warm the chowder up, and add a few crackers as per directions on each can.

We commend the above to our friend Hunt, of the canning firm of T. Jackson & Co., at Sequim. The canned clams put up by that firm are already commanding the highest rates in San Francisco, and as J. J. can make a real New England clam chowder, it is really worth the while for that firm to look into this branch of the business. Halibut heads also make a most excellent chowder, and those persons intending to can halibut could make a very saleable and desirable article by converting the heads into a savory chowder and thus saving the entire fish.

MURDER ON ORCAS.—By a private letter from Orcas Island, dated April 12th, we learn that a horrible murder had been committed there about a month ago. The victim, named Wm. O'Donnell, was about 40 years of age and was shot with a rifle, the bullet entering the breast on the left side. He was working in the field at the time of the murder, and the body was hid away under a pile of rails where it was not found until about three weeks afterwards—a neighbor's dog made the discovery. Deceased was respected by all, and the bloody deed has excited much indignation. Suspicion rests strongly upon Victoria Indians. A meeting of the settlers on the island was called and a reward of \$200 was offered for the apprehension of the guilty one or ones. It is requested also that Governor Ferry make the reward double what it already is. Our informant states that this is the fifth murder which has occurred in the county, under similar circumstances and the citizens want protection.

TROUT AND FISHING.—Chimaquam creek has been visited within the past few weeks by numerous parties of fishermen, who have returned home heavily laden with strings of fish, some of which they caught and others were purchased. We suggest to a couple of our gay and festive friends before they return from another fishing frolic, that they read the story of Hone-shoe Robinson; and also in the words of Captain Edward Cuttle, that they "overhaul their Annulus and Saphira," and when found, to make a note of the fate which befel those perverters of the truth, before they claim to have caught fish which the telegraph said were not taken by them with fresh beef bait, but with a sample of Senator Bland's newly monetized medium.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.—To-day is Good Friday, which is the anniversary of the crucifixion of our Savior. It is the last day of Lent. A solemn service will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock by the Rector Rev. Mr. Davis. Day after to-morrow will be Easter Sunday. The full church service will be observed, the grand Te Deum will be sung, and the church decorated with flowers and evergreens as is usual on Easter day. At the close of the Sunday School exercises in the afternoon Easter eggs will be distributed among the children.

CAPT. Chas. Willoughby moves this week, with his family, to Neah Bay, there to remain as he is now fairly installed in the position of Indian Agent. We are sorry to lose the Captain and his family from Port Townsend, but feel sure that the change cannot but be a desirable one as they will be able to accomplish much good in their new line of action. This they will undoubtedly do if their duties on the reservation are discharged with that fidelity which may safely be predicted.

SHE made a telephone. He makes a call. The old lady present. No chance to whisper. The telephone is introduced. Invention a success; both converse for an hour, the old lady failing to hear the sweet messages. The young folks think the invention a happy thought, but the old folks condemn it.

Mr. Andrew Weymouth, for a long time blacksmith at Port Discovery saw mill, is to remove, with his family, to the Indian reservation at Neah Bay where he will at once enter upon the duties of the position as blacksmith there.

THE excursion for the benefit of the Catholic Church, announced to leave this place on the first Sunday in June for San Juan, will leave the Monday following instead. It is hoped this change will be remembered.

IN the Probate Court Dr. Thos. Whitehead and Edward Jordan of Port Townsend, were adjudged insane and sent to the Insane Asylum in charge of Sheriff Miller on Tuesday last.

MARRIED.—At Merchantville, New Jersey, Feb. 2, 1878, by Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., Dr. Wm. B. Hill, late of Whidby Island, W. T., to Laura J. Lynd, of Merchantville.

WATERMAN & KATZ has just received a large and well selected assortment of Ladies' Misses' and children's straw hats.

VERY rich gold diggings are reported on the eastern slope of Mount Baker. Some nuggets found are nearly one ounce in weight.

THE base-ball fever is making itself visible in this place. We could often see the boys on the street "throwing them in pretty hot," to each other.

PROF. W. H. Roberts proposes giving a dance on the first of May, in Fowler's Hall. Further particulars hereafter.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE County Board of Examiners will be in session at the school house in District No. 1, Port Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday, May 1, 1878, for the purpose of examining applicants for teacher's certificates, who desire to teach in the common schools of Jefferson county, W. T.

R. E. RYAN, Sup't of schools for Jefferson Co., W. T.

R. W. DELION. CHARLES CASE.

De LION & CASE,
Stevedores,

PORT TOWNSEND

P. O. BOX 37.

SHIPS LOADED AT EVERY PORT ON Puget Sound.

The First-class steamship

CALIFORNIA
CAPT. THORN,
WILL LEAVE

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

WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Portland, Ogn.

On about the 20th of each Month.

For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board, 20 Or to ROTHSCCHILD & CO, Agents.

NOTICE.

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

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

CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCCHILD & CO.

French barque Bleville.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents. J. J. FLAMBAR, Master, Port Townsend, Feb. 23, 1878.

Blue Jacket.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents. CAPT. PERCIVAL Master. Port Townsend, Feb. 20 1878.

American Schr. Excelsior.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents. OSCAR KUSTEL, Master. Port Townsend, Feb. 14, 1878.

French Bark Quillota.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents. M. THOREUX, Master. Port Townsend, Jan. 25, 1878.

Costa Rican Ship Hermann.

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

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

French Barque Mapoteo.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents. CAPT. IRRIBAREN, Master. Port Townsend, March 20, 1878.

Italian Barque DueSorelle.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents. G. CAVASSA, Master. Port Townsend, March, 25, 1878.

Costa Rican Ship Mathilde.

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

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO.,

Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Ship Chandlery,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Liquors,
Hardware,
Crockery, Stationery, Etc.

Exchange Bought and Sold.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

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

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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 ROTHSCCHILD & 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 ROTHSCCHILD & 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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO

Port Townsend, W. T.

Finest of JAPAN TEAS!

Imported direct from Japan,

AND PACKED EXPRESSLY FOR ROTHSCCHILD & CO

—Also a—

Lot of wheat and oats, bran and chopped feed.

At GREATLY REDUCED RATE

An Indian's Headwork.

Joseph Dudley was appointed Governor of New England in 1686. Dudley was Governor only a few months. While occupying that position he was one day superintending the erection of a building upon a plantation which he owned in Roxbury, when his attention was attracted by a heavy-framed, middle-aged Indian, who stood idly looking on while the workmen were heaving up trusses for the roof. Though the weather—late in autumn—was uncomfortably cold, this Indian was very nearly naked, his muscular limbs shivering, and his teeth chattering as the chill blast struck him.

"Look you, my red son," said the Governor, addressing the Indian, "why do you not work as these men do, and earn some clothes to cover your body? Why do you stand here idle?"

"Ugh!" grunted the dusky aboriginal, "why you no work? What for you stand here idle?"

"I," replied Dudley, tapping his finger upon his forehead, "work with my head. There must be a head as well as hands—I do the headwork."

After reflecting for a while, the Indian asked what work the Governor had for him to do.

"I want a calf killed. If you will do it I will give you a shilling."

The fellow having had the calf pointed out to him killed it, and applied for his shilling.

"But why do you not skin it?" asked the employer.

"Ugh! Calf dead, Governor. Me kill um. Give me another shilling and I will skin and dress um."

This was done, and when the Indian had received his two shillings he went away to a tavern where he was not long in spending one of them for rum, after which he returned to the Governor, declaring that one of the shillings he had received was bad and that the keeper of the tavern would not take it. Dudley suspected the cheat, but gave him another shilling. A few hours later the fellow had the brazen impudence to come back and declare that the second shilling had also been worthless. The Governor knowing very well that the fellow was lying held his thoughts to himself and gave him yet another shilling, being resolved, however, that just punishment should be meted out. After thinking for some time he hit upon a plan. He sat down and wrote a letter to the keeper of the prison in Boston. In this letter he set down the Indian's roguery, and directed that the bearer should be soundly flogged and shut up for a week in a dungeon.

A day or two after he met the dishonest Indian near the place where the builders were at work.

"Ah," said Governor Dudley, in a very pleasant mood, "you are just the man I want. I have a letter covering important business, which I wish to have carried to the keeper of the jail in Boston. If you will carry it to him I will give you half a crown."

The Indian said he would do the work punctually; and he took the letter and the half crown and set forth. At a short distance he met another Indian, who was a trusted and favorite servant of the Governor.

"Aha, William," cried the vagabond, evidently not liking the destination of his mission, "I have been looking for you. The Governor told me I should find you, and give you this letter, and tell you to carry it to Boston as quick as you can. It is big matter written in it."

The faithful servant took the letter which he saw to be in his master's hand, and hurried away.

At length the Governor missed his servant William, and while search was being made a messenger arriving from Boston, came from the missing servant, who was there held in durance.

The Governor's feelings can be imagined when he found his faithful servant with a sore back, locked up in prison; for the unsuspecting fellow had delivered the letter, and had got the flogging intended for another. The rascally Indian was not seen again about the Governor's premises, but some weeks later, at a meeting with the leading men of his tribe, he chanced to be present where Dudley saw and recognized him.

"Ah, you red rascal!" cried the Governor, "how dared you play me such a trick? You have cheated me of my money, and you put off work that I paid you for doing upon another. What do you mean?"

The Indian looked his accuser full and unblushingly in the face, and tapping his finger upon his forehead, said, with a significant nod:

"Oh, headwork, Governor! Me do headwork!"

A WONDERFUL BOY.—A Detroit newsboy, leaning against a lamp-post last evening (according to the *Free Press*), was patted on the head by a gentleman, who said:

"Never mind, sonny, better weather and better sales next week."

"Boys hain't no 'count," lonesomely answered the little shaver.

"Oh, yes, they are. I was a boy once."

"Was you smart?"

"Guess I was! Why! before I was seven years old I could take the family clock all to pieces."

"Could you?" exclaimed the lad, his eyes sparkling with admiration as the man passed on. He got a new brace for his feet, indulged in some hard thinking, and all at once spoke up.

"What a fule I am that I didn't sass him! Any fule of a boy can take a clock to pieces, but it takes a man, and a pretty smart one, ter get the wheels together agin! I'm jist as discouraged as I was before, and more, too!"

ENGLAND wants to collar Russia, but can't find the collar.

Ancient Pottery.

Ancient pottery is found all over the world, and its study furnishes us with a good idea of the arts and industries of very early times. The excavations and discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae and Troas have brought to light many interesting and valuable relics of the potter's art in the earliest historic times, while the pottery found in the Swiss lacustrine villages, in the Belgian caves and the mounds of the Mississippi Valley, furnishes us with almost the only testimony concerning the nameless people who fabricated them.

Di Cesnola's interesting collection of Cypriote antiquities, which is now the property of the New York Metropolitan Museum, furnishes the students of ceramics with the connecting link between the Egyptian and Greek schools, the earlier pieces being rude and expressionless, while, as the Greek influence prevailed, the clay images of gods and heroes took on a more beautiful aspect.

Egypt seems to have been the land where the making of pottery first rose to the rank of an art. The nature of the country, shut off from the rest of the world by an impassable desert and a dangerous sea, rendered it specially suited to the peaceful arts. Secure from invasion or interference, the potters here made a fine earthenware, often highly colored, and even produced a sort of porcelain, long before its discovery or adoption by the Chinese.

From Egypt the art was carried to Greece by the Phoenician navigators and merchants, and in Greece it attained to a very great perfection; indeed, no work in unglazed pottery has been produced since their time which can rival the masterpieces of the Greek artists. From Greece the art was carried to Rome by Greek workmen, but here the work soon became inferior. The Romans also made and exported largely a red stoneware called Samian; but from this time the potter's art in Europe was at a standstill until the fifteenth century, when it received another influx of Oriental art, this time from the Moors, who invaded Spain and planted there the manufacture of majolica, whence it was brought to Italy. About this time, too, Persian and Greek artists finding their way from Constantinople to Italy, had much influence on the rising school of potters. The majolica manufacture was at its best in Italy about the middle of the *cinque cento*, or fifteenth century, when the ducal patronage declined at Urbino and Gubbio, families of potters removed to Rome and Venice, where the manufacture was long continued, though the ware was not kept up to the old standard; others immigrating to France and Holland laid the foundation of the faïences of Monstiers, Nevers, Rouen and Delft. These wares are only modifications of the Italian Majolica, such changes being made as were rendered necessary by the difference in the clays and glazes that were at hand.

Just at this time we find another powerful influence at work upon ceramic art, which shortly was to revolutionize both the manufacture and decoration. I refer to the effects produced upon ceramic art in Europe by the importation of Chinese porcelain by Portuguese and Dutch traders. These pieces, bold in design and original in conception, coming at a time when every one was tiring of the Italian classic decorations, already much degenerated, were largely copied in the various potteries. Indeed Delft, which from its geographical position was the first pottery to feel the Oriental influence, has since worked almost exclusively in Chinese designs; and of the English potteries, Lowestoft has made such good imitations of Chinese ware that some critics hold that they are genuine Chinese porcelain, and merely decorated at Lowestoft. The Worcester factory, and indeed to a greater or less extent, almost all the English factories use Chinese designs in the shape and ornamentation of their ware.

Great as has been the influence of Chinese ideas in the decoration of pottery, this is of small moment compared with the revolution wrought in its manufacture by the attempts of Europeans to discover the true porcelain. In 1581 the Duke Francis-II-Medici succeeded at his laboratory in Florence in producing the first true porcelain ever made in Europe. This was a heavy, coarse ware, of a bluish cast, some pieces of which, exhibited at the Centennial, were there identified by a Japanese connoisseur as of a distinctively Japanese decoration, and of a style in vogue in the early part of the sixteenth century. A soft-paste porcelain was made at St. Cloud in 1698; this was the origin of the Sevres manufacture. About 1710 Bottcher discovered the secret of the Oriental porcelain, and the manufacture has been continued at Meissen until the present time. But despite all the precautions taken, the secret processes were applied in other factories scattered over Germany. The discovery of a large bed of clay near Limoges, in the south of France, caused that city to become the seat of a large and flourishing manufacture. The English made very little of the hard porcelain, but they invented porcelain containing glass and calcined bones, which is easier of manufacture than the true soft-paste, and decorates better than the hard paste, thus combining to a degree the advantages of both.

We have seen that most of the progress made in ceramic art in Europe is directly traceable to Oriental influence. It is this fact which gives to the study of Eastern art a great importance, outside of the interest naturally awakened by its picturesque style and excellent technique. Lately Japanese pottery is more studied and sought for than that of their continental neighbors, but, although more pleasing, it is less original than the Chinese. Moreover, the Japanese acknowledge having learned the potter's art in China, and there is every reason to credit that

statement. It is among the Chinese that this art has been preserved and perfected for so many centuries, but whether they raised it themselves from that rude state in which it has been common to all peoples, or received it in some greater or less degree of perfection from their Western neighbors, we can only guess. Chinese tradition has it that the art was taught them by the Koreans. The Chinese place the discovery or introduction of pottery at about the beginning of the Christian era, and they would naturally wish to make the art appear as ancient as possible. But long before this time Assyria and Babylon had brought pottery to the rank of a fine art, and pieces of their enameled earthenware have been found of a very rich color, while thousands of years before Christ the Egyptians had made a sort of porcelain, besides earthenware of considerable excellence. There was, therefore, plenty of time for the art of Egypt to have travelled through Persia and India to China, but whether such a movement or whether either or both of these countries received the rudiments of their art from the older nations of India, can only be a matter of conjecture.—*Chicago Herald.*

Insect Talking.

"Two ants," says Buchner, "when they are talking together stand with their heads opposite each other, working their sensitive feelers in the liveliest manner, and tapping each other's heads." Numerous examples prove that they are able in this way to make mutual communications, and even on certain definite subjects. "I have often," says the English naturalist, Jesse, "placed a small, green caterpillar in the neighborhood of an ant's nest. It is immediately seized by an ant, which calls in the assistance of a friend after ineffectual efforts to drag the caterpillar into the nest."

"It can be clearly seen that the little creatures held a conversation by means of their feelers, and this being ended they repair together to the caterpillar in order to draw it into the nest by their united strength. Further, I have observed the meetings of ants to and from their nests. They stop, touch each other with their feelers, and appear to hold a conversation, which I have reason to suppose refers to the best ground for obtaining food."

Hague writes a letter to Darwin, that he one day killed with his finger a number of ants which came from a hole in the wall to some plants standing on the chimney piece. He had tried the effect of brushing them away, but it was of no use, and the consequence of the slaughter was that the ants who were on the way immediately turned back and tried to persuade their companions who were not yet aware of the danger to turn back also. A short conversation ensued between the ants, which, however, did not result in an immediate return, for those who had just left the nest first convinced themselves of the truth of the report.

TWENTY IMPOLITE THINGS.—1. Loud and boisterous laughing.

2. Reading when others are talking.

3. Talking when others are reading.

4. Cutting finger nails in company.

5. Joking others in company.

6. Gazing rudely at strangers.

7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.

8. Making yourself hero of your own story.

9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.

10. Spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.

11. Leaving church before worship is closed.

12. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.

13. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.

14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.

15. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.

16. Not listening to what one is saying in company.

17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.

18. Answering questions that have been put to others.

19. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.

20. Laughing at the mistakes of others.

WEBSTER AND HAYNE.—Webster once told his friend Harvey that several years before the great debate with Hayne he had investigated the whole subject of the public lands for the purpose of opposing a resolution of Mr. McKinley, a Senator from Alabama, proposing to cede the public domain to the States in which they were situated. The question never came up, and Mr. Webster said: "I had my notes tucked away in a pigeon-hole, and when Hayne made that attack upon me and upon New England, I was already posted, and only had to take down my notes and refresh my memory. In other words," said Mr. Webster, "if he had tried to make a speech to fit my notes he could not have hit it better. No man is inspired with the occasion. I never was." Of the many anecdotes about what took place between Mr. Hayne and Mr. Webster afterward, Mr. Harvey says were many stories which Mr. Webster characterized as untrue, but he vouches for the following: Mr. Webster met Mr. Hayne that night at the President's reception and, as he came up to him, Mr. Webster remarked pleasantly: "How are you tonight?" "None the better for you, sir," was the General's humorous reply.

An Irishman, fresh from the "old country," saw a turtle for the first time, and at once made up his mind to capture it. The turtle caught him by the finger, and he, holding it out at arm's length, said: "Faith, and ye'd better loose the howl ye have, or I'll kick ye out of the very box ye sit in, be jabers!"

A Clandestine Marriage.

On Tuesday were borne from a sumptuous house high up on Fifth avenue, for internment in a Connecticut town on the New Haven Road, not far from this city, the remains of a revered wife and mother. Half a century ago, when she was the only unmarried daughter of an old and wealthy family of the town in whose cemetery her body now rests, she came to New York in the bloom and vivacity of a youth just conscious of its own power, to visit the friendly household of one of our first merchants. A prolongation of her sojourn here did not excite the remonstrance of her parents until they were surprised by information that her delay was possibly occasioned by the frequent calls of a gentleman, a lieutenant of the British navy, whose attentions seemed ominously serious, when her mother took the family carriage precipitately for the city to convey back forthwith the giddy damsel. Upon arraignment before the maternal bar the young lady did not deny the frequent visits of the alleged suitor, whom her New York friends had seen no reason to interfere with; indeed, upon stepping into the carriage to go home (there was no New Haven Railroad then), she said quite coolly: "It's useless to find fault now, ma, for I am married."

Such, indeed, was the startling fact. After a short and only finally suspected summer's courtship, she and the lieutenant had been clandestinely married, and before the horrified mother and romantic daughter had been in their Connecticut home twenty-four hours, the bold young sailor was there, too, to claim his wife! But he found her a prisoner, locked in her own room, and both parents met his appeals with steady refusal to acknowledge his authority. The girl was but a child, they said, not conscious of her own mind, and they should resist with every possible form of law any attempt to remove her from their custody. The husband, urging that they loved each other, was told that she whom he had made his wife, in name only, now bitterly regretted her sentimental folly, and wished to see him no more. Astonished at this assertion, the young man passionately impugned its truth. Would he be generous enough to give her up, he was asked, if she herself assured him of her decision to that effect? Chivalrously, though too rashly, perhaps, he agreed so to do, confident, undoubtedly, that she would prove true to him.

And then came the most extraordinary scene of the little drama. A married sister strikingly resembling the yet imprisoned virgin wife had been hastily summoned from this city for the purpose, and artfully dressed to intensify the resemblance, hurriedly entered the room where the Lieutenant was present, with a friend for a witness, to learn his fate, and, with simulated sobs hastily hid her face on her mother's bosom. Supposing her to be the wife whom he agitatedly begged her to go with him. "I wish to remain with my mother!" was the apparently tearful answer, without so much as a glance for him; and without another word, the Lieutenant bowed to parents and child, and at once withdrew with his friend from the room and the house. On his way back to New York by steamboat a favorite dog that accompanied him leaped overboard, and he, plunging instantly over to the rescue, was drowned.

The Court of the King of Italy.

The Quirinal Court, instead of being occupied with the easy life of the past seven years, irresponsible, gay, and merry, is quite serious and collected. The King is ordering his new households, examining old Turin Court archives, and trying to adapt the stiff aristocratical rules of the Piedmontese Court to the modern free spirit that reigns about him. At first it was decided that the Queen's household should be arranged according to the severe rules that directed the formation of King Humbert's mother's court, but that decision had to be set aside. The daily journals took up the subject instantly, and handled it with audacious republican freedom. In the old days only ladies of the highest rank could serve a Queen of Piedmont; now the Court of Italy must be a mixed one, and the political value, not family value, of its attendants must be considered. No list has yet been given out of the new ladies of the Queen; for the moment there have been no changes made. Life at the Quirinal is very quiet. The Queen of Portugal has been ill with a cold. Every morning her Majesty, Queen Marguerite, pays her sister-in-law a visit, and this visit is an early one, at 9 o'clock. At 10 the Queen breakfasts, after which she receives visits, reads, and has her son with her. At 4 o'clock she drives out with her chief lady of the court, the Marchesa Montereno. I often meet the royal carriage—a closed and quiet looking one, with simple liveries—on the Porta Pia road—that beautiful *passaggiata* that used to be called "the Cardinals' drive," where the views are enchanting. After a drive of some distance from the gate, her Majesty and companion leave the carriage for a walk, as every one does for that matter who drives on that charming road.—*Correspondence of the New York World.*

CONSOLING.—Some one has discovered that short young ladies generally get married quicker than tall ones, and that the former make the best of wives. This will be a source of great consolation to the four-foot-five young ladies who have been looking gloomy and sad because their new bonnets don't show above the pew back at church.

WHEN a man sees his wife shedding a cataract of tears for nothing, it well-nigh aggravates him beyond endurance.

Cows for the Dairy.

As a rule, we believe it is beginning to be pretty well understood that the best way for a dairyman to keep his dairy is to grow his own stock, keeping the calves from the best cows. If he uses a blooded bull of a good milking family and breed, so much the better—so much greater the chances of his having a herd of deep milkers. But all does not depend on breed and pedigree; much depends on the rearing and keeping. A stunted calf can never fully recover from the shock; nor can a poorly fed cow overcome the disadvantage of lack of food. Generous feeding, from the day of birth to the handing over to the butcher, is the most profitable. A dairyman should not attempt to rear more calves than he can keep in a rapidly growing condition, nor more cows than he has an abundance of feed for. All above this entails loss, down to the point where animal life is merely sustained and there is no return whatever—either in growth of the calf or milk from the cow.

The cow is often compared to a machine, and the comparison is a good one. It follows, therefore, that we want not only the best machine, but must furnish it the required material for manufacturing dairy products. We want the machine of the greatest capacity and efficiency—the one that will do the largest amount of material up into the largest amount of milk—the one that will entail the least waste from a given amount of material, and turn out the maximum of product.

Now, how can we secure the machine of the greatest capacity and least waste? First, by choosing the best types of the best families of the best breeds to breed from; and then, by making the most possible out of the progeny. We agree with the *National Live Stock Journal* that "a poorly developed animal cannot have its secretory system in an active and vigorous state. Having been fed meagrely, its digestive system is contracted and wanting in capacity to furnish sufficient aliment for large milk production. Everything depends upon the rearing of the heifer calf in determining her usefulness as a milker. A steady and rapid growth from calfhood shows all her secretory organs in the greatest activity; and her digestive organs must have been well developed and active to have prepared so much food for assimilation in such rapid growth. And, as it is impossible that the cow should yield a large quantity of milk, without digest a large quantity of food, the animal must be trained to this from calfhood.

Could anything be clearer and more self-evidently true? There is a vast deal in training and habit, as well as in natural capacity. We must train the animal to all the habits and requirements of after-life, and allow none of these to weaken for want of use. The principle is applicable to the human as well as the bovine family, and applicable in every department of life.—*American Dairyman.*

FEDDING HORSES.—For a period of thirty years, more or less, horses have been under my control. I personally superintended the feeding. During that time no horses have died, and I have had little sickness. A straw-cutter with a raw-hide roller has been in continual use till the present time. In the cutting of the food for two teams enough is saved in one year to pay for its purchase. While the horses are eating their dinner, enough can be cut for the next meal; then watered, to moisten it and destroy the dust, and with it four quarts of meal is ample for one horse. The meal is one-third corn, one-third oats, and the other shorts. A variety is made by giving a few small potatoes or carrots weekly. The benefits resulting from this manner of feeding are that we have no sick horses, they being always in good health and order; there is no danger of founder from hired men feeding when too warm; they can eat it sooner, and are ready to go out; neither is anything wasted (by throwing from the manger, etc.) and it does them more good, I believe, as no whole grain is passed or lost. Being out of meal for a few days, a number of feeds were given them of small ears of corn, with plenty of cut hay moistened. Two had to be taken to the city immediately for treatment of colic, and by prompt action at once they recovered. This is the last of whole grain feeding. Of course the same good quality of hay and grain is given when eat as when they cut it for themselves.—*C. in Country Gentleman.*

THE newspapers are fond of telling stories about the cowardice which women are alleged to show in the presence of a mouse. A severe masculine censor once declared that the most grave and wise gathering of women, for the most important and serious purpose, could be utterly thrown off its balance by the letting loose of a mouse in the room. That was men's theory. Here is fact:—"While a judge was holding court at Van Wert, O., a few days ago, a mouse took advantage of his preoccupation and climbed up inside his pantaloons. The attorneys and attendants became aware of the situation when the judge suddenly gave a jump, clapped his hands to his legs and stamped on the floor. The sheriff rushed to the rescue, and the spectators rose in their seats, not knowing what was about to happen. The judge whispered to the sheriff, a lawyer shook the intruder out, and in the general confusion that ensued, the mouse escaped." Fancy the howl of derision that would have gone up from "the superior sex," if this had happened in a court presided over by a woman!

THE fashion in Paris for young men to send bonbon boxes to their lady friends has subsided in these dear times.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

There will shortly be a brilliant wedding in Georgetown, the contracting parties being Dr. Southworth and Miss Porter. The groom is the son of Mrs. Dr. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the most prolific novelist that this country has ever produced...

She lives in a pretty, rambling, roomy house in Georgetown, rejoicing in the name of Prospect Cottage, and overlooking the blue Potomac, with a view extending far beyond the hills of Virginia. She is a woman of medium height, with a sad face full of deep lines, furrowed by the care which has plowed over it.

BRAIN STIMULANT.—The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only recuperation of brain power, the only actual recuperation of brain force...

FARMING IN THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, speaking of the shiftless method of farming in the West, says: It is the unsurpassed fertility of our soil that leads to all this. It needs no manure for its first crops...

A HINT TO DUCK RAISERS.—It is well known that the far-famed canvass back duck of the Chesapeake derives its delicate and peculiar savor from the valisneria, or wild celery, on which it feeds in those waters.

"Did you attend church to-day, as I charged you?" inquired an old planter, in the old time, of one of his slaves, as he returned to his dwelling. "Sartin, massa," was Cudjo's reply; "an' what two mighty big stories that preacher did tell!"

A LITTLE Athol boy, guilty of some misconduct, upon being asked why he could be so naughtily replied that he thought he was not doing anything very wrong. "That's no excuse," said his mother; "thinking doesn't help the matter much."

Riding on Red Hot Rails.

A narrow escape from a most serious accident occurred on the Dayton and Union Road Monday morning. There is a culvert on the road about four miles from the city. It is about twelve feet in width, and the embankment is some twelve or fifteen feet in height.

The 6 A. M. freight from Dayton was the first to come to the culvert. The morning was dark and foggy, and the train was gliding along quite lively. No indication of the danger was seen until they were close upon the culvert.

It was almost a miracle that they had escaped, and it was due mainly to the fact that the rails, which were twenty-four feet in length, rested some five or six feet on either side of the culvert, and were joined by fish-back plates.

Huseman, the fireman, whom the Journal reporter met last night, on his return trip, said: "I've been railroading twelve years, now, and it's the narrowest escape I ever had, or want to have again. Those timbers were nearly all burnt out beneath the rails, and I saw myself, were red hot in two or three places."

SCENES AT THE BANANA WHARF.—A schooner loaded with bananas arrived at the Arch street wharf yesterday morning, and no sooner had the line been cast ashore than a large crowd of boys formed a line on the extreme edge of the wharf, with long poles in their hands, and stood there like so many ice-drivers waiting events.

The death of Mr. Denton, of Delaware county, Iowa, recalls a story which he used to tell. In the early days of the Illinois Central Railway the line was not fenced, and one day two cows belonging to a Methodist clergyman were killed.

ALWAYS take a rope into your room at the hotel. It may enable you to slide out even if there is no fire. A big board-bill is as bad as a conflagration.

Coal Fields of Russia.

We have heard a great deal of late years about the exhaustion of the supply of coal in England, and consequently the future dependence of Europe upon the United States for fuel. According to a late writer in Lippincott, Russia is much more likely to be the source of future supplies than our own country.

The great trouble in regard to all this coal is that at present it is, through lack of transportation facilities, unavailable. The expense of taking it to a market in large quantities would be exorbitant, but since Russia is so thoroughly awake to the necessity of railways, and is constantly lengthening those she has and constructing new ones, it can only be a question of a few years before she will be able to supply all Europe with coal at a reasonable price.

A few years ago and Russia herself hardly knew her own riches in this direction. Everywhere wood was used for all heating purposes, and such an enormous consumption must have inevitably produced a wood famine at some time in the future.

"Young man, what's the price of this silk?" asked a deaf old lady. "Seven shillings," was the reply. "Seventeen shillings!" exclaimed she, "I'll give you thirteen."

The cultivation of a heart should be like that of a garden, where we prune and weed before we begin to plant.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN; Men and women for a new business. Rare chance to make money. One DOLLAR for twenty cents. Address C. E. HILLMER & CO., 728 Montgomery St., S. F.

INFORMATION WANTED! TWO ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, one of whom has occupied the position of Judge, would like to locate in some live and growing town on the Pacific Slope...

HARNESSES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. DOUBLE FARM Harness with leather traces, all complete, \$20 to \$45 per set. Single Buggy harness, \$15 to \$25 per set.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO. THIS old and popular hotel has for a quarter of a century catered to the wants of the public.

PACIFIC WATER CURE AND Eclectic Health Institute, NORTHWEST CORNER 7th AND L STS., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

REMOVAL. ARMES & DALLAM HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF Wooden Ware, Twines, Churns, Brushes, etc., To 115 and 117 Front Street, Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.

I. A. HEALD, AMERICAN MACHINE AND MODEL WORKS. EXPERIMENTAL AND FINE SPECIAL MACHINERY: Planing, Gear Cutting, Printing Press, Band Saws, etc.

JUST OUT! THE POULTRY YARD AND MARKET, A New Book by PROF. A. CORBETT, Explaining the process of Hatching Eggs AND RAISING POULTRY. Horse Manure, Price 50 Cents.

REVOLVER FREE Seven-shot revolver, with five Light Bullets, Rubber, Hot Bolts, Hot Cakes Doughnuts; in fact this article cannot be excelled, if used in any capacity where good results are required.

TOWN OF NEWARK!

Town Lots and Small Tracts, RANGING FROM FIVE TO TWENTY ACRES EACH.

NEWARK Will be sold by auction at the Salesrooms of MAURICE DORE & CO., 410 Pine St., San Francisco. MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878, AT 12 M. ON LIBERAL CREDIT.

NEWARK IS SITUATED IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL., possesses a climate and soil unsurpassed, abundance of pure water, and is safe from over-flood. Almost every variety of tree and plant will grow there.

CHICKERING & SONS Piano Warerooms, 51 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. And 246 E. Sacramento. ELEGANT PIANOS! An entirely new stock of new and beautiful styles, Grand, Square and Upright.

Get the Best! TURBINE WINDMILL Simple, Durable AND Ornamental.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED! The TIERPIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock.

100,000 lbs. CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO, Packed in two, four and eight pound sacks from Forty to Sixty-five Cents per Pound.

HERIT WILL WIN. CALIFORNIA YEAST CAKES, M. LEEF & CO'S BAKER'S STOCK YEAST.

REVOLVER FREE Seven-shot revolver, with five Light Bullets, Rubber, Hot Bolts, Hot Cakes Doughnuts; in fact this article cannot be excelled, if used in any capacity where good results are required.

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SHEEP WASH. 50¢ per gallon. T. W. JACKSON, San Francisco, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

C. & P. H. TIRRELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. NO. 410 CLAY STREET, Between Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

CAROLAN, CORY & CO IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE. IRON AND STEEL. Agents for Pittsburg Steel Works. 117 and 119 California St., SAN FRANCISCO.

100,000 lbs. EXTRA STRONG TOBACCO! SHEEP DIP! Packed in Bales, for sale in Lots to suit by E. BRIGGS & CO., 525 and 527 Market Street, THIRD FLOOR, San Francisco, March 1, 1878.

MECHANICAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SAN FRANCISCO. PREMIUM AWARDED TO I. W. TABER & CO. For Photographs in Colored Crayon and Water-Colors. This class of work especially is the best ever exhibited in this State. 1877.

I. W. TABER & CO., Artistic Photographers, No. 26 Montgomery St., near Butler, San Francisco. Originators of Chromatic, Spherical and Promenade Photographs. Enlarging Photographs from Cartes de Visite, in Oil, Enamel or Water-colors, made a specialty.

St. Roger's Manufacturer of Belling & Lacing. 255, 257, 259, 261, Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN IRON, STONE, SEWER PIPE. Terra-Cotta Chimney Tops and Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Etc. (213 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, 1310 and 1312 Market Street, 15 and 17 McAllister Street, OAKLAND, 1170 and 1172 Broadway. Factory at LINCOLN, PLACER CO., CAL. Agents at all Principal Points. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

HERBINE. NATURE'S TRUE REMEDY, Prepared from Herbs, and is highly recommended as a specific for Cancers, Tumors, Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c. This rare and invaluable compound is well known to thousands. None genuine but those containing the Esque of M. DOCTUS FERDINANDER on the outside wrapper. Price \$2.00 per bottle, or three for \$5.00. Sold by CRANE & BRIGHAM and C. F. RICHARDS & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

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THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.
THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE AND
ITS SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

A short time ago Mr. W. B. Fry, of Portland, general business manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, for Oregon and Washington Territory, passed through this place, and appointed as local agent Mr. J. P. Peterson, our worthy townsman. The following, taken from the San Francisco "Commercial," may be of interest:

It may occur to our readers and the public that nothing new can be said of sewing machines. Perhaps this is true, but to furnish such readers any reading matter entirely new would enlarge wiser heads than ours; hence we do not pretend to. We do not believe even a fraction of the public are aware of the real magnitude of the sewing machine business, the extent of the factories manufacturing them, the costly and intricate machinery they contain, or the millions of capital there is invested of what some call a simple, cheap machine and say that it ought to cost one-sixth what it does.

For the edification and benefit of such deluded mortals we shall in this essay give a description of one of the largest sewing machine factories in the world and its connections. Before we enter upon that we will attempt to answer a question often asked, why are not sewing machines cheaper. It was popularly conjectured that when the Bachelor patent expired last May that the different companies would by force of competition reduce their prices to about one-sixth of the price then charged as the field would be open to any skillful mechanic. The price has been lowered, but it is not so much owing to outward influences by rivalry as to a tendency to follow in the natural depression in all commodities. Even while the companies held the patents the price was lowered from time to time. A plain Singer used to sell for \$150, then \$125; again a reduction was made to \$100, then to \$85—the price they were held at last Spring before the patent ceased. Seven months have passed, allowing ample time for the introduction of the machines which were to be a marvel of cheapness and efficiency, simplicity and durability, as compared with the old machines, but we do not hear from them. To make a machine to compete with the Singer requires the investment of millions of dollars and the training of men for special kinds of work, as it is not only a machine of many intricate parts, but each part must be made of metal of a peculiar temper and finish so that every portion may move in harmony. Labor-saving machine devised purposely for this business, which are nearly all held by the companies, must either be invented or procured by the payment of a royalty by the competitors. Furthermore there are certain fixtures indispensable to a machine upon which there are patents held by the companies, and these attachments a woman must have, and by the time she pays the extra cost for them of the companies she finds her cheap machine a dear one and unsatisfactory.

To resume our subject, the Singer Sewing Machine Company has no parallel in the world. The principal factory of the Company is in Elizabethport, N. J. There is also a factory in Glasgow, Scotland, employing 12,000 men and making from 3,000 to 4,000 machines a week; and one at South Bend, Indiana, which supplies the cabinet work for the machines made at Elizabethport and Glasgow.

The works at Elizabethport cover 32 acres. They are bounded on one side by the navigable waters of Staten Island Sound and on the other by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. There are five miles of tract laid in the inclosure connecting the different buildings. A locomotive owned by the Company is kept in constant use in the yard, and a steamboat plies to and from New York with freight.

The main building is 1,100 feet long, 50 wide and four stories high. The forging shop is 700 feet long and 50 feet wide. The cabinet shop and packing box factories are each 200 feet long by 50 feet wide and three stories high. Some 3,800 men are employed at this factory alone. They turn out 600 machines per week or two a week for each man employed. Over 300,000 machines were made by them last year and 212,316 sold during the same time, or 153,022 more than was sold by any other company.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company have in the United States 22 general agencies. Under these 1,500 sub-agencies, and in Europe about 3,000 agencies of all kinds. The factories and agencies employ directly and indirectly 100,000 men and women. They have also 5,000 wagons and drays and 10,000 horses. Imagine for a second the amount of capital to carry on such a business, to pay the employees, to buy and feed all its horses and to purchase its wagons, steamboats and keep all in working! And yet this is all necessary to enable the Company to furnish the public with a first class machine at a moderate price.

A very favorable condition and one highly conducive to its great success is its immense capital. It is ENTIRELY OUT OF DEBT, and has not a single dollar of interest to pay to any one. All its bills are paid in CASH, and there is not a single bond or note outstanding. Thus it will be seen that they are free from the heavy incumbrances of many manufacturing—debt and interest.

How absurd is it then to hope that inexperienced parties without capital and skilled workmen can ever successfully compete with this mammoth corporation! How ridiculous to expect as good machines from any other source! The Company was liberal in the past when it had the power to brook opposition and exact what price it wanted; and can it not therefore be relied upon now to be magnanimous with its patrons?

It may not be amiss to say a few words in regard to the San Francisco Agency for the Pacific coast of the Singer Manufacturing Company. It is located at 118 Sutter street. This office has under its control

all the sub-agencies of the Pacific Coast; also sends machines to China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. The features of this machine need not be told in newspaper form; suffice to say it combines every device and improvement which experience, money and skill can add. There is none better the immense sales alone attest—212,316 last year, which was more than half of all the machines of the various kinds sold.

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

For Sale.

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

HALF BRED JERSEY BULL and Heifer Calves, from well selected dairy cows.
Address
A. U. DAVIS,
New Dungeness, W. T.

Probate Notice

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

In the matter of the estate of PHILIP BEYNSON, deceased.

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

J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge.

Probate Notice.

IN the Probate Court of Clallam County, W. T.

IN the matter of the estate of WM. LAW, deceased.

Order to show cause why decree of distribution should not be made.

ON reading and filing the petition of Elliot Cline, executor of the estate of Wm. Law, deceased, setting forth that he had filed his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, in this county, and that the same has been duly settled and allowed; that all the debts and expenses of administration have been duly paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the persons interested under the will, and praying among other things, for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled. It is ordered: That all persons interested in the estate of Wm. Law, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the county of Clallam, Territory of Washington, at the court room of said county, in the town of New Dungeness, in said county, on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate, among the legatees and devisees of said deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered: that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks, before the said 27th day of May, A. D. 1878, in the Weekly ARGUS; a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of official seal of the Court to be affixed this, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878.

W. L. ROGERS,
Probate Judge.
Attest:
W. C. GARFIELDE, Clerk. 7:4w

Probate Notice.

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON }
County of Jefferson. } 88

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

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

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



The splendid sidewheel
Steamship Dakota,
2100 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE
after mentioned:

Fare from Port Townsend to Saanich, B.C.
Cabin \$28; Steerage \$13

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
April 20	April 8	April 10
May 10	May 28	May 30
June 20	June 8	June 10

Steamship City of Panama,
1500 tons. W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING
dates:

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

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

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

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

Probate Notice.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
ARTHUR PHINNEY, DECEASED.

Petition for Legacy.

R. D. ATTRIDGE having this day filed his petition in the above entitled court, praying that he may have possession of the property bequeathed to him by the last will and testament of the said Arthur Phinney, deceased. It is ordered that Monday, the 27th day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court room of said court, that being a day of the regular May term 1878, being the time and place for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and contest said petition by filing their written objections thereto, if any exist.

And it is further ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place of hearing be given by publication in the Puget Sound weekly ARGUS, a newspaper published in said county

J. A. KUHN,
Probate Judge and ex-officio clerk.
April 4, 1878. 8:4t

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. } 88

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

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

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