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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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sertion must be accompanied by cash.
All Accounts Settled Monthly.

THE SING-AWAY BIRD.

O say, have you heard of the sing-away bird
That sings where the Runaway river
Runs down with its rills from the bald-
headed hills
That stand in the sashline and shiver?
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
How the pines and the birches are stirred
By the trill of the sing-away bird:
And the bald-headed hills, with their rocks
and their rills,
To the tune of his rapture are ringing,
And their faces grow young, all their gray
mists among,
While the forests break forth into singing.
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
And the river runs singing along;
And the flying winds catch up the song.
It was nothing but—hush! a wild white-
throated thrush,
That emptied his musical quiver
With a charm and a spell over valley and dell
On the banks of the Runaway river.
"O sing! sing-away sing-away!"
Yet the song of the wild singer had
The sound of a soul that is glad,
And beneath the glad sun many a glad-heart-
ed one
Set the world to the tune of his gladness.
The rivers shall sing it, the breezes shall wing
it,
Till life shall forget its long sadness.
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
Sing, spirit, who knowest joy's giver;
Sing on, by time's Runaway river!

TELEGRAPH WITHOUT WIRES.—Prof. Loomis, who has been in the mountains of West Virginia for some months conducting a series of experiments, has about concluded that telegraphing without wires is practicable. His method of operating consists of running a wire up to an altitude reaching a particular current of electricity, which he claims can be found at various heights. At any distance away this same current can be reached by a similar wire, and communication can be had immediately. It is true that aerial telegraphy may not be much of a certainty during violent storms or electric showers, but Prof Loomis thinks that it will not meet with more obstructions than the ordinary wire telegraphing at such times. Professor Loomis has a scheme now on foot for a series of experiments from a point on one of the highest peaks in the Alps in Switzerland to a similarly situated place in the Rocky mountains on this side of the world. If this succeeds, his invention will rank in importance with that of the electric telegraph itself.

The Seattle says: "Unless the Canadians furnish the 'needful' they will get no more mail from this side after the 1st of July. Hitherto the U. S. Government has paid all the expense of the service from the Sound. Now it refuses to pay any of it. A turn about is fair play, and the Canadians should be willing to take up the load where the Americans lay it down. Efforts are being made at Ottawa to secure the necessary appropriation of funds for a tri-weekly service from Port Townsend, and they will probably prove successful."

By the terms of the union of this Province with Canada the Dominion is compelled to provide an effectual steam mail service twice a week between Olympia and Victoria, and the attention of the Ottawa Government has been drawn to the fact.—Colonist.

The walls of the canyon of the Boise, about thirty miles below Idaho are from sixty to one hundred feet in height, and abound in caverns, crevices, etc. These rocky openings were utilized by the Indians in this valley in the burial of their dead, and used as such perhaps for ages. After a defunct Siwash had been deposited in his little balsamic sarcophagus rocks were rolled into the mouth of the aperture to prevent coyotes and other wild animals from feasting on the body. Farmers, in rolling down rocks for building purposes, frequently uncover these bone caches and are sometimes startled at the appearance of several grinning skulls in one heap.

REMARKABLE EFFECT OF AN ADVERTISEMENT.—A family in Florida lost their little boy, and advertised for him in a daily newspaper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled out of a swamp and died on the front door-step. In his stomach was found a handful of red hair, some bones, buttons, a pair of boot-heels, a glass-alley, a pair of check pants and a paper collar. The advertisement did it.

H. M. S. SHAH.—A private letter from Coquimbo states that it is feared the Shah may have to go to England as her copper is dropping off and she cannot be docked at Esquimalt.

OLYMPIA ADVERTISERS.

N. S. PORTER,
Attorney at Law,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

H. G. STRUVE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Olympic Hotel
J. G. Sparks, Proprietor.
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

E. N. OUMETTE
Dealer in all kinds of
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY
Cor. Main and 5th Sts., Olympia, W. T.

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 upon 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. E. LEWIS, Judge of said District Court, and the seal of said court, this 16th day of April A. D. 1878.
JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk.
D. W. Smith, Att'y for plaintiff

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. S:4t

To ship Masters.

The fine steam tug S.L.

MASTICK

Capt. Wm. Delanty,

Of Port Discovery, will constantly be in readiness to receive orders for towing of all kinds, anywhere on the Sound.

Mill Men

And ship owners will find the MASTICK in condition to give the most complete satisfaction.

Orders can be left with the Captain or the agents, Rothschild & Co. 12

Judson & McFadden,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW
PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY.

Collectors made, Conveyancing, &c. &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W.

C. M. BRADSHAW. WM. A. INMAN
BRADSHAW & INMAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PROCTORS
in Admiralty.
Port Townsend, W. T.

Dr. Isaac N. Power
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AT
LA CONNER, W. T.

N. D. TOBEY,

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

W. H. ROBERTS,

TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.
Port Townsend, W. T.

G. MORRIS HALLER.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Proctor in Admiralty.
Money loaned, Real Estate bought and sold
Farms to Lease,
Collection made, Conveyancing, &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Dr. Thos. T Minor

Managing Surgeon, Marine Hospital.
Port Townsend, W. T.

NEW STORE

General Merchandise.
C. W. MORSE,
OAK HARBOR, W. T.

Produce bought, and supplies of all kinds
retailed at the lowest cash prices 40

THOMAS DRUMMOND,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
Bricklayer, Plasterer, and
Stone Mason.

Agent for San Juan Lime. 23
Work done at the lowest reasonable rates.
Jobbing promptly attended to. 16

DALGARDNO'S HOTEL

WATER STREET,
Port Townsend, W. T.

THE ABOVE HOUSE IS PARTICULARLY
adapted to the accommodation of all
who desire A RESERVED AND NICE
PLACE to Board, and especially Families
and sojourners wishing good rooms.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

C. FRANK CLAPP, Proprietor.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
House has been refurnished and retitted
in all its departments, and is now prepared to
furnish first class accommodations to its
patrons. Being eligibly situated it is easy of
access by the traveling public. Its table will
always be supplied with the best of market
affords. Rooms for families, with board by
the day or week. 15

New Barber Shop.

IN CENTRAL HOTEL BUILDING.
Joseph de Barrows.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Color-
ing, done in style.

Wm. DODD. J. E. PUGH

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Situated at head of Union Wharf,
Port Townsend..... W. T.
This House is new and newly furnished, and
possesses all the appointments of a
First-Class Hotel.
Its Bar is supplied with the best of Wines,
Liquors and Cigars. There is a first-class Bill
iard Table and Reading Room in the Hotel
Nothing will be left undone to make this
Hotel second to none in the Territory.
DODD & PUGH.

B. S. HOXSIE. E. S. FOWLER

Hoxsie & Fowler,

Dealers in
Hay, Grain, Feed & Produce
of all kinds, and
General Commission Merchants.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
San Juan and Green Lime constantly
on hand.
Port Townsend.

B. S. MILLER,

Head of Union
Wharf.



Pt. Townsend
W. T.

JEWELRY AND MUSIC EMPORIUM

Carries the Largest Stock in the Territory

JAMES JONES,

Corner Custom House Building

IF YOU WANT

Reading Matter

Stationery of all kinds

School books

Picture Frames, ALL SIZES

Book-shelves & Brackets

Nice Fresh Candies

Nice Fresh Fruit and Best Cigars

Go to James Jones.

WATERMAN & KATZ,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Furniture, Lumber, Doors, and Windows,

WAGONS, & All Kinds of Building Material
Farming Implements, Saddlery, &c.

And will Sell
CHEAPER FOR CASH,
Than any House on Puget Sound!

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company's Express

Our Facilities for Purchasing in
the Leading Markets are
Superior to any.

We will give and take Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

At the most Liberal Discount.

WATERMAN & KATZ.

Home.

How pleasant is home
When evening has come.
And the lamp on the table is set.

The Old Hag.

M. E. STONE.

I can remember, ever since I was a
very little girl, hearing the people of my
native village make this remark (when
anything happened out of the usual
order), "As queer as the old hag!"

There I lay trembling and meditating
upon rash plans of escape—vainly wish-
ing sister Alice was with me; or that I
was anywhere else, when I heard a low,
musical voice exclaim "How are you
to-day, my sweets?"

Fun in the Witness Box.

In a recent trial at Winchester, a wit-
ness, failing to make his version of a con-
versation intelligible by reasons of his
fondness for "says I" and "says he," was
taken in hand by Baron Martin with the
following result: "My man, tell us now
exactly what passed?" "Yes, my lord, I
said I would not have the pig."

Bank Robberies of the Period.

We do not, as may be imagined at first
blush, here refer to the ordinary robbery
of a bank by its cashier or paying teller
or any of its irregular functionaries, but to
the characteristics of recent raids upon
banks by people having no official con-
nection with them—by professional
thieves, in fact. They are of two kinds

How to Kill Poultry Lice.

There is nothing that will so thorough-
ly eradicate these parasites known as
roost lice, as cleanliness, and this is
brought about by spreading a thick
paste of lime whitewash, after the filth
is removed, over the roosting poles, and
about the building wherever these minute
insects can claim a foothold, and they
will claim a foothold in every crack and
crevice, where they lodge during the day,

SEARCH FOR A FORTUNE.—The archive-
room of the State Department at Wash-
ington has been haunted for the past two
or three months by a gray-haired, old-
fashioned-looking gentleman, who rum-
gaged indefatigably among the musty
records with never a sign of discouragement
at the apparent hopelessness of his
task. His name is Charles Wickes, of
Pennsylvania, and he is in pursuit of
some century-old papers which shall
prove a claim for a large sum against the
government. The history of the case,
which we freely give to all curious inquir-
ers, dates back to 1776, when his ancestor,
Captain Alexander Wickes, fitted out a
privateer to prey upon British commerce,
under the authority of Lee, Deane
and Franklin, the American envoys at
Paris. Such were his address and daring
that he captured fifty English vessels at
various times, which were sold by an
agent of the colonial government, but
neither Wickes nor his heirs ever received
a cent of the prize-money. This agent
was Thomas Morris, half-brother of Robert
Morris, the famous financier of the
revolution, but he proved entirely un-
trustworthy, and at his death the money,
papers and accounts of the sales were
transmitted to Robert Morris and finally
disappeared. It is supposed that the
papers were brought to Washington and
buried somewhere in the vast rubbish-
heap of public documents, and with this
feint drew the old fortune-hunter pores
daily over the files, without any apprehension
of the probable worthlessness of
the papers, even if he finds them.

HARD TO DIGEST.—At a certain board-
ing house in this city is a young man
whose occupation is the "art preserva-
tive," and whose labors occupy him dur-
ing those hours when the majority of
mankind is asleep. Of course he gets
hungry and is accustomed to get a lunch
when he starts out for his nightly toil.
This lunch is done up in a paper and
placed on a table in the hall of the board-
ing house, from which the young man
takes it when he goes out. One evening
this week, as he went out, he saw two
bundles lying upon the table and un-
thinkingly took the one nearest and
carried it away. About midnight that
unfailing monitor, an empty stomach,
warned him that lunch time had arrived,
and with high hopes and a keen appetite
he took out his bundle and opened it, but
was struck all aback to find instead of
his coveted food a small package of neatly
folded handkerchiefs, which had been
placed upon the table by the laundryman
for one of the other boarders. Language
fails to do justice to the denouement, and
we draw the curtain.

ELI PERKINS ON GEORGE FRANCIS.—
One day, writes Eli Perkins, I met
George Francis Train in Madison Square,
surrounded by children. Dr. Hammond
had told me ridicule was an infallible
test for insanity—that if a man got mad
at a harmless joke, a joke with no animus
in it, it was a pretty sure sign of insanity.
"Do you see these hands," commenced
George, as he always does. "See the
blood run in them. There's health for
you! All this comes from vegetable
diet, sir. No meat for me. I eat nothing
but vegetables. Vegetables make mus-
cle, sinew, strength, manhood."
"Yes, George," I said, "you're right
Meat is weakening. I always notice all
the strong animals live on vegetables.
There's the weak lion and the tender pan-
ther, they live on vegetables; and there's
the sturdy sheep, the hardy goose, the
savage calf, the wild and ravenous jack-
ass, they live on meat entirely."
"It always makes me mad to talk to an
infernal fool," said Train, coloring up,
while he turned on his heel and left in a
huff.
Then I knew George Francis was in-
sane.

The great secrets of making good but-
ter are cleanliness and attention. Let
cleanliness be applied first to the cow
barn; see that it is kept clean, so that no
foul odors shall be absorbed by the new
milk; that the animals be kept healthy,
so as to yield pure, wholesome milk; see
to the udder that no scabs or filth be
rubbed off into the pail while milking;
to the hands, that they shall not defile the
milk; to the spring-house or milk room,
that the cream may be kept pure; to the
milk-pail, pans, skimmer, cream-pot and
churn, so that no cheesy taint or foul
odors be communicated to the cream, and
finally, apply scrupulous cleanliness to
the butterworker and market tubs.

A TEXAS camel-breeder, speaking of
the rearing of the "ships of the desert,"
says: They are no more trouble to raise
than horses or cattle. The colts for the
first three or four days are rather tender
and require close attention, but after that
take their chances with the herd. They
feed on cactus and brush, eschewing all
grasses that cattle and horses eat, if the
favorite cactus can be had. The females,
with proper care, give a colt every year,
and the price at which they are sold, the
ease with which they are raised, their ex-
treme docility, and the adaptability of
our climate to their nature, would seem
to indicate that camel-raising is a profit-
able business in Texas. Mr. Lanfear says
there is one camel in the herd that has
traveled 150 miles between sun and sun,
and that most any well-broke camel is
good for more than 100 miles in a day.

PITTSBURGH RIOTS.—The facts in re-
gard to the Pittsburgh riots are coming
out before the Legislative Committee of
Investigation now sitting at Philadelphia.
It seems to be already established that
the authorities of Pittsburgh were in full
sympathy with the rioters. Several wit-
nesses have testified that the police fired
upon the out-of-town militia. The Mayor
of Pittsburgh is credited with the polite
observation, during the riot, that
Gen. Briton's troops "ought all to be
killed and in hell." Robert H. Ammon,
head of the Trainmen's Union, testified
that he was in command of the rioters in
Allegheny. They had 300 stand of arms
furnished by the people of Pittsburgh.
He was offered, "by a prominent citizen,"
200 additional stand of arms, but had no
use for them. He said that if the soldiers
called out by the Government had at-
tempted to disperse the crowd he would
have "died there before he budged an
inch," and there was not a man who
would not have followed him. Although
there was no fighting in Allegheny, it is
sufficiently established from this and
similar evidence that the fighting in
Pittsburgh was encouraged by the municipal
authorities and the citizens.

THIS thing they call rotation in office is
not found among the political phenomena
of Holland. When a man lands in an
office there he burns his ships behind him,
and stays in it the rest of his life. The
Register of Deeds in the district of The
Hague has held the office for forty years.
One of the public printers has been in the
employment of the Government 69 years.
Seven members of the Common Council of
The Hague have served for 37 years. The
post-office of a town near that city has
been held by one family for 150 years,
and the family is said to resemble very
closely one that could hold on to it for
150 years to come.—Louisville Cour.-Jour.

STAMMERING.—Advising about the
treatment of a little girl who stammers,
the New York Tribune says:
Teach her to speak slowly, deliberat-
ly and very distinctly, and take as little
notice as possible of her stammering.
We know a little girl of nine years who
has been so carefully trained to read with
distinctness and precision, that though
she stammers sometimes in conversation,
she rarely hesitates in reading. This little
girl's father stammered badly in his
boyhood, but cured himself by persistent
elocutionary exercise, and in manhood
was a fluent public speaker, with no trace
of the infirmity. Habitually speaking
from full lungs is said to be a permanent
cure of stammering in grown people.

THE Venice Journal of Medical Science
states that in some parts of Germany,
especially in the principality of Nassau,
hens are induced to lay in winter with
greater freedom than they are accus-
tomed to do by feeding them with mush-
rooms. All the varieties of edible fun-
gus, it says, are gathered, dried and re-
duced to powder; capsules of linseed are
then ground, and one kilogramme of this
mixed with two of rye or wheat flour and
half a kilogramme of powdered acorns.
To this a half kilogramme of the pow-
dered mushroom is added, with sufficient
water to form a paste, which is made into
small pellets the size of a pea, and given
to the hens to eat.

THE Ohio Legislature has made the
discovery that amongst its members is
one who is charged with being a peniten-
tiary convict and a member of a gang of
robbers. That puts Ohio a little ahead
of Pennsylvania. Bullard is not a peniten-
tiary convict; he is a fugitive from
justice. He is not a member of a gang
of robbers, but has shown his capacity
to rob on his own account. Ohio takes
the laurels.

THE body of Mrs. Mary Weis, who died
in 1866 at the age of 60, and buried at
Fort Wayne, was recently disinterred and
found to be completely petrified. The
deceased weighed 200 pounds when she
died. When the body was exhumed every
portion of it was hard as rock, and the
features as natural as life.

MAN proposes, but her father disposes.

RUSSIA has grit as well as guns.

Wit and Humor.

DAY by day man is cut down and passeth away, and at Easter eggs dye.

THE song of the Limburger cheese man—Hold your nose, for I am coming.

A WIRD in the hand, if it is a good sized spring chicken, is now worth about a dollar.

A MARRIED couple are one until they jointly attack somebody else. Then it is two against one.

It is dangerous to light a match in Washington while Congress is in session. Too much gas there.

CHICAGO furnishes 420,000 drinks of whisky a day. What a city to organize a Tammany society in.

IN Philadelphia, to make a julep, all that is needed is the liquor. The mint we have always with us.

WE nominate Dr. Mary Walker for Doorkeeper of the House. She's the gal that doesn't allow smoking.

AN eminent medical authority states that hydrophobia can be caught from cats. From cats you can also catch fleas.

"WHAT'S the matter with your eye, Tommy?" "Oh! it's only been going through an operation at the hands of a knockkist; that's all."

"WELL, I swan, Billy," said an old farmer to an undersized nephew who was visiting him, "when you take off that 'ere plug hat and spit two or three times there ain't much left of you, is th'?"

"You should not be out late at night," said a father to his son; "night air is very unwholesome." The son replied: "Do you think so, father? Then how do you account for the longevity of the owl and the bat?"

IT must have been an American school where the mistress told one of the big girls to "decline love." The big girl simpering replied, "Decline love, Miss Jones? Not me; I'd as soon think of declining marriage!"

A POLITICAL speaker accused a rival of "unfathomable meanness and scoundrelism," and then rising to the occasion, said: "I warn him not to persist in his disgraceful course, or he'll find that two of us can play at that game!"

A MAN in Georgia lost a large number of chickens the day before a neighbor gave a great dinner party to which he was not invited. "You see," he said, "he was afraid to have me there lest my chickens should cackle on seeing me."

"WHY," asked a teacher in a Sunday school, "did Solomon tell the sluggard to go to the ant?" "Because," said a 13-year-old boy, "he knew that his aunt would have him at the woodpile or in the onion bed every afternoon as soon as school was out."

"He was a kind maister, he was. He thought of me afore he died, and in his will he said: 'I leave to my son William both them sheep wot was lost last week, if they gets found, and in case they don't, I leave 'em to my faithful servant Joseph. I hopes they won't get found.'"

WE SHOULD THINK SO.—Young Jones (who has been giving his father's new brougham horse a little exercise before the day's work): "She don't make a bad saddle-horse, Steward, but she's got a beastly habit of lighting on her knees after every fence—instead of her feet."

A YOUNG apprentice to the shoe-making business asked his master what answer he should give to the often-repeated question, "Does your master warrant his shoes?" "Answer, Thomas," said the master, "that I warrant them to prove good, and if they don't I'll make them good for nothing."

"LARRY, my wife and I have both noticed that the townspeople stare very hard. I hope you haven't been telling anybody that we are newly married?" "Me tell 'em, sor? Is it likely I'd go agin my express orders? Why, whinever anybody thryed to pump me, sor, I tould 'em you was'n't married at all."

SAID a company of young men from the city to an old farmer: "Why did you tell us there was good hunting in your woods? We've been tramping through them for hours without seeing a sign of any game." "Well," said the old man, with a wink, "I suppose the less game there is the more huntin' there'll be."

When the late Bishop of Oxford was traveling eastward to attend the Church Congress at Norwich, a lady sitting opposite to him commented in flattering terms on the eloquence and ability of the great Anglican divine, quite unconscious that she was addressing him. "But why, sir," she added, "do people call him Soapy Sam?" "Well, madam," replied the Bishop, "I suppose it is because he has always been in a good deal of hot water, and always manages to come out with clean hands."

NEW DEFINITION.—A famous Roman ecclesiastic was making his periodical tour of inspection in the Dublin Sunday schools. "Kate Molony," said he to an intelligent-looking girl, "explain the meaning of the holy Sacrament of Matrimony." A pause. "Please, yer honor, it is a sad state of existence before entering purgatory." "Go to the bottom of the class, you ignorant girl," cried out the local clergyman, very much ashamed of his pupil. But the archbishop stopped him. "Not so fast, Father Patrick, not so fast. The lass may be right, after all. What do you or I know about it?"

THE American Bible Society announces that thus far during the current year the expenditures have exceeded the donations by \$50,000. The society has made grants of 200,000 copies of the Scriptures during the year, and has appropriated \$110,000 to the foreign field.

A Baby Saving Its Mother's Life.

M. and Madame Henri Schneider went to the ball given on the occasion of the marriage of the King of Spain. It is a considerable distance from Madrid to Crenzot, and Madame Schneider, on arriving home a few days ago, was greatly fatigued. Two days and two nights of railroad travel had completely exhausted her. It was evening, and she told her servants that she needed complete repose, and added: "Above all things let nobody come into my room to-morrow morning before I ring the bell." However, during the absence of Madame Schneider, her people had proposed a surprise for her. They had at last succeeded in making her little daughter walk. The child was a rosy baby who up to that time had not been able to advance a single step. They were anxious to show Madame Schneider the newly acquired accomplishment of her baby, but the orders were strict, and this was a great disappointment. But in the morning the nurse could no longer hold out. She thought that the mother would forgive an indiscretion so well justified, and, notwithstanding the order, she knocked at the door. There was no response. She went in, and staggered back, uttering a cry. Madame Schneider was stretched upon her bed motionless, and apparently dead. She was suffocated. A crack was opened in the wall through which the smoke from the chimney entered the bed-room. An hour later and nothing could have saved her. It was three hours before she became conscious. She is not yet completely restored. But had it not been for the good fortune of the first steps of that baby! However, we are happy to announce that she is out of danger.—*Moniteur Universel.*

A SINGULAR WOMAN.—The Princess Metternich, who played such a conspicuous part in the Paris of the Second Empire as the wife of the Austrian Ambassador and the intimate friend of the Empress Eugenie, has lost her father, and is just about to part with one of her daughters in marriage. The Princess was a niece of her husband, her father having married the daughter of the famous Austrian diplomatist by his first wife. Her father was an eccentric and remarkable person. He was a Hungarian magnate, Count Maurice Nagy-Sandor, whose feats of horsemanship were famous even in that country of horsemen. He thought nothing of riding up flights of stairs and over dinner-tables set with all the array of a banquet. His daughter, though absolutely the reverse of beautiful, by her daring temper, her wit, her grace and her originality, made herself a social power both in Austria and in France. Her entertainments at the Castle of Johannsburg, which with its rarest vintages belongs to her husband, have taken their places among the "social events" of the current century. Her eldest daughter, the Princess Sophie, who inherits her singular ill looks and her not less singular attractions, is about to marry Prince Emile of Oettingen Spielberg, a member of one of the noblest of the great Saxon families.—*New York World.*

A GENTLEMAN from the North stopping at Jacksonville, Florida, recently wandered off on a little forest stroll, and soon came upon a tumble-down old cabin, at the door of which was seated a venerable white man, with eyes blinking with age, and his snowy hair falling thickly about his shoulders. He was watching a little darkey, about fifteen years old, gathering palmetto roots. The gentleman from the North engaged the ancient forester in conversation about the crops, etc., and found the old man intelligent and well informed about his surroundings. "But as to wages now," pursued the Northern visitor, "how much do you have to pay hired help down here? Take that little nigger gathering roots there, how much do you pay him a day?" The old man hesitated a second or two, and then slowly said, skimming his long white hair through his fingers, "Well, to tell you the truth, stranger, I'm not much on wages myself. The fact is, that little boy gathering roots out there is my wife's son."

The Northern gentleman had no further questions to ask, more particularly, perhaps, as "that little nigger's" mother, a big colored woman, came out of the cabin about this time with a big pair of tongs in her hand, carrying a blazing coal for the old man's pipe.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.—Persons may out-grow disease, and become healthy by attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become both active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crow-feet, furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald-head, and tottering limbs and limping feet, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through these faded windows, as beautiful as the dewdrops of a summer's morning, as the tears that glistens in affection's eye, by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance towards the foibles and follies of our race, and feeding day by day on the love of God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

WHAT relation is there between brass bands and local politics?—*Rochester Democrat.* Why, one blows the horns while the other horns the blowers.

Macready's Second.

Macready once met an actor of the name of Pauncefort, who spoke warmly of favors received from the tragedian. The rest of the company complained of Macready's insolent and grumbling propensities, as they had appeared when they had met him.

"He never uttered an unkind word to me," said Pauncefort. "I played the 'round' of all the second parts to him Iago, Utric, Macduff, etc.—and not a syllable of fault-finding ever passed his lips. He had a first-class opinion of me, I know."

This was, of course, highly satisfactory to all parties, and more especially to the stage-manager, on whom devolved the task of "casting" the pieces in a way that would be not only conducive to their being well received by the audience, but agreeable to the London star. The morning arrived. Macready stalked on to the stage. The prompter placed a chair for him at the prompt table, and Macready entered at once into a conversation with the stage-manager.

"How are the pieces cast?" asked Macready.

The stage-manager began to turn over his papers, and hurriedly placed one or two thin, narrow slips beneath the eye of the great man.

"These are some of the casts," he said.

"No," broke in Macready, impatiently pushing them from him; "I'm not particular as to who plays the minor characters, but I should like to know who is my Iago, Utric, Macduff, etc."

The stage-manager's face brightened. "There, I think, we can please you. We have a gentleman you have played with before."

"O, indeed. Where did I meet him?"

"At Bristol."

"At Bristol? When?"

"Two years ago!"

"Bring my book of engagements," said Macready to his agent.

The volume was produced.

"Bristol, two years ago," mused Macready, as he turned to the pages. "Why," he said, starting suddenly up as his eye fixed upon the entry, "it was the worst company I ever performed with. Pauncefort—Pauncefort! Is he my second?"

roared the tragedian.

"Certainly," replied the manager.

"O, heaven help me!" answered Macready striding up and down the stage.

"Why," said the other, following him, "he said he was a favorite of yours."

"A favorite!"

"Yes; he said that while you found fault with everybody else, you did not once find fault with him."

"With him—no! With the others there was some hope, but with him there was none!"

WHY GIRLS CANNOT THROW STONES.—The difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's is substantially this:—The boy crooks his elbow and reaches back with the upper part of his arm about at right angles with his body, and the forearm at an angle of forty-five degrees; the direct act of throwing is accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of snap, like the tail of a snake or a whip-lash, working every joint from shoulder to wrist, and sometimes making your elbow sing as though you had got a whack on the crazy-bone. The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference exists we never learned until, at a somewhat advanced period, we dove into a book of physiology, and learned that the clavicle, or collar-bone, in the anatomy of a female is some inches longer, and set some degrees lower down than in the masculine frame. This long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free action of the shoulder, and that's the reason why a girl cannot throw a stone.—*Home Journal.*

Who laughs last gets left.

Alternately Shaken and Scorched by the paroxysms of chills and fever, the wretched sufferer for whom quinine has been prescribed essays in vain to exterminate the dreadful disease with that hurtful palliative, which at best only mitigates the violence of the fits, and eventually proves highly injurious to the system. In order to effect a thorough cure of malarial fever, whether intermittent or remittent, or to render the system impregnable to its attacks, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be used daily. That medicine is a searching eradicator of diseases generated by miasma, and a reliable safeguard against them, is a fact so widely recognized in this and other countries that to adduce evidence in support of it is unnecessary; but were it either essential or desirable to do so, it may well be supposed that from the testimony corroborative of its claims, which has been accumulating during the last twenty-five years and over, sufficient proofs might be gathered to convince the most inveterate skeptic.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

OUR TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

While in Seattle last week, we took occasion to visit the Territorial University, located at that place, and now under the efficient management of Prof. A. J. Anderson and wife, formerly of Oregon.

Prof. Anderson resigned the supervision of the leading educational institution in Portland to come over and take charge of the University of Washington. He is a man who stands confessedly at the head of the ranks on this coast, as an educator. At present the attendance in the University is some 96—a very creditable showing at this season of the year. The faculty is composed of A. J. Anderson, A. M., President, mathematics, sciences and latin; Mrs. L. P. Anderson, Preceptress, French, English and elocution; A. T. Burnell, A. B., Greek, latin and history; Miss Minnie Sparling, painting and drawing; Mrs. Mary M. Curtis, vocal and instrumental music; E. S. Osborne, military tactics; C. M. Anderson, book-keeping and mathematics, and Mrs. Emma Guttenburg, German. By this it will be seen that the institution is prepared to advance pupils a long way before granting a diploma. The studies now being prosecuted by inmates are: German, Cicero, latin, trigonometry, algebra, arithmetic (5 classes), natural philosophy, physiology, botany, book-keeping and grammar.

In the course of our visit the military company, a fine lot of young men, assembled and practiced on the grounds, showing themselves to have been thoroughly trained. Every thing bespoke careful and efficient management, and the present school year, which closes soon, bids fair to be followed by another still more prosperous.

JUST SO.—The "Standard" man says he pays his money and obeys red tape rules for the poor satisfaction of grumbling at the P. M. S. S. Co's agent, while he had cause to expect of the ARGUS honesty and candor, as well as zeal. Many thanks for the compliment, but please be calm, brother. You say that because Mr. Tibbals happens to belong to Port Townsend, and is a patron of the ARGUS the fact does not justify us in assailing patrons of the steamship company, who "pay for" the precious privilege of "grumbling." We, on the contrary, reiterate our assertion that whenever the grumbling and snarling of such patrons assume the shape of ungenerous and ill-natured flings at any one employed by the said company, some semblance at least of a substantial foundation for these flings ought to be indicated. Bro. Murphy says he "can show causes" etc. Very well, why don't he do it? That is all we asked in the first place, and if he can effectually disprove our statement that no appointment of an agent could be made, more generally satisfactory to people on the Sound than that of Mr. Tibbals, then we will stand corrected. He was the one who made the attack, hence it lies with HIM to show "reason for his belief, discriminating judgment," etc., to "give his strictures any weight." It is a poor dodge, indicative of a tricky debater, to come in at this stage of the game and require proofs of us when the burden of proof belongs properly to the other side in the argument. Mr. Tibbals' position is an unthankful one at best, and at any rate it is unjust to make him the scape-goat for all fault-finding over red-tape rules of the company because he sees fit to faithfully obey them. The "Transcript," in its last issue, says: "Those who are opposing the Pacific Mail Line ought to be satisfied, now that both steamers are coming to Olympia, as they will always do when there is sufficient freight." Evidently the logic of the "Standard" touching the Starr line of boats and Olympia is forgotten or does not apply in its dealings with the Pacific Mail Company.

Our shipping intelligence is minus again this week.

THE POWER OF RELIGION.

From competent authority we learn a few facts which are compiled as follows, showing the power of the Christian religion to reform the evil heart of man:

A Mr. Cobb deserted, some three years ago, from the United States service, in the East. He went to British Columbia to evade the U. S. authorities, and while there contracted debts that he would not settle, and made himself scarce—going to Portland this spring. Under the ministry of Chaplain Stubbs he was convicted of his sins, and gave into the hands of Stubbs his money, watch and jewelry, to be sent to his creditors in British Columbia; and then delivered himself over to the military at Vancouver. He was cast into prison, and awaits a trial by court martial. He feels it better to suffer confinement than the pangs of a guilty conscience. An officer high in rank stated that he would rather be in the prisoner's position than to be President of the United States without making this restitution. His trial will come off as soon as the facts can be obtained from the post he deserted.

DIED.—In Port Townsend, of softening of the brain, on Sunday, the 12th inst., Mrs. Mary F. Hunt. Mrs. Hunt was a native of Ireland, was about 41 years of age, and leaves a brother and two sisters to mourn her loss. Her brother, a Mr. D'Arcy, arrived on Tuesday morning from San Francisco, just in time for the funeral, which was conducted under the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic church. Father X. Prefontaine, of Seattle, officiated. A large number of the friends of the deceased assembled, in fact so many that the little Catholic church building could not accommodate all. The procession and other demonstrations were quite imposing, and many marks of respect to the departed one were shown.

LITIGATION.—This week, in Justice' Court, a jury trial was held on a complaint of deceit and obtaining money under false pretense, in which McNaught & Leary, of Seattle, were the plaintiffs and H. L. Blanchard, of this place, was defendant. The suit was brought for damages in the sum of \$34. G. M. Haller, Esq., of this place, appeared for the prosecution, and Bradshaw & Inman, also of this place, for the defense. A verdict was returned for the defense when an appeal was taken by the prosecution, to the district court. The suit was conducted spiritedly on both sides, and technicalities in law were warmly contested.

HOME INDUSTRY.—We acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. Fields, of the North Pacific Cheese Factory at Chimacum, of a small-sized cheese which, as a sample product, is quite creditable to the factory. Mr. Fields states, however, that he will soon be able to turn out a better article still. We are quite sure if he produces as good his customers will not have cause to complain. The factory is now in full blast, and is receiving about four tons of milk per day. Thus far, the indications are that the people of this county will not be disappointed in their high expectations concerning this industry.

DURING the past week we took a short trip across to Skagit City on business for Hon. N. Shakespeare, the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars for Washington Territory and British Columbia. While there, a talk on Temperance and the re-organizing of Skagit Lodge No. 54, was a part of the labor performed. Farmers on the Skagit river are pleased with their prospects in the way of crops which were never better excepting that the late frosts this spring killed a large amount of pear and plum buds.

THE Olympia people are preparing for a grand celebration on the coming Fourth of July. Their committee of arrangements is headed by Hon. H. G. Struve than whom a more desirable person could not have been chosen. They want Port Townsend represented on the occasion, which we think a good idea provided we do not have a celebration of our own.

THE steamship Dakota, Capt. Morse, is setting up as the champion, for speed, having made the run between Esquimalt and San Francisco, on her last trip down, in 66 hours and 30 minutes, and coming up in 66 hours and 11 minutes.

ARRIVED.—Mr. McDougal, of Auburn, N. Y., arrived at this place on Monday, and awaits the return of the revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott, when he will assume the duties of chief engineer on that vessel. Mr. McDougal comes from the revenue steamer Moceasin, now doing duty at Charlestown, S. C.

THE Seattle "Tribune" correspondent from this place gets off some awful funny things, but then it is quite apparent that truth is an ingredient quite foreign to anything he writes. Bro. Prosh may be held responsible for what he evidently knows to be false.

JUDGE J. A. Kuhn, of this place, is already made honorable mention of as the coming Democratic candidate for councilman from this council district. Should he be re-elected, he will undoubtedly reflect as much credit on the party nominating him as any other man in it.

FATHER Cesary has informed us, and wishes it remembered, that the Excursion from this place to San Juan will be on the first Sunday in next month after all.

THE local editor on the Snohomish "Star," evidently anticipating a warm time of it both here and hereafter, talks of reducing his clothing to a necktie.

Mr. B. S. Miller has been awarded the contract for filling in Water Street, and the familiar clank of our prisoners' chains is heard once more.

HON. Norvin Greene, of Kentucky, has been elected President of the Western Union Telegraph Company in place of Orton, dec.

Mr. Fred. Reese, until recently in the employ of Mr. C. C. Bartlett, has gone up the Sound to seek other employment.

Telegraphic Summary.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Dispatches from some seventy-five points in Ohio and Indiana, indicate that the ice and frost of the past few months have very materially injured vegetables and choice fruits. Peaches seem to have suffered most, especially in the north. The wheat crop is also somewhat damaged.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Intimate friends of the President says he shows no disquiet whatever in view of pending proceedings in the House concerning the alleged election frauds, but exhibits the same apparent equanimity of temper that has marked his conduct ever since his inauguration. He had not in the past the slightest knowledge of frauds by the political managers in Florida and Louisiana, other than published accusations on the Democratic side.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The St. Petersburg Government, desiring Gen. Todeleben's projected retreat to Adrianople, the position of Sulyk Pasha, President of the Turkish Cabinet Council is consequently re-established.

News from Mussulian insurrection states that disturbances are spreading. Large numbers of Albanians are participating.

Military critics assert that in case of war, if the British and Turks Varna and Batoum, the Russians must withdraw from the Thracian peninsula and from the Erzeroum and Trebizond line, and that this accounts for Gen. Todeleben's insistence even at the risk of prejudicing negotiations between London and St. Petersburg. The conviction is general that the object of appointing Gen. Todeleben, commander-in-chief, was that he might rescue the army from the unsafe position into which the political motive of approaching Constantinople had drawn it.

LATER.—Advises indicate that despite Gen. Todeleben's efforts the Porte will not evacuate Varna and Batoum. Shumla will probably be surrendered, partly as satisfaction to the Russians and partly because it has ceased to be of great importance since the Russians established themselves on its lines of communication with Varna. Moreover the thirty battalions of regulars now in Shumla are believed to be more useful in Constantinople.

Hondaras Barque Chielayo.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED BARQUE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. JULIO BOLLO, Master. Port Townsend, May 15, 1878.

Schr. Superior.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. JOHN LEE, Master. Port Townsend, May 15, 1878.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE VERY HEAP—One of the best farms in San Juan county. For particulars apply to J. T. SHERER, 10-14 Lopez Island, W. T.

Guardian's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, guardian of the person and estate of Mary F. Hunt, of unsound mind, that on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1878, the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory, duly appointed the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Mary F. Hunt, of the city of Port Townsend, W. T., declared by said court to be of unsound mind. All persons being indebted to or holding any property of said ward, will pay and deliver the same to said Guardian, and all persons having claims against said ward will present the same to said Guardian for payment, at his house in Port Townsend aforesaid. Dated May 10th, 1878.

H. E. MORGAN, Guardian of the person and estate of Mary F. Hunt, of unsound mind. G. MORRIS HALLER, att'y for guardian

NOTICE

Executors sale of Port Ludlow Mill Property, and other Real Estate.

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory.

IN the matter of the estate of ARTHUR PHINNEY, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Jefferson, Washington Territory, made the 29th day of April, A. D. 1878, in the matter of the above entitled estate, the undersigned, executors of said estate, will sell at public auction, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July A. D. 1878,

at TEN O'clock A. M. of that day, on the premises at the mill, at Port Ludlow, in said Jefferson County, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Arthur Phinney, 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 said Arthur Phinney, at the time of his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Jefferson, in said Territory of Washington, including the Port Ludlow saw-mill, buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

West hf of sw qr. sw qr of nw qr. lots 2, 3 and 4, section 9, township 28, 1 east. Lots 1 and 2, section 16, township 28, 1 east. 318.75 acres.

Also the following described lands in said Jefferson county:

Lot 1 in section 3, township 27, 1 east. 20.75 acres.

Lot 1 and 2, section 10, township 28, 1 east. 85.50 acres.

Southeast qr of nw qr. section 15, township 28, 1 east. 40 acres.

Lot 4 in section 15, township 28, 1 east. 60.50 acres.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, section 17, township 28, 1 east. 100.50 acres.

Lot 1 in section 26, township 28, 1 east. 30.50 acres.

Southwest qr of se qr. section 25, township 28, 1 east. 40 acres.

Southeast qr. section 27, township 28, 1 east. 160 acres.

North hf of se qr. section 34, township 28, 1 east. 80 acres.

Southwest qr of se qr. section 34, township 28, 1 east. 40 acres.

Northwest qr of ne qr. section 35, township 28, 1 east. 40 acres.

Northwest qr. section 35, township 28, 1 east. 160 acres.

West hf of ne qr. se qr of nw qr. section 21, township 28, Range 1 east. 120 acres.

South hf of se qr. section 8, township 28, 1 east. 80 acres.

Northeast qr of se qr. section 8, township 28, 1 east. 40 acres.

South hf of nw qr. section 18, township 28, 1 east. 84.73 acres.

Northeast qr. section 29, township 28, 1 east. 160 acres.

Lots 1, 2 and 3, section 4, township 29, 1 east. 99.25 acres.

West hf of se qr. section 4, township 29, 1 east. 80 acres.

Lot 4 in section 9, township 29, 1 east. 36 acres.

Northwest qr. of ne qr. section 9, township 29, 1 east. 40 acres.

Lot 2 in section 33, township 29, 1 east. 49.25 acres.

Lot 4 in section 7, township 29, 1 west. 40.25 acres.

West hf of nw qr. section 4, township 27, 1 west. 80.44 acres.

Lot 6 in section 17, township 28, 1 east. 5 acres.

Lots 3 and 4, section 4, township 28 1 east. 58 acres.

Block 4 in Al. Pettygrove's addition to Port Townsend, 8 lots, 50x100 feet.

The machinery, appliances and apparatus used in and connected with the said Port Ludlow saw mill in the operation and running thereof, including the resawing machine and all castings and machinery for the new mill will be sold as part and parcel of said mill property.

The said executors will also sell, under and by virtue of said order of sale, in front of the office of McNaught & Leary at the City of Seattle, in King County, Washington Territory, on

Saturday the 13th day of July 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

subject to the confirmation of the said Probate Court, and upon the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, the following real estate in said King County—described as follows to-wit:

Northwest qr. section 29, township 23, 3 east. 160 acres.

North hf of sw qr. section 29, township 23, 3 east. 80 acres.

Southwest qr of sw qr. section 29, township 23, 3 east. 40 acres.

Lot 3 in section 29, township 23, 3 east. 47.25 acres.

South hf of ne qr. section 24, township 23, 2 east. 80 acres.

North hf of se qr. section 24, township 23 2 east. 80 acres.

Also undivided one-third interest, in ne qr of se qr. section 13, township 24, 3 east. 13.33 acres.

Also about 11 lots, being all in McNaught's second addition to the City of Seattle, in said King County, Washington Territory.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash gold coin of the United States; one-half of the purchase money to be paid to the said executors on the day of sale, and the remainder in three months, to be secured by mortgage on the property, deed at expense of purchaser.

GEO. W. HARRIS, OLIVER F. GERRISH, Executors of the estate of Arthur Phinney, deceased.

Port Ludlow, Jefferson County, W. T. May 8, 1878.

James McNaught, attorney for said estate.

BARTLETT'S COLUMN

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.

JUST RECEIVED

A New stock of

Furniture

Wall Paper!

C. C. BARTLETT

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

LOCAL NEWS.

LAST Saturday the prisoners in our county jail were supplied with new shackles to blight their ambition for freedom before the law is satisfied. Albright looked at the large bracelets with a forced smile, talking cheerfully, as Mr. Bill clinched the rivets. Folie r was called out of his cell, and looked rather gruff. He did not seem to care much, but showed—as our reporter says—a hard heart and a vicious eye. While the change of ornaments was being effected, he remarked that he supposed his confinement was intended to be a part of his lifetime on earth. He complained bitterly of the poor and hanging way in which his shackles were fastened by the man at Astoria; and, after Mr. Bill had finished his job, muttered "Ugh," and remarked "It's some satisfaction to see the shackles put on in that way." The Indian manifested a remarkable indifference during the operation.

CAMP MEETINGS.—A Methodist camp meeting, after the old style, is to commence near Skagit City, on the charge of Rev. C. Derrick, on Friday, June 7th. A pleasant and favorable location has been selected, and a large attendance is anticipated. A camp-meeting is to be commenced also in the Nooksuck valley some time in June. A number of our good brothers are bottling up their thunder, and a "mighty shaking among the dry bones" is expected. After the termination of Skagit meeting a protracted meeting will be started near Coupeville, on the charge of Rev. Thos. Magill.

OFF FOR YAKIMA.—A party, consisting of some twelve or fifteen young men, is being made up in Island County and at La Conner to make a tour through Yakima valley and vicinity. These young men are ambitiously looking for chances to better their condition, and it is to be hoped they will be successful, although we opine a majority of them will gladly embrace an opportunity in the near future to distinguish themselves on the old homesteads left behind. They are taking horses along, and are prepared to do any amount of overland traveling. A ball in Coupeville on Tuesday night was gotten up for them.

ONE of the latest accessions to Port Townsend population is the family of Mr. Christopher J. Hoxsie, late of Wisconsin. Mr. Hoxsie had been for several years employed on the Sound in steambotting and on the N. P. R. R., at Tacoma. He is a brother of our well-known townsmen Capt. B. S. Hoxsie, of the firm of Hoxsie & Fowler. After starting a few months ago to bring his family out to this coast, he traveled all the way to their home and returned safely with his wife and four rosy children.

TRAMPS.—A rusty specimen of the genus homo, belonging to this class, made his appearance in Port Townsend a few days ago with the old complaint—"no work." A Rev. gentleman was the victim to the extent of a dollar or two (ostensibly passage money to Dungeness) and a rousing drunk on the following day was the result. These fellows ought to be provided with work—even if it is performed in the chalu-gang.

A FINE mess of halibut, prepared by the San Juan Packing Company, reached us this week. We would advise our friends everywhere to try some of the article, feeling sure the budding reputation of the company will not suffer by such investigations. Mr. Dodge says the enterprise is now fairly in motion, and that he expects to put wares in the market that will need no recommendation.

A RECENT evidence of progress and enterprise in our town is noticed in the fact that Mr. Chas. Eisenbeis has commenced the work of laying a foundation for a substantial wharf and warehouse just above the Central Hotel. The said foundation is to be of stone, and is expected to be as permanent and substantial as the business character of the mover in the matter would indicate.

THE attention of our readers is respectfully called to the complimentary notices which we publish to-day concerning Rev. Jas. Agnew. This gentleman is at present occupying the position vacated by Rev. Jno. Rea. His services are very acceptable to his congregation.

Mr. W. A. Edwards, advance agent for the "Rose Manning" Opera Bouffe, has made arrangements for this troupe (already famous) to perform in town to-night. They have been taking Victoria people literally by storm, and undoubtedly will command a large hearing at this point.

Mr. O. C. Hastings returned to Victor on Monday of this week, after a pleasant visit among old "folks at home." Many earnest wishes for his welfare, and "klosh tuuntun" expressions follow him.

THE third M. E. quarterly meeting for the present conference year, on the Port Townsend charge, was held in this city on Sunday last, Rev. A. C. Fairchild, P. E., presiding. The attendance was liberal; and, at the administering of the sacrament in the morning, a large number went forward—both of the Methodists and Presbyterians—who participated. The sermons of the Elder were very acceptable. At Sunday School in the afternoon, two of Mrs. Keene's children were baptized. Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Bill were also baptized on Monday.

Mr. Jas. McCurdy and wife, of the San Juan lime kiln, after remaining in Port Townsend several days, took passage home on the Dispatch, Tuesday. The steamer went over after a load of lime from the kiln.

Mr. Jno. T. Norris is evidently coming to the conclusion that horseback riding isn't what it might be after all. Mr. N. is breaking his North American charger to work in a buggy.

Mr. Jos. Sandwith, an honored and sturdy citizen of San Juan, has been paying Port Townsend a visit, and took a short trip over Whilby Island during the past week.

THE bark David Hoadley has been laid up at Seattle for such extensive repairs that she will not be running again, we are told, until about September next.

THE family (wife and two children) of Mr. O. H. Holcomb arrived safely from the East by the Dakota, on Tuesday of this week.

THE Plummer fruit-dryer, belonging to Mr. J. S. Robertson, and located at Coupeville, is in successful operation.

THE ARGUS has been designated by the County Commissioners as the official paper of Jefferson County.

THE late frost this spring unfortunately destroyed a large amount of fruit all over the Puget Sound valleys.

Mr. Torjusen has a newly painted sign displayed—the workmanship of Mr. H. Tilman.

READ the advertisement of Montgomery, Ward, & Co., entitled "Do," in this issue.

REV. Mr. Eells returned to the Skokomish reservation this week.

THE CLALAM INDIANS.

We give place to the following items, furnished by Rev. Mr. Eells: A small church, sixteen by twenty-four feet, was dedicated at the Indian village of Jamestown, in Clalam County, on the 12th inst. It was filled with about one hundred and twenty-five persons. About twenty-five of them being the neighboring citizens who in many ways have encouraged the Indians in their good work. Mr. H. Davis kindly furnishing his organ for the occasion. The idea of erecting the building originated with the Indians, and afterwards was heartily encouraged by others who have assisted them considerably in regard to money. At their request the windows and casings, nails, paint and lime came from the government as annuity goods. Exclusive of the work which has been done by the Indians, it has cost only about ninety dollars, but it is entirely paid for and some money left in order to do more as soon as lumber can be obtained, that being impossible now on account of the "shutting down" of the Port Discovery Mill.

The following is a list of the principal annuity goods which have just been distributed among them, chiefly of their selection: lime, nails, augers, hatchets, axes, hoes, saws, mattocks, scythes and snaths, door locks, blankets, stove, white lead and boiled oil, while for another year their request as far as can be complied with is for wall paper, cotton cloth for sheets, bed-ticking, knives and forks, cups and saucers, calico, blankets, axes, brush hooks, grind stone, plow, windows, stoves and nails.

CLALAM ITEMS.

The following items are compiled from recently received information:

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Clalam County, the sixth and seventh of this month, a new school district was formed at Port Angeles; sixty dollars was paid as bounty for killing twelve panthers. Mr. Jno. Sutherland, of Freshwater Bay, having killed eleven of them.

The bridge over the Dungeness river, having been reported unsafe, was examined and reported in good condition.

The assessment roll was examined and eleven hundred and fifty-eight dollars added to the assessment of various parties, and three hundred and thirty dollars taken off from the assessment of other persons.

The following persons were appointed road supervisors in their respective districts: Jas. Merchant, Jno. Dickinson, Jas. Downie, N. Shomar, A. Lee, H. Goodwin, H. Rowe, L. Stevens, A. Rollins, and J. Mohrlick.

The county tax was fixed at eight mills, school tax at four mills, territorial tax at four mills and road tax at three mills.

Bills to the amount of \$85.75 were allowed in two trials which had come before a justice of the peace; \$47.90 for jurors' fees, \$64 for expenses for the last election; \$9.25 to Jas. Seavey; \$38.10 to F. A. Bartlett; \$28.25 to C. C. Bartlett, \$134.25 to W. C. Garfield and \$9 for examining the bridge, being a total of \$406.50. The juror list was made out according to law.

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.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE assessment roll of Jefferson county is now in the hands of the county auditor for examination of tax payers. The county commissioners of Jefferson county, W. T., will be in session on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1878, as a board of equalization; when all parties feeling aggrieved by said assessment will be heard. JAS. SEAVEY, Co. auditor. Port Townsend, May 13, 1878.

Olympia Broom Factory

Isaac Chibberg, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of all kinds of brooms, at

San Francisco Prices

Brooms warranted to give satisfaction.

Patronize Home Industry.

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

R. W. DELION. CHARLES CASE.

De LION & CASE, Stevedores,

PORT TOWNSEND

P. O. BOX 37.

SHIPS LOADED AT EVERY PORT ON Puget Sound.

The First-class steamship

CALIFORNIA

CAPT. THORN,

WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Sitka,

Alaska Terr'y, and Way Ports,

On or about the 2d of each Month.

WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend & Portland, Ogn.

On about the 20th of each Month.

For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board,

30 Or to ROTHSCCHILD & CO, Agents.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES S. THEOBALDS,

Master ship Ventus.

Port Townsend, Dec. 9, 1877.

CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCCHILD & CO.

French barque Bleville.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.

J. J. FLAMBARD, Master.

Port Townsend, Feb. 23, 1878.

Blue Jacket.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.

EDWARD PERKS, Master.

Port Townsend, Jan. 30, 1878.

Costa Rican Ship Hermann.

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.

G. CAVASSA, Master.

Port Townsend, March. 25, 1878.

French Barque Maputeo.

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

ROTHSCCHILD & CO., Agents.

R. JONES, Master.

Port Townsend, Jan. 31, 1878.

ROTHSCCHILD & CO.,

Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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

Exchange Bought and Sold.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

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

Goods Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROTHSCCHILD & CO.

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

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

WAGONS, WAGONS!

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 RATES

What Came of a Surprise Party.

The New York Times thus refers to a recent occurrence at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson:

How it happened that one day last week a number of native Rhinebeckians determined to subject an estimable fellow-townsmen to the outrage of a surprise party, it is hopeless to inquire. It was one of those sporadic cases of crime which buffet the theories of students of social science. No less than thirteen persons were concerned in it, and they banded themselves together under the leadership of a man who had hitherto borne a good reputation. The affair was managed with much secrecy, and but for the timely awakening of the conscience of one of the conspirators, might have proved disastrously successful. This conspirator was a youth who, though easily led astray, was not without noble impulses. The night before the date fixed upon for the commission of the crime, he was passing near a house in which a female voice was singing "The Sweet By and By." He remembered that in his earlier and innocent days his great aunt on his stepfather's side was accustomed to sing that song. The recollection melted his heart, and a sudden horror of his premeditated crime fell upon him. He hastened to the house of the intended victim, and with streaming eyes and broken tones confessed his wicked designs and solemnly pledged himself to lead henceforth a better life. The estimable though stern citizen forgave him, thanked him for his warning, and told him to tell no man that he had betrayed his sinful secret. This shows how much that simple song may do, provided it awakens in some young man a desire other than that of killing the singer on the spot.

The unrepentant conspirators prepared themselves with the usual quantity of cake and refreshments of a nature certain to grease the victim's furniture, and at about 8 o'clock on the appointed evening set forth in a silent procession for the scene of their intended outrage. No one who saw them suspected their design, and even the local constable who met them on the street never dreamed that they were about to stain the fair fame of Rhinebeck with a deed adapted to make even strong men turn pale with horror. Presently they reached the victim's front gate, and they had just entered the yard and closed the gate behind them, when from behind a syringe bush the proposed victim stepped forth and confronted them.

His appearance but remotely resembled that of a person disposed to quietly submit to an outrage. He held a double-barrelled gun in one hand and a chain in the other, which was attached to the collars of two large bull-dogs. The handles of a revolver and a bowie-knife protruded from each of his pockets, the nozzle of a hose-pipe lay by his side, and his general aspect was stern and relentless. The invaders, suddenly convinced that their hellish purpose had been thwarted, turned to fly, but the gate closed with a spring latch, and a young lady who tried to climb over it and stuck on the pickets, so complicated matters that it could not be opened. While the miscreants were thus thrown into a wild panic, the owner of the premises, with unexpected liberality, gave them their choice whether he should open the entertainment with the shot-gun or the dogs, or whether they would prefer to be played upon with the hose, without any preliminary whatever. With one accord they chose the hose, and the estimable citizen thereupon drenched them without remarkable impartiality until he fairly washed them out of the yard; after which he hastened their flight by firing a salute with both barrels and stimulating the dogs to bark at the top of their lungs.

There is a feeling in Rhinebeck that the estimable citizen was not surprised to any great extent, and it is believed that the carnival of crime which would probably have begun had the surprise party been successful has been indefinitely postponed. A subscription for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to the estimable citizen will soon be started in the villages bordering on the Hudson, and it is to be hoped that every honest and peaceable citizen will avail himself of the opportunity to show his gratitude for the noble defender of human rights.

THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.—In the history of Rome it is related that in 331, B. C., a great chasm opened in the middle of the forum, which it was found impossible to fill. The soothsayers said it would close when it contained what Rome possessed of most value, and then the state would be perpetual. A noble youth named M. Curtius demanded if Rome had anything of more value than arms and valor. He mounted his horse, richly caparisoned, and amid the silence of the people spurred him over the brink of the tremendous precipice (*vide Liv. l. vii. 6*). I have seen a striking picture of this somewhere. It represented the horse and rider after they had passed the brink and were descending to the unknown depths. There was a remarkable contrast between the fright of the brute and the unruffled self-possession of the man. The limbs of the horse were tightened to his body and the muscles of his neck drew his head to his chest, and a shuddering terror expressed itself in the flash of his starting eyes. The rider was serene and calm, with a solemn expression of majesty on his face, as of one who lived with high thoughts. If I were set to spiritualize this picture, I should say that it was no mean representation of a ripe Christian departing this life. The horse is the body and the rider is the spirit. Flesh shrinking, spirit steady and calm and solemn. Flesh dreading the terrible shock, and spirit wrapt in the glory of action, descending that it may ascend.—Cook.

How She Gave the Census.

When the census taker rapped at the door of a certain Detroit cottage on Crawford street the other day, and wondered if the woman would set the dog on him or douse him with dish-water, a great disappointment awaited him. She opened the door softly, snuffed the air to see if he smelled of lightning-rods, and then threw it open for him to enter.

"Madam, I am making a canvas of the city," he began.

"Ah, sit down," she replied, and as he began opening his book she continued: "There are five of us in the family, and we paid \$100 down on this place. My husband's name is Peter, his age is 42, and he came from a mean family. His father was always having lawsuits about dogs, and his mother was the greatest gossip in Elmira. Have you got that down?"

He grunted assent and she continued: "My name is Alvina Sarah, and I was born in—"

"I do not care to know where you were born, madam," he interrupted.

"Well, I care!" she exclaimed; "it makes a great deal of difference whether I was born in Africa or Boston, and I want it put down. As I was saying, I was born in Boston in 1838. Put down that I came of a good family."

"Madam, you don't understand—"

"Don't I understand that I came of a good family? I'd like to know of a Boston family which carried their noses higher than the Rogerses? Put down that my father was in the Mexican war."

"You have three children, madam?"

"I haven't any such thing, sir! Put down that my mother was killed by an explosion in a quarry. Her and father were—"

"How many children have you, madam?"

"Have you got mother down?"

"No, madam. You see I am taking the census of the city."

"Well," she said, giving him a dangerous look, "I had the typhoid fever at the age of fifteen, and for weeks and weeks I hung on the edge of the grave. I bore up as well as I was able, and—"

"Five in the family—how many children?" he suddenly asked.

"Put down that I bore up!" she commanded. "And that one night when the watchers were asleep I crept out of bed and took a drink of—"

"This is foreign to the subject, madam. How old are your children?"

"Haven't you put down that I hung on the edge of the grave?"

"No, ma'am."

"Aren't you going, too?"

"No, madam. You see I am simply taking the census of Detroit. I desire to ascertain—"

"You can't ascertain it here, sir!" she snapped. "If my sickness, which cost over \$200, isn't good enough to go in the book, then you don't get a line here!"

"Let me ask you—"

"No use asking for any of our photographs, sir. If you get 'em anywhere and put our pictures in that book we'll make it hot for you! Good-day, sir—good-day!"

He stood on the step, sighing, and she called through the door:

"My grandfather was also bitten to death by an alligator, but I won't give you any of the particulars! You want to walk!"

He passed on, sorrowfully wondering if the next woman's mother was blown off a bridge or carried down the river on a hay-stack.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pouring Oil on the Troubled Waters.

The idea expressed in the above heading, though commonly held to be of sacred origin, or as merely a poetical manner of expressing a commonplace occurrence, may nevertheless be taken literally, as well as figuratively, it being, as a matter of fact, a saying which has satisfactory groundwork in natural facts.

It was recently stated in evidence before the commissioners appointed to look into the herring fisheries of Scotland, that the practice of pouring a quantity of oil from a boat on the surface of the sea, during heavy weather, had the immediate effect of calming the waters, and relieving the boat from the danger of heavy, broken water. "But," added one of the witnesses, "although the oil has this effect, for a time, the sea becomes rougher afterwards, and so the advantage of adopting the plan is practically not very great." It is more than probable that this latter statement can be explained by the law of comparisons. The oil cast out upon the weather-side of the boat effectually assuages the violence of the waves, which, instead of breaking roughly over it, glide smoothly under it. Presently the film of oil becomes dispersed, and the waves, again unchecked, appear, by comparison with the late calm, to be still more formidable. A fresh dose of oil would, however, again prove advantageous, but the experiment is seldom repeated, and so the efficacy of the remedy is called into question.

The best way of adopting it is to throw overboard a barrel, or skin, filled with oil, and pierced in two places, to allow of the gradual escape of the contents. This reservoir should be secured by a rope, and kept on the weather side of the boat, and renewed as often as necessary. The plan is frequently adopted, with the best results, by native boatmen in the Persian Gulf, and in parts of the Indian Ocean, where sudden squalls are apt to spring up.

ILL-HUMOR is nothing more than an inward feeling of our own want of merit, a dissatisfaction with ourselves which is always united with an envy that foolish vanity excites.—Goethe.

Contested Elections.

There is an old saying that you "can't know who is going to be Governor until after election." Sometimes after an election has taken place and the votes have been counted, nobody knows who will hold the office. In almost every Legislature, and, we may say, in every Congress without exception, there are cases of contested election, or elections in dispute. It is the duty of State officers to give a certificate of election to that person in each district who had the most votes for a member of Congress. But appearing to have the larger number of votes may not give a valid election.

It may be there were fraudulent votes. It may be the notice of election was not sufficient in law. It may be the ballot-boxes were tampered with after election, or the counting was wrong, or the person elected was not old enough, or not a citizen of the State. There are many reasons given for objecting to the right of a person elected to keep his seat in Congress.

The Constitution gives to each House the right to judge of the "election, qualification and returns" of its own members. The purpose was, of course, to enable each House to correct all errors, and to give seats to those who were really elected. Under this claim, however, either House may, for a poor reason, or with no excuse at all, vote that any member is not entitled to a seat.

The temptation of party interest is always too strong for Congress. When the Republicans have a majority, any Republican who, with a fairly plausible case, asks for the seat of a Democratic member, is pretty sure to get it; and when the Democrats are in power, a contestant of their party is quite as likely to be successful.

Not long ago a gentleman, who, having just come from Washington, was visiting in another State than his own, was asked,—

"What were Mr. ———'s chances?"

"I don't know what you mean. What is the case?"

"Why, his seat in Congress is contested by Mr. ———."

"Well," said the gentleman, "I don't know any of the circumstances, but if Mr. ——— is a Republican, his chances are good for nothing."

The case has been settled, and the Republican lost his seat. If the conditions had been reversed, that is, if there had been a Republican majority, the probabilities and the result would have been reversed, too.

Oddly enough, it is often the case that members of Congress seem to have no regard for consistency. They will vote for one principle in one case, and for the exact reverse of it in the next. This has happened in Washington within two months. In one case the House disregarded the count of votes, and professed to try to find out what was the real vote, and in the very next case the House insisted that the first count of votes must be followed, although there was another count, the correctness of which was not seriously questioned.

The question, Who has been elected? is really a legal question. In England and in Canada it is tried before a judge, like a case at law, and his decision is accepted. It ought to be so with us, but it will be a long time before the reform is secured. The manner in which such matters are settled by partisanship is a public scandal, but, as with many other evils in this imperfect world, those persons who are scandalized have no remedy for it.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Italian Dairy Show.

It seems likely that dairy shows will soon become quite an institution. They were commenced for the first time in England last year, when the one held at Islington was so successful as to encourage its promoters to organize another. The second show was held a few weeks ago, and was also successful. They have also just been started in Italy, a dairy show having been opened in Naples.

Italian cheese is produced in such numerous varieties that the show can hardly fail to be interesting. We learn that the contributors to the show number 164, of whom fifteen are foreigners, while the rest are nationals representing thirty-six provinces, Catanzaro, in the Calabria, being the largest contributor. The articles exhibited are arranged in five hundred groups, many of them as inviting to the taste as any of our English cheeses, and most of them preferred to those of our own country by the natives. This is the result, no doubt, in a great measure, of habit; but the rich plains of Lombardy and many districts of the South can, and do, produce a "lattagine"—under which name are included all the compositions of milk—which is really delicious. In an agricultural point of view, whether as regards small or more extended farming, the cheese exhibition is of considerable importance, for milk is scarcely ever consumed by the Italian in any other form. Cheese-making in Italy is practised on a somewhat small scale, although nearly every peasant has a cow, some even renting one. Skill in cheese-making thus becomes of the utmost importance; and it is to be hoped that these cheese exhibitions will have the effect of improving such skill, and contributing to the production of an article of superior quality.—*American Dairyman.*

The telephone has saved a man's life. A diver belonging to the British ship *Vernon*, while under water, fainted. He had no strength to signal with the rope, but could just whisper, "Pull me up," and then became insensible. The telephone which was attached to his helmet faithfully reported the whisper, and the man's life was saved.

A TURKISH soldier receives less than \$1.50 a month.

Convict Labor.

"If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," has been considered a wise and just saying from time immemorial. That every man should perform some labor, and as producer, exchanger, transporter or teacher, give an amount of service commensurate in value with the food he eats and the clothes he wears, seems to be a self-evident proposition, and he who does not this, is, as a rule, looked upon with contempt by all right-thinking people. There are thieves who steal, tramps who beg, and confidence men who can be looked upon in no other light than thieves who steal with permission. There are heirs who inherit fortunes and spend them, leading lives worse than those of mere idleness—and gamblers who take advantage of the weakness and folly of mankind—to enrich themselves at their expense; all who take without giving in return forming one great class of which society might well be rid. No man should live at the expense of his neighbor unless in some way he can benefit that neighbor sufficiently to discharge the debt.

It was something in this way we reflected a while since, on our way home from a visit to Blackwell's Island where we saw more than a thousand able-bodied men prisoners, clothed, fed and guarded at a large expense who are not permitted to do profitable work; that is, any work from which the county derives a revenue. They are made of service in making walls, keeping roads in repair, and have aided in the erection of some buildings. They also make most of the shoes used on the island, and have recently built some wagons used by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, but nothing that they might, could, would, and should make it allowed to be sold.

Naturally one looks for the reason of a rule so apparently unreasonable, and on inquiring it is told that certain classes of our population object to the manufacture of anything by convicts that will be put in competition with honest labor, and argue that whereas the convicts must be supported at any rate, the articles manufactured cost the county nothing but the material used, consequently the county can put them in market at a price ruinous to manufacturers who pay for their labor. The same general argument is used when it is proposed to hire out the convicts to manufacturers. The wages paid are small because the services rendered are not those of skilled workmen—but small or large, it makes no difference with the objectors—who are of the class that can see nothing which does not seem to promote their own interests; who would destroy all machinery, because it comes in competition as they think with their labor.

An effort is now being made in the State of New York to pass a law for the prisons of the State similar to the one now in force on Blackwell's Island. It will be readily supposed we do not favor such a law. The expenses our criminal population entail upon us in various ways are enormous without adding the cost of food and clothing which every able-bodied man should be allowed and obliged to provide for himself.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Patrick Interviews a Coroner.

The other day a jocular and good-natured Irishman stepped into the coroner's private office, and requested an interview. Pat had called on pressing business, and was all excitement. He had buried a man who had met a violent death. The man had been identified by Patrick and friends as his brother. The identification proved to be a mistake. The natural and thought-to-be-dead brother turned up. Pat had carted the body to the land of Billie Penn, and had gone to considerable expense to have the body properly buried under six feet of soil in consecrated ground.

Coroner—"What can I do for you, Patrick?"

Patrick—"Och! Be jabbers! It's meself that's come to tell ye a swate tale."

Coroner—"Explain yourself. What do you mean?"

Patrick—"The man I thought was me brother is some other crathur. Me brother's turned up. I'm so nervous and worried that I can't contend meself. To think! I've laid out so much on a man, and he turns out to be another man. It's me own heart that will break in consequence. The crathur is on top of me poor old father. What would he say, the good old generous fellow, if he should wake up some fine morning and find a strange man on top of him. It's me that knows what he'd do. He raise a devil of a row, and Patrick, me own darling self, would never hear the last of it. Coroner, I want the impostor taken up. He's nothing to me. It's not right that me poor old father, who supported a family of twelve O'Neils when living, should have to support a stranger when dead."

The coroner sat back and roared until Pat got mad, when he good-naturedly advised him, and the misguided Hibernian went his way.—*Cumden Post.*

TO WASH BLACK CASHMERE.—Take a hard soap, wash your goods thoroughly, and after you have rinsed them in warm water, rinse them in warm coffee, with a teaspoonful of gum-arabic water to every pound of goods; take a piece of dark flannel or place a layer of flannel and then one of goods, and so on until you have finished, then roll up tight and leave until morning, then iron on the wrong side. You can also wash soiled velvet this way.

TO WASH CHAMOIS SKINS.—Wash in cold water with plenty of soap, and rinse well in clear, cold water; thus treated the skins will never be hard, but soft and pliable.

"Home, Sweet Home."

They have become household words, clothed in the sweetest melody that singer ever sang. Yet to how many these words are only a mockery, and in how many hearts there is no responsive chord to their music.

The poet tells us that "some flowers of Eden we still inherit; but the trail of the serpent is over them all." The flowers of home are marked too often by the trail of the serpent, temper. This is the blight that robs our household roses of their perfume and their bloom; this is the great dark shadow that rests heavily upon its pleasant places, and drives out the golden sunshine. This it is that mars the melody and produces only discord; this it is that makes a place of torture of what ought to be a pure Eden of happiness and peace.

Could we only take a look into all the homes of earth, we would see how true this is. It may be the father's violent temper that produces the discordant sounds which mar the music of home. It may be the mother's scolding tongue that drops gall when it should drop only honey. It may be the son's harsh words and rude violence that sends its angry clamor through the house; or it may be the passionate of the willful daughter, who forgets that "an excellent thing in woman is a low voice."

The misery caused by this domestic demon, temper, cannot be told. It breaks up homes, drives asunder those God has joined, sends sons and daughters on a weary pilgrimage through the world, seeking peace and finding it not. Men and women who have sworn before God to love and stay with each other until death parts them, are severed forever, unmindful of their vows, by this serpent, temper. Daughters and sons are very often tempted to forsake their duties to parents by this destroyer of home happiness.

Read the divorce records if you wish to see the misery that temper has caused. Look all over the world—you will see the trail of this serpent, even to the very gallows, where the poor culprit confesses that through its promptings he committed the deed that brought him there.

Home can never be "sweet home" until peace prevails; and not until the demon temper is rooted out of its every nook and corner can we truly call it "home, sweet home." God "setteth the solitary together in families," not to make discord, but to help and cheer; not to crush all the flowers of joy, but to tend and expand them into greater beauty, richer fragrance. Happier than any shining palace is that home over which nestles lovingly, with white wings outspread, the beautiful Angel of Peace; for beneath the shadow of its pinions only can home really be "sweet, sweet home."

A CHAPTER ON STINGS.—The pain caused by the sting of a plant or insect is the result of a certain amount of acid poison injected into the blood. The first thing to be done is to press the tube of a small key firmly on the wound, moving the key from side to side to facilitate the expulsion of the sting and its accompanying poison. The sting, if left in the wound, should be carefully extracted, otherwise it will greatly increase the local irritation. The poison of stings being acid, common sense points to the alkalies as the proper means of cure. Among the most easily procured remedies may be mentioned soft soap, liquor of ammonia (spirits of hartshorn), smelling salts, washing soda, quick-lime made into a paste with water, lime-water, the juice of an onion, tobacco juice, chewed tobacco, bruised dock leaves, tomato juice, wood ashes, tobacco ash and carbonate of soda. If the sting be severe, rest and coolness should be added to the other remedies, more especially in the case of nervous subjects. Nothing is so apt to make the poison active as heat, and nothing favors its activity less than cold. Let the body be kept cool and at rest, and the activity of the poison will be reduced to a minimum. Any active exertion whereby the circulation is quickened will increase both pain and swelling. If the swelling be severe the part may be rubbed with sweet oil or a drop or two of laudanum. Stings in the eye, ear, mouth or throat sometimes lead to serious consequences; in such cases medical advice should always be sought as soon as possible.—*Garden.*

SCOTCH CAKE.—One pound brown sugar, one pound flour, one-half pound butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful cinnamon; roll very thin and bake.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—A penny's worth of yeast, three pints warm water, salt, half a cupful molasses, and Graham flour enough to make a thick batter; set it in a warm place to rise; have your muffin pan hot, and bake in a hot oven.

TO USE UP COLD MEAT.—Prepare your meat as for hash; fill a deep dish with boiled macaroni; on top of that place the hash; cover it with tomatoes, over which sprinkle bread crumbs, with a little butter; bake until nicely browned.

PARADISE PUDDING.—Three eggs, one fourth pound of bread crumbs, three apples, currants, juice of half a lemon, nutmeg, salt; mince the apples, beat the eggs, and stir them into the bread crumbs and other ingredients. Rub the currants in flour before putting in. Boil for an hour and a half. To be eaten hot with sweet sauce.

THE production of silk in the United States appears to be on the decline in spite of all attempts to revive and encourage sericulture. In 1860 about twenty thousand pounds of cocoons were raised, but in 1870 the production had fallen off to a little over three thousand pounds.

An Old Prediction.

The New England Almanack for the year 1758, published at New London, Conn., a work for the far future as well as for its contemporaries. "America" was the subject of its inspiration, and its anticipation of the discovery of precious metals in the far west is certainly noteworthy. A correspondent has copied the article literally, which is as follows. The "Almanack" is now exceedingly rare, only one copy of the above year being known:

"America is a subject which daily becomes more and more interesting; I shall, therefore, fill these pages with a word upon its past, present, and future state.

"I. First, of its past state. Time has cast a shade upon this scene. Since the creation innumerable accidents have happened here, the bare mention of which would create wonder and surprise, but they are all lost in oblivion. The ignorant natives for want of letters have forgot their stock, and know not from whence they came, or how or when they arrived here, or what has happened since. Who can tell what wonderful changes have happened by the mighty operations of nature, such as deluges, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc.? Or whether great tracts of land were not absorbed into those vast lakes or inland seas which occupy so much space to the west of us. But to leave the natural and come to the political state. We know the French have erected a line of forts from the Ohio to Nova Scotia, including all the inestimable country to the west of us, into their exorbitant claim. This, with infinite justice, the English resented, and in this cause our blood has been spilled, which brings to our consideration

"II. The present state of North America. A writer upon this present time says the parts of North America which may be claimed by Great Britain or France are of as much worth as either kingdom. That fertile country to the west of the Appalachian Mountains (a string of eight or nine hundred miles in length), between Canada and the Mississippi, is of larger extent than all France, Germany, and Poland, and all well provided with rivers, a very fine wholesome air, a rich soil, capable of producing food and physic and all things necessary for the convenience and delight of life, in fine, the garden of the world. Time was we might have been possessed of it. At this time two mighty kings contend for this inestimable prize. Their respective claims are to be measured by the length of their swords. The poet says, the gods and opportunity ride post; that you must take her by the forelock, being bald behind. Have we not too fondly depended upon our numbers? Sir Francis Bacon says, 'The wolf eateth not how many the sheep be.' But numbers, well spirited with the blessing of heaven, will do wonders, when, by military skill and discipline, the commander can actuate (as by one soul) the most numerous bodies of armed people. Our numbers will not avail till the colonies are united, for, while divided, the strength of the inhabitants is broken like the petty kingdoms in Africa. If we do not join heart and hand in the common cause against our exulting foes, but fall to disputing among ourselves, it may really happen as the governor of Pennsylvania told his assembly, 'We shall have no privilege to dispute about, nor country to dispute in.'

"III. Of the future state of North America. Here we find a vast stock of proper materials for the art and ingenuity of man to work upon. Treasures of immense worth, concealed from the poor, ignorant, aboriginal natives! The curious have observed that the progress of humane literature (like the sun) is from the east to the west; thus has it traveled through Asia and Europe, and now is arrived at the eastern shore of America. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed by the finger of God, it will, doubtless, finally drive the long, long night of heathenish darkness from America. So arts and sciences will change the face of nature in their tour from hence over the Appalachian Mountains to the Western Ocean, and, as they march through the vast desert, the residence of wild beasts will be broken up and their obscene howl cease forever. Instead of which the stones and trees will dance together at the music of Orpheus; the rocks will disclose their hidden gems, and the inestimable treasures of gold and silver be broken up. Huge mountains of iron ore are already discovered, and vast stores are reserved for future generations. This metal, more useful than gold or silver, will employ millions of hands, not only to form the martial sword and peaceful share, alternately, but an infinity of utensils improved in the exercise of art and handicraft among them. Nature through all her works has stamped authority on this law, namely, 'That all fit matter shall be improved to its best purpose.' Shall not, then, those vast quarries that teem with mechanic stones—those for structure be piled into great cities, and those for sculpture into statues to perpetuate the honor of renowned heroes—even those who shall now save their country?

"Oh! ye unborn inhabitants of America! Should this page escape its destined conflagration at the year's end, and those alphabetical letters remain legible, when your eyes behold the sun, after he has rolled the seasons round for two or three centuries more, you will know that in Anno Domini 1758, we dreamed of your times. NATH. AMES."

NEAR Somerset, Pa., the other day, Samuel A. Wilt, while digging a post hole, accidentally struck upon a large earthen vessel which contained twenty-seven hundred dollars in old gold and silver coins, principally Mexican dollars. The date of the newest coin is 1751.

Gleanings.

OVER 700,000 tons of ice have been stored on the banks of the Kennebec during the past season, and now the Maine ice men consider that they have struck a bonanza.

It has been discovered that chloral hydrate is an antidote for strychnine, though to be effective a dose which would kill the person or animal, if in a normal condition, must be administered. It has been successfully given in the form of hypodermic injections.

A FEVER of curiosity was excited in Paris a few weeks ago by the blank walls throughout the city being adorned with placards bearing no inscription except a huge interrogation point. A few days after events showed that this was an ingenious mode of bringing to the notice of the public a new paper called La Question.

AMONG a number of Indian relics recently exhumed from mounds in Florida and sent to the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, is a piece of gold, rudely beaten into a representation of the head of a woodpecker. This, it is claimed, is the first specimen of gold found among the remains of the aboriginal tribes of America.

Few people are aware that "pinching" is not only a painful but a very dangerous operation, and that tumors, cancers and other evils frequently result from what is merely a bit of playfulness or an exhibition of petty spite. The latest instance comes from Baltimore, where a boy, whose arm was pinched by a woman, is reported as being in a dying condition from "osteosarcoma" (decay of the bone), his parents having refused to permit an amputation when recommended by the attending surgeons.

THE New York Tribune says: "A comparison has recently been made between two Atlantic steamers, one of the year 1840, the other of to-day. The modern steamship carries fifteen times as much freight as the old one did, at nearly twice the speed; the consumption of coal per ton of cargo transported was in 1840 nearly eleven times as great as at present. The reduction in the price of freight and passage across the Atlantic is scarcely so great as the diminution of cost would seem to justify."

SOME time ago a paragraph went the rounds of the paper to the effect that the Common Council of Dundee, Scotland, had ordered a number of barrows for the transportation of drunken men to the station-house. Late Europe mails bring Dundee papers which state that eight of these wheelbarrows were delivered two weeks ago. Each is shaped like a coffin, mounted on double springs, and is thirty inches wide at the top and twenty-four inches at the foot. There is a box at the top on which the head of the inebriate or incapable passenger will rest. It is painted red inside and dark-green outside, while the wheels are stencilled in bright yellow.

THE hunting of the buffalo in Texas by professional hunters is not the exciting, dangerous sport which it is usually regarded, but a cool, brutal piece of remorseless butchery, if the words of a recent issue of a Texas paper are to be believed. The paper says the hunters use the needle gun, with telescopic sights, and the firing is done by one or two men only, who actually kill a drove of forty or fifty on one or two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed the whole drove, smelling the blood, collects around the body, snuffing and pawing. The hunter continues to shoot them until the last one bites the dust. As long as the men remain concealed, and the buffaloes do not get their scent, the game is not frightened, for it pays no attention to the report of the weapon.

A YOUNG man named Powers, living in the Town of Dekorra, Wisconsin, whose father died some time ago, and who has been taking care of his widowed mother, met with quite a serious accident lately. A boy had been out and started some fires in the marsh, which were spreading fast, when Powers took his team and plow to plow some furrows around the fire to keep it from spreading, the boy that started the fire going along to help him. While they were at work the fire made a leap of about thirty yards and started near them, which frightened the horses, which became unmanageable, and got tangled in the harness so they could not be moved. During the struggle the boy became frightened and ran away, and Powers stayed by his team until he burned his feet and arms, and finally succeeded in getting away with one horse, the other being burned to death.

THE seal fishers of Newfoundland had all left St. Johns by the 12th instant to pursue their dangerous vocation, in which many lives are lost annually. A St. Johns paper says that about the 15th of March the young seals are in the best condition for capture, and the winter has been so open that great hopes are entertained that the vessels, both sailing and steamers, will be able to move about freely in search of the white coats. There has been great demand for "berths" upon the steamers this year, and very many men have been left behind. Twenty-six steamers have left in all, taking, with sailing craft, about 10,000 men. Most of the sailing vessels clear from the out harbors, so that correct returns cannot be given. The largest steamer fitted out from St. Johns is the *Arctic*, belonging in Dundee, which took on board 303 men. Great good feeling is manifested towards the masters of the Dundee steamers, an entertainment in their honor having been tendered them previous to leaving for the ice.

THE cheapest of lawyers—Keeping one's own counsel.

Confidence Begets Confidence.

A well-known Paris banker fell a victim last summer to this business principle. At Royat, where he went to take the waters, he met the most absent-minded of the Academicians. While the banker was tranquilly reading a newspaper in the casino, the philosopher fixed his eyes upon his neighbor's white duck trousers, and began fidgeting with the inkstand. The result was that the inkstand, toppling over, emptied its contents over the snowy-white ducks of the unsuspecting banker. The banker jumped up and insisted that the pantaloons must be paid for. The philosopher said that he would send the money to the banker's room in less than an hour. The banker, suspecting that the shabby little man wanted to avoid payment, demanded thirty francs then and there. The philosopher asked for a receipt and paid the money. Then, turning to the bystanders, he said, "Now, gentlemen, you are witnesses that I have paid for the trousers, and I trust you will support my reasonable request that the article of dress that I have purchased may be at once placed in my possession!" The wearer of the ducks promised to deliver it within an hour, but the philosopher would not trust him. The banker was finally compelled to retire to a private room, take off the trousers, push them out to the purchaser, and then remain in seclusion for an hour while his servant was dispatched to his lodgings to fetch another pair. The banker is now known at the Bourse as *Sans-Culottes*.

Few of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of labor and ingenuity that is expended on their production. These notes are made from pure white linen cuttings, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly two hundred years by the same family the Portals, Protestant refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of the dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process in Mr. Coe's department in the bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be like any other in existence. Consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note, except by forgery.—*Scientific American*.

A COUNSEL, being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied: "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

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STATIONS IN MID-OCEAN.

From the S. F. "Chronicle."

The last quarter of a century has taught the world so much through those hand-maidens of Science—chemistry, geology, meteorology, microscopy, photography and natural philosophy—that the public now quickly accepts as a matter of course the possibility of any scientific project. Tens of thousands of in-lustrious students are at the present time burning the midnight oil in searching out great scientific problems. The telephone, the phonograph, chemistry and explosive motive powers are born or in the womb of Science. Man's slaves, the elements, are summoned alike from the clouds and the earth's depths to serve his will. The land and sea, the restless traveler now finds the circuit of the world too brief for interest. Everywhere save on the sea he may hourly communicate with those he leaves behind or goes to meet. And why not on the sea? Why may not the ocean, like the land, in this enlightened age have its depots for its weary barks and voyagers? Across the great ocean plateau, from Newfoundland's banks to Ireland, the billowy Atlantic permits the international telegraph cables to quietly sleep down in an infernal stillness of waters three miles in depth. Through these two hemispheres are whispering their sorrows and joys, their losses and gains. Over these lines, so safely resting amid coral, wrecks and anemones, rush the great steamers with their worlds of roving humanity. For ten days there can be no communication for them with either land. The world is shut out and unknown to them. Fortune, friends, all may be gone; or shipwreck, sickness or death may overtake them ere the journey is ended. And yet but a short distance beneath the surface of the water lies

THE MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION.

Which, could it speak, might perhaps avert the impending danger. The bottom of the ocean, with its grades and currents, is as well known and mapped out as is the earth. The possibility of anchoring vessels at a maximum depth of three miles in mid-ocean, may be reasonably entertained in this progressive century. Dr. J. C. Tucker of San Francisco, a gentleman of high scholarly and scientific attainments, has given this subject much attention for some years past and it is his firm belief that by a peculiar system of buoys, the largest vessels may anchor securely at the above-mentioned depth. The gentleman's plan may be briefly outlined as follows: An International Company is to be organized its projects and property to be secured as neutral by treaties in the event of wars. The great maritime nations are to be solicited for pecuniary and other aid, as old war vessels, cables, buoys, etc., will be required. Across the great Atlantic plateau these vessels are to be placed just the distance apart it will take a vessel twelve or twenty-four hours to run. One or two telegraphic cables, or perhaps telephones, will be laid near, stretching

FROM AMERICA TO IRELAND.

With connecting branches running to each of the eight or sixteen anchored vessels. These vessels are manned and rigged so as to be manageable should they get adrift. They will then be ready for the performance of the following duties. Postal marine insurance and telegraphic stations. They may also be used as electric light ships, coaling, relief, life property and survey stations, as also for meteorological observatories. Every feature seems to be covered by the project. Proper supports for the deep anchorings, adjustable branch connections with the telegraph cable and appliances to loosen the powerful strain and constant motion of the anchored or rather moored vessels—all these details have been well considered. As a steamer nears a mid-ocean station, the mail bags are exchanged and cablegrams transmitted, together with the daily morning and perhaps evening newspapers just from the press on board the station, and containing up to that hour news from all parts of the civilized world. Here likewise may the sick or so-inclined passengers lie over to return on the next steamer passing. Supplies are renewed and succor given if in distress. The stations will be furnished with

EVERY MODERN APPLIANCE

For the saving of life and property and a force of able seamen. It is said that the salvage percentage upon distressed vessels saved from loss and ship-wreck will alone pay a handsome dividend. The liberal aid of all nations is expected to an extent that will preclude the necessity of the company raising much capital from its members. Prominent enterprising men in every country will be solicited to join it and act as agents in obtaining the aid of their respective Governments. The telegraphed notice of approaching storms at sea would be of great service to vessels, while the opportunities for a study of the winds and currents and a comparison of logs would be invaluable. The whole project is novel and useful, and if carried out it will prove a humanitarian and profitable enterprise to the world. Prof. Davidson of the Academy of Sciences and several scientific and nautical authorities to whom the matter has been submitted believe the scheme perfectly practicable, and ere many years have passed away the sea may be dotted with its guiding lines of fixed lights, rendering a knowledge of navigation almost unnecessary.

A new sword has been introduced in the English Army. It is described as a combination of the ordinary regulation sword (cavalry and infantry) with a six chambered revolver at the hilt, the hilt of the sword answering for the hilt of the revolver, the chambers of which take the Boxer cartridge regulation pattern. The scabbard is wonderfully utilized, being cut in section with stop-hinges, and folding up in the form of a rifle stock. This is attached to the hilt of the sword by a slot and catch, the whole forming a short repeating carbine, or, without the scabbard attachment, a sword and revolver in one and the same weapon. It is sighted up to 100 yards, the foresight being taken from the point of the sword.

"Boys, don't leave the farm." No boys; just take the farm right along with you when you go anywhere. You will find it handy if you fall to get a situation in the city, as you probably will.

Spriggon agrees with Mosby as to the marriage of believers to unbelievers, and obstinately refuses to unite a professor of religion to one who is not.

Some London doctor has been listening to chest sounds of a patient thirty yards away by means of a telephone.

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.

PUGET 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, in 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. R. LEWIS, Judge of the Seal, 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. 8-6t

The Antecedents of Disease.

Among the antecedents of disease are in-tensity in the circulation of the blood, an unnaturally attenuated condition of the physique, indicating that the life current is deficient in nutritive properties, a wan haggard look, inability to digest the food, loss of appetite, sleep and strength, and a sensation of unnatural languor. All these may be regarded as among the indicia of approaching disease, which will eventually attack the system and overwhelm it, if it is not built up and fortified in advance. Invigorate, then, without loss of time, making choice of the greatest vitalized agent extant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given health and vigor to myriads of the sick and debilitated, which is avouched by physicians and analysts to be pure as well as effective, which is immensely popular in this country, and extensively used abroad, and which has been for years past one of the leading medicinal staples of America.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid sidewheel Steamship **Dakota**, 2100 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER, WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE after mentioned:
Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco. Cabin \$28; Steerage \$13

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
April 20	April 8	April 10
May 30	May 28	May 30
June 20	June 18	June 10

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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, Washington Territory.
IN the matter of the estate of ARTHUR PHINNEY, deceased.
Notice for settlement of estate.
O. F. GERRISH AND GEO. W. HARRIS, executors of the estate of Arthur Phinney, deceased, having filed an account of their administration of said estate up to this date, petition this Court that a day may be appointed for the hearing and settlement of said account. It is ordered that Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1878, being a day of a regular term of said Court, to-wit, of the May term, A. D. 1878, at the Court-room of said Court, at 2 o'clock P. M., to be appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition; at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to said account, and contest the same. It is further ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition and of the time and place be published for four weeks in the Puget Sound ARGUS, a newspaper published in said county. J. A. KUHN, Probate Judge and ex-officio clerk, James McNaught, att'y for the estate, April 30, 1878. 11:4w

Administrator's Notice

RICHARD FRITH'S ESTATE—Letters of administration on the estate of RICHARD FRITH late of Jefferson County, W. T., deceased having been granted to the undersigned residing in Seow Bay, in said County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payments, and all persons having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated to the undersigned at his residence within one year from this date.
W. F. LEWISTON, Administrator of the estate of Richard Frith, deceased. May 10, 1878.

Probate Notice

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T.
In the matter of the estate of PHILIP BEYNEK, deceased.
NATHANIEL D. HILL, administrator of the estate of PHILIP BEYNEK 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.

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