

WEEKLY ARGUS.

Port Townsend, Jefferson County, W. T.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor

Poem by William Cullen Bryant.

Read at Bennington, Vt., Centennial Celebration.

On this fair valley's verdant breast
The calm, sweet rays of summer rest,
And dove-like peace benignly broods
On its smooth lawns and solemn woods.

A century since, in fame and smoke,
The storm of battle o'er it broke,
And ere the invader turned and fled
These pleasant fields were strewn with dead.

Stark, quick to act and bold to dare,
And Warren's mountain band were there,
And Allen, who had flung the pen
Aside to lead the Berkshire men.

With fiery onset, blow on blow,
They rushed upon the embattled foe,
And swept his squadrons from the vale
Like leaves before the autumn gale.

Oh, never may the purple stain
Of combat blot these fields again,
Nor this fair valley ever cease
To wear the placid smile of peace!

Yet here, beside that battle-field,
We plight the vow that, ere we yield
The rights for which our fathers bled,
Our blood shall steep the ground we tread.

Battle of Bennington.

The Bennington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* gives the following account of this important event in Revolutionary history, the hundredth anniversary of which is being celebrated to-day. We quote:

The battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington, though separated by a distance of years and many miles, were the two decisive checks administered by New England militiamen to the picked armies of England. They stayed forever British invasion of New England, the one on the east, the other to the west. The coming commemoration of the victory of our forces here one hundred years ago on the 16th of August, thus becomes an event of high historical and local importance, and makes a preliminary and intimate study of this Bennington battlefield of fresh and general interest.

Before availing myself of the wealth of local tradition which illuminates the bare story of the day, I must needs outline briefly the events which led up to this battle and its result. The American cause had for months been in a gloomy strait. General Burgoyne, with his splendid and confident army, had marched down from Quebec, compelled early in July, 1777, the evacuation of Ticonderoga, acknowledged to be the key to New England and New York, and was proceeding to unite with Sir William Howe on the lower Hudson. So was he to cut off from the rest of the colonies and subjugate New England. It was a magnificent plan. He attempted to do for the rebellion against English dominion what Sherman accomplished by his march to the sea in our own late civil war, but he was to meet defeat on his wings at Bennington and in the Mohawk Valley, and surrender at Saratoga. At this time the retreating Americans under Colonel Seth Warner had been overpowered at Hubbardston, July 7, and the northern colonies were in a panic. On reaching what is now Whitehall, New York, July 10th, General Burgoyne had called upon the "inhabitants of Castleton, Rutland, Tinmouth, Paulet, Wells and Granville, with the neighboring districts, also the districts bordering on White Creek (Salem), Camden, Cambridge, etc., etc., to send ten persons or more from each township to meet Colonel Skene at Castleton on the 15th, who would communicate conditions upon which the persons and properties of the disobedient might yet be spared," the manifesto concluding, "This fall not, under pain of military execution." This stout threat had its effect upon the frontiersmen, who feared that Burgoyne would let loose his savages to ravage the country. Great numbers from all the region flocked to Skene and swore allegiance to the crown, many even joining the invading army. The faithful to the cause of the colonies abandoned their homes and fled south to Bennington, Berkshire and Connecticut, so that at Williamstown it is related that the roof of the Smedley house, the second frame raised in the town, was no sooner in place than it was crowded full of these northern fugitives. As to the American forces, General Schuyler, who was in command of the northern department, was an aristocrat, and distrusted by the people, Colonel Ethan Allen was a British prisoner, and General Stark, who, with his New Hampshire sharpshooters, had covered the retreat of Prescott at Bunker Hill, and been with Washington at Trenton and Bricepton, had retired from service in disgust because Congress had promoted over him junior officers. But circumstances were to give him a brilliant personal compensation and triumph, for to him in a remarkable degree does the glory of this Bennington victory redound.

Vermont had been declared an independent State at Westminster in the preceding January, Dr. John Poy, of this place, writing the State Declaration of Independence, and at the time of the evacuation of Ticonderoga a constitutional convention had been in session at Windsor, which hastily completed its work, having first appointed a Council of Safety to administer the affairs of the State. This council met at Manchester, but soon adjourned to Bennington, where it was

in session previous to and during the battle and through the year. It gathered in the old Catamount Tavern, which stood a few rods north of the present Congregational church at the Center, and whose site is now marked by a granite base, for which Artist T. H. Bartlett, of Paris, a native of Dorset in this country, has just completed a life-like bronze figure of a catamount. As Burgoyne's forces proceeded southward, the Council of Safety called out the State militia to strengthen Colonel Warner at Manchester, confiscated the property of those who had joined the enemy, and organized a company of rangers under Colonel Samuel Herrick to patrol the frontier and attend to the Tories. New Hampshire and Massachusetts were called on for aid, and the Assembly of the former State organized a brigade of militia for General Stark. Happily he was granted discretionary command of this little army, raised "for the defense of this and the neighboring States to prevent the encroachments of the enemy thereinto," and when he reached Manchester, Aug. 7, and found General Lincoln with an order from Schuyler that the New Hampshire men march into New York, John Stark flatly refused to obey—he was an abler soldier than General Schuyler, and fortunately he knew it. He went down to Bennington, reaching there the 9th, the same day that General Burgoyne, finding himself embarrassed for provisions, ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Baum (I see that ex-Governor Hildreth Hatt, excellent local historical authority, spells this name Baume, which is not good German) to capture the storehouse at this place.

The town of Bennington at this time consisted only of the Center village and probably about 1,500 inhabitants. Though it boasted several frame structures, the town was largely primeval forest, Mt. Anthony, whose summit is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, five or six miles southwest of the village, being wooded down to near the meeting house, but the land to the north and west was largely cleared and as remarkably productive as it is to-day. It is not generally known that the battle-field, half a dozen miles northwest of the meeting house, is in the town of Hoosac, N. Y., thus making the Hubbardston fight the only battle of the Revolution fought in Vermont. Meantime Colonel Baum had set off with his force of probably 800—400 Brunswick dismounted dragoons, a detachment of artillery with two field pieces, British, Canadian and tory marksmen and 400 Indians—reaching Cambridge, sixteen miles from Stark, on the 13th. The next morning he pushed on to what is now North Hoosac, where some Americans abandoned a mill, and thence to where the battle was afterward fought, a thickly wooded hill on the west bank of the Walloomsac, where he encamped. General Stark and the Council of Safety had been busy the while. On the morning of the 14th he had rallied his brigade sent to Manchester for Colonel Warner's men and to Berkshire for recruits, and with Colonels Warner, Williams, Herrick and Brush marched out toward the enemy. That night the council decided with Stark and his officers in the old Catamount Hotel, a plan of attack which would have been carried but the next morning but for a pouring rain. So was Berkshire saved her share in the victory. Her people had become thoroughly aroused to the crisis, and Colonel Benjamin Simonds, of Williamstown, Parson Thomas Allen, of Pittsfield, and Lieutenant-Colonel David Rosier, of Richmond, led her militia, who had kept their powder dry through their long, wet march, into Bennington on the night of the 15th. General Stark had fallen back a little and encamped two miles from Baum in the northwest part of the town, on the hill-farm, now occupied by Lewis Northouse, a heavily wooded hill hiding the hostile camp.

Baum had entrenched himself on the hill selected for his main defense, which rises some four hundred feet to the southeast, but slopes away to the rear, and whose base is washed by the Walloomsac River, running very nearly south here. At the southern base of the hill the road from Cambridge, N. Y., crosses the river; and the bridge was defended by breastworks and minor fortifications, while southeast and on rising ground, less than a quarter of a mile away, were considerable tory breastworks.

Saturday, the 16th, was a rarely perfect day, with a pure fresh-washed and dewily fragrant. General Stark got his perhaps 1,600 men—the New Hampshire militia, Green Mountain boys and Berkshire farmers, all fresh from the hay-field—early in motion, but the attack was not begun until 3 P. M. This was the plan of battle: Colonel Moses Nichols, a physician commanding the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, and Colonel Herrick of Vermont with 300 men each, were sent to outflank the British intrenchments and attack them in the rear, while to divert attention Colonels David Hobart of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment and Thomas Stickney of the Eleventh were to get before the advance tory breastworks, and 100 men were to make a feint toward Baum's front. The Berkshire men formed the main body of Stark's 800 reserve men, who were to sharply join in the general attack on hearing firing in the rear of the British. Rev. Mr. Allen of Pittsfield, the original "fighting Parson," of whom I shall have much to say in another letter, had begun the day by a prayer of inspiration, asking the God of battles to "teach their hands to war and their fingers to fight," and General Stark probably addressed to the Berkshire boys his famous "There are the red-coats, and they are ours, or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow," standing on some fence bars and not from his horse, insists Mr. George W. Robinson. That Stark's wife was named Elizabeth

has thrown doubts upon this tradition, but it is well authenticated that "Molly" was the pet name which he always used when addressing Elizabeth, and the fact of the laconic speech is established here beyond a doubt. Stark's plans proceeded to a picturesque success. The militiamen went stealing behind Baum in their shirt-sleeves, mistaken by him, 'tis said, for the loyalists of the region, seeking the protection of his lines. Stark was nearing the tory hill on the front ready to open fire, when slender, youthful Parson Allen stepped to the front to exhort his tory neighbors, in the name of the Lord to desist from giving battle to the American forces. That they replied with bullets so justly incensed the man of God that he borrowed the gun of his brother, Lieutenant Joseph Allen and fired the first return shot of the battle.

The attack of the American forces in the rear of Baum's camp quickly followed, and General Stark officially says: "I pushed forward the remainder with all speed. Our people behaved with the greatest spirit and courage imaginable. Had they been Alexanders or Charleses of Sweden they could not have behaved better." The Yankee farmers, stripped for the fight, and enraged at encountering their tory neighbors, soon made the intrenchments too hot for the loyalists, and the poor wretches, attempting to scale the steep and slippery height to the main camp, were shot down remorselessly. The Indians fled early in the battle, and the Americans advanced like veterans against the terrible fire of the Hessians, "mounting the breastworks that were well fortified and defended with cannon." "It was the hottest fight," said Stark, "I ever saw in my life; it represented one continuous clap of thunder,"—two hours of it, before Colonel Baum, attempting a gallant sally, was mortally wounded, and his forces fled and surrendered.

Parson Allen began with prayer, and special prayers ascended at Bennington and Williamstown during the fight, but with the delirium of victory came also the temptation to drink copiously from the enemy's rum barrels. The wearied and parched farmers speedily became so demoralized that the troops of Colonel Breyman, over 600, with two heavy cannon, sent by Burgoyne to reinforce Baum, would have turned the American victory into defeat but for the opportune arrival of 150 of Colonel Seth Warner's men from Manchester, who succeeded in rallying the tired and boozed veterans of the previous fight. Stark had proposed, even ordered retreat, but Colonel Warner's urgency prevailed to save the day until the coming of his fresh men. Fighting till sunset, the Americans won their second victory, and only nightfall prevented the capture of Breyman's entire force. The keenest anxiety had possessed the friends of the local soldiery the while. The Council of Safety continued in solemn session at Catamount Tavern, and at six o'clock a bulletin was sent abroad announcing that "the enemy were driven, but being reinforced, made a second stand, and still continue the conflict. But we have taken their cannon, and prisoners, said to number four or five hundred, are now arriving." The real facts were that the British had lost 1,000 men, while of the Americans less than 80 were killed and wounded. Stark thus gives the details: "We killed upward of 200 of the enemy on the field of battle. I have 1 lieutenant-colonel (since dead), 1 major, 7 captains, 14 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 2 cornets, 1 judge-advocate, 1 baron, 2 Canadian officers, 6 sergeants, 1 aide-de-camp, and 700 prisoners." He adds, with arithmetical precision, "I almost forgot 1 Hessian chaplain." "Gentlemen," he concludes, addressing his superiors in New Hampshire, "I think we have returned the enemy a proper compliment in the above action for the Hubbardston engagement."

The prisoners were filed into Bennington, and the wounded of both sides tenderly cared for. The dead enemies were buried with no ceremony, one enterprising granger hitching his horse by a rope around the necks of the bodies and dragging them to a great hole. Col. Baum had been taken with Col. Pfister, a noted tory who owned a magnificent house in Hoosac, to a house about a mile away, and both died within twenty-four hours. Baum, by his self-sacrificing bravery, inspired a cordial liking among the Americans, and was devotedly ministered to in his death. The 150 tory prisoners were much more roughly treated than the Hessians. They were marched into the village two by two, the women taking down their bedsteads to get ropes to string them on, and the Council of Safety found them a long burden. They were made to tread down the roads in winter over to Wilmington, were kept guarded at the meeting house, put upon the limits of their own farms, or banished under penalty of death from the town, and some were even sent down to the Simsbury mines. The Hessian dead are buried in the village cemetery. Among the trophies of the day's victory were four brass field-pieces—two of which are in the State House at Montpelier—twelve brass drums, four ammunition wagons, several hundred stand of arms, and a host of personal relics which will turn up during celebration week. Of the American dead, Bennington mourned four of her most respected citizens—John Fay, Henry Walbridge, David Warner and Nathan Clark.

Local sentiment does not over-estimate the importance of this Bennington victory. Bancroft calls it "one of the most brilliant and eventful of the war," four days after it, Burgoyne declared it impossible for England to subdue the colonies, and nine weeks later he surrendered at Saratoga. Because of it, Congress which had censured Stark for refusing to obey Schuyler, passed a resolution of thanks to his command, and wound up by making him a Brigadier in

the army of the United States. An intelligent, impartial and comprehensive opinion is recorded in the journal of Baron Reidesel, whose husband was one of Burgoyne's most trusted German officers, that the battle of Bennington "paralyzed at once the operations of the British army."

Cider and Vinegar.

We are asked, says the *Des Moines Register*, if cider can be kept sweet. It certainly can, but it is far more useful sour, in which state it is a good substitute for the unhealthy and cut-throat vinegar made of muriatic acid and corn. But cider can be kept sweet by heating (not boiling) and hermetically sealing in the same manner as canning fruits. The best method is to fill bottles with perfectly sweet cider, and set them on a board, in a flat-bottomed boiler (a common clothes boiler will do) with cold water. Then heat until the cider begins to run over, but not boil. Then cork tightly and seal as you would fruits. Then set away in a cool cellar until it is needed for use. We have heard several other ways, none of which can we endorse. One is to put in the cider a large quantity of ground mustard seed; and another is to put in three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each gallon in the barrel, and then add the sixth of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon. But for use this is a hard drink. Hard cider is one of the worst and meanest of intoxicating beverages, and no man who has any respect for himself, or proposes to set a good example for his sons, should tolerate its use. But boiled cider so persistently furnishes its partakers with headache, there is no need of additional warning.

But apples have been, and are yet, in many places, plenty, and every family should have their vinegar barrel replenished with the choicest vinegar. If no cider is made on the farm, the vinegar barrel can be filled by the proper use of the apple peelings. Almost every family in the State use apples enough, if they would save the peelings and cores, to constantly keep pure and healthy vinegar. Have a jar, and throw all the peelings in, with soft water; and so soon as they thoroughly ferment, squeeze out the juice, and put it in the vinegar barrel. Then as apples are used, fill up the jar again. It is hard times, yet families who are hard pressed waste slops of tea, apple peelings, and the juice where fruits are cooked, etc., and then purchase vinegar strong and poisonous enough to take the lining off a stove-pipe. This infamous chemical vinegar is good enough for such families as are too careless of the raw materials which go to waste about their houses, to make an abundance of good vinegar. Let such alone. But there may be many good housewives who do not know how easily they can always have an abundance of the best of vinegar.

An Incident of the Night After the Battle of Fredericksburg.

When, on my return to Mary's Heights, the command first filed in front the road, there appeared to be a thin line of soldiers sleeping on the ground to be occupied. They seemed to make a sort of row or rank. It was as if a line of skirmishers had halted and lain down. They were perfectly motionless; their sleep was profound. Not one of them awoke and got up. They were not relieved, either, when the others came. They seemed to have no commander—at least none awake. Had the fatigues of the day completely overpowered all of them, officers and privates alike? They were nearest the enemy, within call of him. They were the advance line of the Union army. Was it thus that they kept their watch, on which the safety of the whole army depended, pent up between the ridge and the river? The enemy might come within ten steps of them without being seen. The fog was a veil. No one knew what lay or moved or crept a little distance off. The regiment were allowed to lie down. In doing so, the men made a denser rank with those there before them. Still those others did not waken. If you looked closely at the face of any one of them, in the mist and dimness, it was pallid, the eyes closed, the mouth open, the hair was disheveled; besides, the attitude was often painful. There were blood-marks, also. These men were all dead. Nevertheless, the new comers lay down among them and rested. The pall of night concealed the foe now. The somber uncertainty of fate enveloped the morrow. One was saved from the peril of the charge, but he found himself again on Mary's Hill, near the enemy, face to face with the dead, sharing their couch, almost in their embrace, in the mist and the December night. Why not accept them as bed-fellows? The bullet that laid low this one, if it had started diverging by even so small an angle, would have found the heart's blood of that other who gazed upon them. It was chance or Providence, which to-morrow night might be less kind. So they lay down with the dead, all in line, and were lulled asleep by the monotony of the cries of the wounded, scattered everywhere.—*Judge Rose in the Philadelphia Weekly Times.*

A BENEFACTOR of his race in Macon, Georgia, has just been convicted of chaining his wife's mother in an outhouse for eight or nine years, or some such trifling as that. The unfortunate gentleman's name is Beasley, and we can assure Mr. B. that although he may temporarily be compelled to bow to the prejudices of hollow conventionalities, the time will surely come when his fellow countrymen will rise up and call him blessed, and his portrait will appear in all the flash papers.—*S. F. News-Letter.*

How the American Aborigines disposed of Their Dead.

The modes of disposing of the bodies of the dead in use among the aborigines of America are classed by Mr. Edwin A. Barber, in the *Naturalist*, under four heads, viz.: inhumation, cremation, embalmment, and aerial sepulture. Of these, the first was most usually employed, the bodies being interred either in ordinary graves, in mounds, or in caves. Several tribes, among them the Lenni-Lenape, or Delawares, were accustomed to incase their dead in stone boxes or tombs. In tumulus-burial, the dead were generally laid near the original level of the surface, and the mound heaped over them. Only isolated instances of cave-burial have been signalized in the United States, as in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, and in the canyons of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. Cremation was of two kinds—in graves and in urns. Among the Pueblos of Arizona and Utah the body was sometimes burned, and the ashes deposited in shallow tombs. Several tribes on the Gila river, in Southern Arizona, burned the bones of the dead in urns. But few cases of embalmment are known to have occurred in the limits of the United States. As examples of this mode of preparing the corpse may be mentioned the Mammoth Cave and Salt Cave mummies of Kentucky. These bodies have been preserved by a rude species of embalmment and by exsiccation. Aerial sepulture was of two kinds—the first by suspension on scaffolds or in trees, the second by sepulture in canoes. Several tribes still employ the former mode of burial. The Sioux elevate the bodies of their dead into trees, or stretch them out on raised platforms, wrapping them in blankets and leaving them to the mercies of the elements and carnivorous birds.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Mrs. Sherman to be Honored.

It is rumored that the Pope intends testifying his appreciation of Mrs. Sherman's zeal, in raising up the largest subscription sent by the Romanists of any one nation in honor of his Jubilee, by presenting her with the Golden Rose, with which only sovereigns, churches or cities have been honored heretofore. Indeed, it is said that only three times has Pius IX. given this honorable symbol to any one. One of the three he had so honored are Maria Teresa, formerly Queen of Naples, to whom he gave it as a testimony of his appreciation of the kindness and affection with which she and her royal consort, Ferdinand, received him at Gaeta, when he fled from Rome in 1848. The Empress Eugenie received the second, and Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, the third. The rose is made of gold of the purest quality and fashioned by a skillful artist. The fourth Sunday in Lent is set apart for the blessing of the Golden Rose by the Sovereign Pontiff, who sends it to a prince, princess, church or city, as a pledge of his paternal affection. It seems as far back as the eleventh and twelfth centuries the Popes used to carry a golden rose when walking in procession on Laetare Sunday, but antiquarians do not agree as to its origin. Alexander III. sent one towards the end of the twelfth century, to Louis VII. of France, in acknowledgment of the services the king had rendered to the Church. Pope Julius II. sent one in 1510 to Henry VIII. By this record, which I have found in a Catholic work entitled "The Sacraments," it will be seen that if the rumor is correct as to the Pope's intentions to bestow the rose on Mrs. Sherman, she will be the first individual in private life who has received so distinguished an honor.—*Graphic's Washington Correspondence.*

A FRENCH NOVEL IN ONE CHAPTER.—Here is the story of an unfortunate young lawyer. This unlucky wight was head over heels in love with a beautiful young girl, and was about to be married to her. On the eve of the wedding day he was called on to defend an awful miscreant—a man of thirty, who had poisoned his mother and father. The case seemed a lost one, and when the prosecution had closed, the young lawyer was just about giving up the struggle without an effort. Suddenly he perceived in the far extremity of the court room his beloved and her parents, who had come to see what kind of stuff he was made of. The presence of the one he worships changes his train of thoughts. He feels that he must make a show of talent, and commencing his argument, he rises to the highest flights of eloquence. In a word, he succeeded in showing that the criminal is an upright, virtuous, and much-abused man, and obtains his acquittal. In the evening, the lawyer, with triumphant air, calls at the house of his future father-in-law, expecting that his success will insure him a warm reception. To his surprise, he finds the young girl cold and her parents much embarrassed. He asks what this sort of reception means. "My friend," says he whom the young man had already begun to call father-in-law, "I must tell you—my daughter loves another. 'Another! Who is the man?' 'The good and virtuous man whom you to-day, by your eloquence, restored to society,'" replies the father.—*Paris Paper.*

A PAIR of lovers were wandering in the moonlight. "Ah, love!" she murmured, "why do summer roses fade?" He was a young chemist and practical, and he replied: "I suppose it's owing to a deficiency of nutriment in the soil and an insufficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere."

It costs about \$7 to send a ton of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool.

Pure Milk.

If all the dirty and careless practices were known which prevail at our farms relative to the food, water, stabling and yarding of cows, and in milking and taking care of the milk, it would no longer be a mystery why so many are feeble and sickly among us. There is probably no article of diet which is so easily poisoned with unhealthy ingredients as milk. The cow's blood is poisoned by impure food and water. And if the blood is impure the milk must be. And if there be any impure gases or noxious scents in the atmosphere, they are greedily absorbed by milk, either in stable, cow yard, or milk room. The sugar of milk is so delicious to the taste that it hides and sugar-coats a thousand impurities and deadly elements in the milk which is so greedily devoured by the infantile idols of the human race, and their transplantations from earth to heaven is ascribed to a wise Providence, when in fact the terrible crime was caused by the filthy and criminal practices of those who have charge of cows, milk, butter and cheese. Looking to the financial benefits of pure milk, the editor of the *Live Stock Journal* says hundreds of dollars are lost in the bad quality of cheese, caused, perhaps, by a single stagnant pool of water, out of which the cows are allowed to drink, from the uncleanness in milking or washing the cows, or allowing the milk to become tainted by standing in the foul air of a stable whilst milking, from improper food, from garget in a single teat, from carrion in a corner of the yard or pasture, tainting the air, and through the lungs of the cow, tainting her blood, and thence her milk; or by hundreds of other careless and unclean practices. These matters should be carefully investigated by boards of health and by vigilant police officers. They should be inquired into more carefully by butter and cheese associations, and by the owners and patrons of creameries and cheese factories. They should be inquired into by any one who values his own health or the life of his children.—*Iowa State Register.*

Horses and Mules Eating Dirt.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* asks why horses and mules eat dirt when turned out of close stables, to which Professor Low replies: "Most commonly the habit is an indication of acidity in the stomach, and to be corrected by improving the digestive functions. Horses are at a special disadvantage in the matter of stomach complaints, inasmuch as they cannot rid themselves by vomiting of anything that disagrees, and are unable even to belch up accumulated gas. Then the stomach is much too small to allow of heavy feeding or the formation of much gas without injurious overdistention, hence, of all domestic animals, the solipeds should be fed with the greatest care and judgment. Like human beings, they have their periods of acidity, or heartburn, and having no opportunity of taking soda or magnesia, they lick the lime from their walls, or the earth from their pathway. For temporary relief a piece of chalk may be kept in the manger, but we should seek to remove the radical evil by giving a better tone to the stomach. Feed sound grain and hay in moderate amount and at regular intervals, and don't drive or work hard an hour after each meal, lest digestion should be impaired. Give a few carrots, turnips, or other roots, if available; water regularly, and never just after a meal, and put an ounce of common salt in the food or water daily. Any existing weakness should be corrected by a course of tonics such as oxide of iron, two ounces; calcined magnesia, two ounces; powdered nux vomica, one and a half drachms; powdered fennel seed, two ounces; mix. Divide into eight powders, and give one morning and night. The habit has been sometimes caused by a deficiency of mineral matters in the food grown on very poor soils, but this may be corrected by a similar treatment.—*Portland Transcript.*

SALTING CATTLE.—Although I do not belong to that class of farmers who think it absurd that cattle should have salt, still my practice, extending from the year 1837, has proven to me that salt is not necessary to the welfare of dairy cows. In the country where I was born and raised, a dairy country *per se*, no dairyman ever thought of salting his cow, and healthier cows and better dairy produce I have never seen, although I have traveled extensively. It being the prevailing idea in this locality that cattle should be salted, I tried the experiment in 1867 on my dairy farm in Virginia. I did not perceive any increase, either in thrift or milk production, but found that salt, placed where cows had access to it at any time, curtailed the yield of milk. Having made this trial solely for my own satisfaction, I did not continue any further, nor make a close observation, the general result satisfying me that it is not a necessity for dairy uses. A limited quantity may be beneficial, but free access to salt, so far as I have experienced, is detrimental to milk production. Meanwhile I must not omit to mention that the localities of which I speak were under the influences of the sea air. In countries far removed from the coast, salt in larger quantities may be beneficial to cows.

A DISTINGUISHED Japanese traveler in this country writes home: "The chief branch of education is rowing. The people have large boat-houses called 'colleges,' and the principal of these are Yale and Harvard."

A FLY catch—haah.

Bismarck at Home.

A century ago, when Berlin was surrounded by walls which continued to exist until about 1860, the upper portion of the Wilhelmstrasse was the quarter of the town chiefly affected by ministers and diplomatists. Bismarck's residence, lying exactly half way between the Leipziger and Wilhelmstrasse is a one-storied building, devoid of every external ornament. The frontage is extensive, and embraces about twelve windows. The entrance to the house is on the right-hand side. After having crossed to the large portico, one arrives at a staircase, symbolically guarded by two sphinxes' heads. On the ground-floor are the official bureaux, and up-stairs the private rooms, of the Chancellor. These apartments furnished at the beginning of the century, consisting of a large dancing-room over the gateway and four large drawing-rooms, reserved for the reception of guests, and other social purposes, look out upon the street. The large lofty library or study of the Chancellor is situated at the back, and commands a view of the magnificent garden. Since Bismarck left intercourse with foreign diplomatists to Baron Ballow, the Secretary of State, he seldom appears within the chambers really constituting the Foreign Office. Private telegraph wires keep him informed of the course of affairs, and he issues his instructions accordingly. Formerly the hours chiefly devoted to Bismarck to work were in the night. Lately, however, an increase of his neuralgic pains has warned him not to turn night into day. Imperatively admonished by his doctors, he no longer indulges in the heavy drinks—notably, porter mixed with champagne, which used to be his favorite beverages. At his meals only the lightest and most digestible dishes make their appearance. He himself draws up every morning with his *chef de cuisine* the menu for the day; and even if ambassadors are waiting in the antechamber, the cook is received without delay. At the table he notes down such critical expressions on the dishes as "trop cuit," "pas tendre," for the instruction or reproof of his cook. His kitchen is overwhelmed by his admirers with special delicacies of the season, and productions in which various provinces excel, such as Westphalian ham, Zauer or Frankfort sausages, Strasburg pates. A lively and entertaining host, he possesses the gift, rare in Germans, of *causerie*; and whilst in Parliament on public occasions his speeches are delivered with manifest effort, he is in private an easy and unstrained conversationalist.

Bismarck leaves Berlin for a spa or his favorite country seat, Varzin, which he purchased after the war of 1866. In the capital he is rarely met beyond the precincts of the Foreign Office gardens. His constant companion in his walks is Sultan, a splendid Danish mastiff, presented to him by a friend in South Germany. His growing corpulence—not, however, disproportionate to his height—has compelled him to give up riding. His personal appearance is almost too well known to need description. Small feet and hands, bald head, lofty brow, small gray eyes in deep sockets, almost hidden by bushy eyebrows and martial moustache, now nearly white, which covers his mouth, are the features chiefly noticeable in the man. He usually wears uniform—for the most part that of the 7th Cuirassiers—which consists either of a white coat, with a cuirass and a large helmet, or a blue undress coat, with a yellow collar. He only appears at court on state occasions, alleging, as excuse for his absence, that standing fatigues him. The more correct explanation is that among the leading personages in the entourage of his Majesty are several of the bitterest personal and political foes. More than once he has almost come to blows with some of his fellow-courtiers in the imperial antechamber, and an altercation three years ago with Count Nesselrode, the Lord High Chamberlain of the Empress, a staunch Catholic, was followed by mutual challenges to a duel, which the interference of the Emperor alone prevented.

THE Martini-Henry rifle, with which the Turks are armed, is the well-known Henry rifle of America, with some improvements by Martini. It is believed to be the best weapon in use by any army. It will carry accurately up to 1,900 yards—over a mile, while the accurate range of the Prussian needle-gun is not over 700 yards. As many as sixty shots a minute have been fired from the Martini-Henry gun without taking aim, and thirty shots a minute have been fired at a target with a reasonable degree of success in hitting it. Trials of fast firing, without aim, from a number of rifles, have resulted in an average for the Loper of fifty shots a minute; Martini-Henry, forty; Westley-Richards, thirty-eight; Henry, thirty-eight; Remington, thirty; French Chassepot, nineteen; Berdan (Russian), eighteen; and the needle-gun, nine. The cocking arrangements of the Chassepot and needle-guns are very slow in action. This is the kind of a weapon the Russians are driving their heavy masses in front of. It is evident that they have not a shadow of success by direct attack. A single line of Turks can slay all the Russians that can be put in front of them. The Russians must develop a new system of tactics. One of our veteran infantrymen could show them more tricks in the way of encountering a deadly rifle fire than they are likely to learn for a quarter of a century.

A MAN is thirty years old before he has any settled thoughts of his future—it is not completed before fifty. He falls to building in his old age, and dies before his house is in condition to be painted and glazed.—*Brugers.*

The Losers of Freight.

Upon inquiry among a large number of claimants a *Times* representative learned that Mr. Kingston's circular of the 17th instant, inviting interested parties to send in their claims to the railroad company, to be presented to the authorities of Allegheny county and prosecuted, if necessary, without cost to the claimants, was not well received. It was issued before a consultation had taken place between the committee of the Maritime Exchange and the president and directors of the railroad. A prominent member of the Exchange said yesterday that there was a disposition among a large number of claimants, who were not on the committee and who had not been fully informed of the position taken by the railroad company, to disregard the circular and bring suit against the corporation. One merchant, who expressed the same views as many others with whom the reporter talked, said: "We are advised by counsel that the railroad, as common carriers, are directly responsible to us. If we abandon our claims against the railroad company and place our bills of lading, invoices, etc., in Colonel Scott's hands he may prosecute and collect our claims, and he may not. We have got a good claim against the railroad and at present we do not feel disposed to abandon it."

On the other hand, Colonel Scott claims that the railroad is not responsible under the law of common carriers; that the law of this State makes Allegheny county responsible to owners. He says that if the company is sued by losers it will defend itself, and that merchants by suing the railroad will virtually abandon their claims against Allegheny county, and that such action will embarrass and retard the final settlement of the claims. He proposes to give claimants any security they may ask which does not involve an admission of the responsibility of the railroad, and he also proposes the appointment of a joint committee, composed of representatives of claimants and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who shall have the direction and control of all prosecutions. A member of the Maritime Exchange committee told the reporter that the committee were satisfied that Colonel Scott's proposition should be accepted, and that all the claimants to whom the committee had explained the proposition were of the same opinion. The same gentleman further said that the committee do not intend to urge any course upon the meeting of claimants, but simply to explain the situation as they understand it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE hotels of Maine have suspended the publication of a wine-list on their bills of fare, in deference to the liquor law, which makes such publication a hollow mockery or a criminal offense. The Bangor House, one of the leading hotels in the city of that name, keeps up the head-line, "Wine List," and publishes beneath it the sadly suggestive line, "We would if we could."

In the search for stolen goods at Pittsburg, the police recovered sixty hams from a single house. That man worked harder on the strike than he ever did on the job.

That Disease Breeds Disease is a notorious fact. It is therefore of vital importance to check miasmas in their birth, ere they have a chance to develop other and more dangerous disorders. As a means of checking complaints which, if allowed to proceed, finally disorder the entire system, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine urged upon the sick and feeble. The physical functions are regulated by it, it insures the acquisition of vigor by the debilitated, and it substitutes a cheerful condition of mind for gloom and despondency. Dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, and kidney and bladder troubles yield to its remedial influence; it counteracts a tendency to gout and rheumatism, and invigorates the nerves. Moreover, it is derived from purely botanical sources, and in this, as in every other respect, is superior to the mineral remedies of the pharmacopoeia.

What Shall Be Done With Our Prisoners?

It is getting to be a question difficult to answer, and yet one of vital importance. Nearly 1,400 convicts are confined at San Quentin, and not one-quarter of them are or can be employed under the present system. The State cannot utilize them, and it is with the greatest difficulty that business men can be induced to contract for their services; so, instead of being compelled to support themselves, or being, as in some of the States, a source of revenue to the commonwealth, they are a heavy tax upon the property-holders. Their rapid increase in numbers is alarming. At the present rate, we shall soon be unable to build prisons fast enough to contain them. There are a few are kept at work, some learning useful trades that may be a benefit to them when they come out, if they ever do. There are but two or three contractors that have made a success of it at the penitentiary, the largest of which is the California Furniture Manufacturing Company, who have been there for a number of years. Suffering severely at the time the prison was destroyed by fire, they are now running again with the latest improved machinery and nearly their full complement of men, and the goods they manufacture prove that the very finest furniture can be made by prisoners when they are properly managed. A visit to their workshops, 324 and 326 Bush street, or 649 and 651 Market street, San Francisco, will satisfy the most skeptical upon this point. Then why do not other manufacturers take hold of the matter, and by putting six or seven hundred prisoners at work, become public benefactors, by providing work and lessening taxes?—*S. F. Bulletin.*

SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Broom's Bronchial Troctor" reach directly to the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Use Broom's Astringent for croup, colds, sore throat and hoarseness.

The Fire King.

One of the exhibits at the Pavilion, Rees's Patent Compound Fire Extinguisher, is the only known compound which fights fire with fire. It is the invention of a German chemist, is a dry, solid mass, put up in boxes varying from five to thirty pounds in weight, reached by a fuse from the outside, which can be instantaneously ignited by a match, burning coal or cigar, and when thrown into a burning room or any place wholly or partially confined, will almost instantaneously and with absolute certainty extinguish the flames. A number of the European State and municipal authorities and private corporations have adopted it and make its use compulsory. An infinite number of public and private tests have been made; sheds have been erected and smeared on the inside with tar and oil, tubs of coal oil, benzine, turpentine and like combustibles placed inside and all set on fire, and when the entire inside has become a living mass of fire, a box of the compound has been thrown in, and in a very few seconds the fire has been totally extinguished, leaving considerable quantities of oil unconsumed. Some of its advantages are as follows: Its portability, twenty pounds being sufficient to totally extinguish a fire confined in a room of 6,000 cubic feet, and smaller or larger quantities in the same proportion. It will extinguish fires which water will not, such as burning coal oil, turpentine, spirits, etc. It is absolutely harmless in its action, the gases generated in its combustion injuring not even the most delicate fabric. It does not explode, burns gradually, is thoroughly clean in its action, will preserve its efficiency for many years in any climate, is self-igniting, and is invaluable for use in mines. It was introduced into this country in December last, and since the first of January 60,000 pounds have been sold, and although it was only introduced here about 30 days ago, it is rapidly growing in public favor. Several successful tests have been made in this city, and during the coming week another will be made, of which due notice will be given. Newton & Jenks, 100 Montgomery street, San Francisco, are the sole agents for the Pacific coast.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

FARMER'S GUIDE BOOK TO THE PACIFIC COAST.—A handsome 20-page Monthly, containing map of Pacific Coast, list of farms for sale, statistics, and information to settlers. Published by General Land Agency of California, 405 California street, San Francisco. Price, 15 cents per copy; \$1.00 per year.

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Heavy Solid Silver Thimble 50 cts., or any Gold lined warranted 20 years. \$1.50. Agents send stamp for catalogue. VAN & CO., Chicago.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Only \$1. Free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. \$65 a month and all expenses paid. No peddling. Address *Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.*

MENZOSPRING, Manufacturer of ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Office and address, 9 Geary street, San Francisco. Descriptive circulars, blanks for measurements, with instructions, and price list free on application.

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Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. If you see any sign of the right Coach; if you do not, they will change you.

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OPIUM HABIT CURED. NO MONEY WANTED UNTIL CURED. No return for the cure. The cure is permanent and guaranteed in a few days. Do not lose your money. Address, R. H. 924, 924, San Francisco, for particulars.

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We have large vaults for keeping Bullion, Silverware, Trunks, Valuable Packages, Bonds, Stocks, &c. For the accommodation of general business, our bank will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. every business day in the year.
To all customers we guarantee courtesy, promptness, safety, satisfaction, and the most favorable terms.
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Get Up Clubs

In order to extend the circulation of the ARGUS still more, and to place it where it ought to be at every fire-side, we have decided to make the following offers: To any one post-office address we will mail, post-paid, five copies of the paper one year for \$2.50 each. To a club of ten new subscribers we will make a reduction of fifty cents on each, thus enabling them to secure the largest weekly publication of reading matter in the Territory a year for \$20.00; also to the getter up of a club of ten we will send one copy one year free to any address.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1877.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

In the recent trial for murder, held in this town, Henry L. Sutton was convicted only of manslaughter. On Tuesday of this week he was sentenced to 5 years close confinement. This was contrary to the expectations of many before the trial. The evidence, however, developed some mitigating circumstances which placed it beyond the power of the jury—acting in the capacity of sensible men, under their instructions from Judge Lewis—to find the prisoner guilty of any other grade of crime. Those circumstances were about as follows: That Howard was a quarrelsome, not to say dangerous man; that he had distinctly and expressly threatened the life of Sutton, saying, a short time previous to the affray, that he had given him (Sutton) three chances for his life and he would not give him another; that Sutton knew these threats had been made; that the shooting occurred at Sutton's house, Howard having gone there, and, during the row, used very abusive language to Sutton; and lastly, that after the shooting, Howard was picked up with a pistol in his right hand, showing that, to all appearance at least, he had gone there prepared to execute his threat.

We have before us the charge given to the jury on this case, by the Hon. J. R. Lewis. It would be quite interesting, no doubt, could we publish this document in full. However, in view of limited space, a brief outline must suffice. The Judge commenced by defining clearly the province of the Court to be, first, to declare the law; that of the jury being to weigh the evidence and ascertain the truth therefrom, fixing upon some grade of crime—according to the definitions, given by the Court, as to what constituted these different grades. Then follows a few brief instructions, concerning the evidence, among which was the statement that a witness is presumed to speak the truth until otherwise proved, also that the defendant is presumed to be innocent until otherwise proved beyond all reasonable doubt. The Judge then referred to Sutton's attempt to flee immediately after the shooting, stating that such an attempt usually indicated a consciousness of guilt and a desire to evade the law, but that it might spring from very different motives because the prisoner, although innocent in his view of the case, might deem it necessary to his personal safety to flee. After this came the declaration that the law permits a person to kill another in necessary self-defense, said killing being the taking off of human life in a case where the defendant would undoubtedly have lost his life or suffered great bodily harm had he not killed deceased.

The Judge was very explicit, however, in saying that it did not depend so much upon the fears which defendant may have entertained, as upon the decision of the jury concerning his grounds for those fears. The different grades of crime were next defined, leaving murder in the first degree to be where a person deliberately, purposely and maliciously takes the life of another; murder in the second degree being the same with the exception that to commit it, no premeditation is necessary. Manslaughter was defined as the unlawful taking of human life, without malice, either voluntary upon a sudden heat of passion, or involuntary in the commission of an unlawful act. As has been seen, this last grade was fixed upon by the jury, the evidence going to show about as stated at the commencement of this article.

The jury was composed of men who were undoubtedly free from prejudices, either for or against Sutton, and the Judge was quite emphatic in stating that the prisoner was being tried, not for any crime commit-

ted previous to the present one, but for it alone. He also stated, at the time of pronouncing sentence, that the jury had performed its duty; that from the law and evidence no punishment could reasonably be inflicted upon the prisoner except for manslaughter, and that the Prosecuting Attorney had performed his duty. Of this last statement we may say that there are many dissenting voices in Port Townsend; however, this may be accounted for partially on the grounds that local prejudices may prompt many to overstep the bounds of justice in their desire to see more severe punishment inflicted. There can be no doubt as to the fact that Mr. White could have prosecuted the case with more vigor and earnestness. In this respect he perhaps laid himself open to censure. It is generally supposed that the counsel for the defendant, which in this case was very able, ought to be competent to say everything possible in favor of their client.

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

Bro. Murphy, of the "Standard", exhibits true parliamentary skill by dodging the real point at issue, and gravely penning quotations to prove that the object of language is accomplished by enabling men to conceal ideas. Unfortunately, however, like the back-slidden Christian, his "last state is worse than the first," because he leaves him in the position of a man trying to present his sentiments so that the public will misconstrue them. Not wishing to be unjust, we can explain away the paradox only on the supposition that our education came through a different school from that of our friend. As our training was received subsequent to his school days, we hope he will not claim, for his style, the advantage of ADVANCE ideas. Being willing that the public should comprehend our real position at all times, we confess to having no use for the ability to attach a hidden meaning to our words. So much for the difference. In regard to our jeopardized moral code, we must again "show our bringing up" by insisting, in our verdant way, that the honest confessing of an error is in no case an attempt to justify it by using something else as an off set. If our friend, however, insists on denying us the liberties with his statements which he takes with ours, we beg leave to submit the case to arbitration. Again, he assures his readers that we want admission to the Republican fold, through his blessing; also that he believes we will swallow all the "biled crow" which the party may desire us to dispose of. If the gentleman had not already defined his position, indicating that his sentiments are "concealed" by words, we should submit that, from his personal knowledge, he must concede to us the disposition, as an independent journalist, to refuse "biled crow" from any political party; that his statements cannot be maintained unless they favor more of reason, and that he could make such assertions only in pursuance of policy; at a sacrifice of honest convictions. If the "biled crow" doctrine "finds favor in his eyes," we have no desire to contest his ownership.

CHOIRS AND TOMATOES—Because we recently published an article under the above title, a number of gentlemen have been censured for writing the same and abused therefor. It may be well enough to state that not one of these gentlemen ever saw the article in question until it came out in print. Inasmuch as it has been so positively stated, and harped upon, that this paper is controlled by public officials, and that they are writing for it, we will also state that no public official has ever written a line for it since it changed owners last May. If we were incompetent to write our own editorials, we would certainly not seek the responsibility for those coming from any one else. It is decidedly unjust to censure the Custom House officials, Dr. Minor, or any one else, for what we publish and are responsible for to our readers.

Gen Sherman arrived at Fort Townsend yesterday, on the Wolcott which brought him down the Sound. He had proceeded to Victoria, and returned from there. In an item last week, in which the "Oregonian" was authority, we stated that the General would not visit the Sound. We understand that he is not detailed on any special business, but is on a kind of a general tour of inspection. He will perhaps proceed up the Sound again immediately.

IMPORTANT advertisements are crowded out this week.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A correspondent with Mehemet. All indicates that the engagement at Tzeravna was intended as a reconnaissance, but assumed a somewhat more serious character because of the impetuosity of the Turkish troops who, according to this and other accounts, displayed the greatest courage. The central column advanced so far as Verboka, and after having been ordered for times in vain to retire, had to be led out of the fire by the division commander in person after having stormed the Russian position under a murderous fire. Gladstone formally denies the assertion of the Constantinople correspondent that he had written to the Greek resident at Constantinople advising the Greeks to join in the war against Turkey. The letter was written long before the outbreak of the war, and advises the Greeks to give a moral support to each other. This affair has been causing a considerable sensation. It is stated the Russian and Rumanian losses before Pleyna exceed 25,000 killed and wounded.

The Romanians have approached by sap to within eighty yards of the second Gravitia redoubt. Undoubtedly an assault will be made in two or three days. Hisi Pasha was reported to have entered Pleyna with only a small escort. A new Russian loan. The minister of finance is prepared to issue a new lottery loan of 50,000,000 roubles. A London dispatch dated Sept. 25th says in consequence of the strikes on the South western railroad in Ireland, the Postmaster general orders steamers from America to land only the Irish mails at Queens-town and bring the others to Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the electoral period namely, that in which public meetings may be held, has now been opened; but there has been no excitement in consequence in Paris, where meetings are not necessary, as the success of the Republicans is almost a foregone conclusion. In the remote provincial districts, no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness of men already arising between the political parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows. Never before did this painful animosity attain the intensity to which it has been growing since the 16th of May.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Thirty thousand models were destroyed by fire in the patent office. The value of the property lost, in the abstract, will not aggregate about 1 1/2 millions, but as a large number of models cannot or will not be replaced, the actual loss will probably not reach over \$800,000 or \$900,000. The patent office has to its credit with the treasury, over and above its earnings, a sum sufficient to meet this expenditure, but it cannot be used without an appropriation by Congress.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. Sept. 25.—Three thousand miners of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company have accepted the offer of absolute ten per cent. advance, and will resume work to-morrow.

ACCESSION.—It is a fact, worthy of note, that at a dinner recently given in Victoria, in honor of the U. S. Consul, Mayor Drake, of that place, delivered a short address in which the hope was expressed that the time might be not far distant when United States Consuls would not be required there. Smooth matters as they will, the papers cannot conceal the fact that a strong party exists there, which favors accession to Uncle S.' domain.

THE Lackawana left early on yesterday morning, for Nanaimo where she will take in coal and proceed from there to Esquimalt, and thence back again to this port. It is most likely that she will remain on this station several months. She will take an occasional trip up the Sound, but will make Port Townsend her head quarters.

American Ship Ventus. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE undersigned Agents for the above named ship, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. WATERMAN & KATZ, Agents. JAMES S. THEOBALD, Master. Port Townsend, Sept. 11, 1877.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Road Taxes in the town of Port Townsend, W. T., are now due and must be paid to the Town Marshal, within 30 days from this date, or 10 per cent. will be added. By order of the Board. J. A. KUHN, Clerk. Port Townsend, W. T. Sept. 7, 1877.

Picht & Mehlhorn,

SUCCESSOR TO SCHMEIG & BROWN. NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY, MANUFACTURERS OF ALE, PORTER AND LAGER BEER. SEATTLE, W. T.

HUNT & LEARNED, AGENTS.

This Beer is of Extra Quality And will be sold in any package to suit the trade. Port Townsend, May 18, 1877.

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

For Sale,

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

ALSO

- The Fast-Sailing Sloop "H. L. TIBBALS."

Apply to

CHAS. C. BARTLETT.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

Ship Chandlery,

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.

PORT TOWNSEND, 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, Whatcom and San Juan.

DANIEL E. GAUR, Plaintiff, vs. JOTHAM HANSCUM, 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, Whatcom and San Juan, and commenced in the County of Jefferson, in the Clerk's office of said District Court.

To Jotham Hanscum, Defendant.

In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, in Jefferson County, for the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, Whatcom and San Juan in said Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons; or, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but within the Third Judicial District, within thirty days; or, if served out of said District, then within sixty days—on judgment, by default, will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover from the defendant the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and 12-100 dollars, gold coin, upon the following causes of action, to-wit: First. Upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to defendant by plaintiff, between the 10th day of November A. D. 1876, and the 14th day of August A. D. 1877, altogether of the reasonable value of five hundred and one and 7/100 dollars, gold coin. Second. Upon an order drawn upon defendant and accepted by him, by one Haver Beale, on or about the 23rd day of July A. D. 1877, for the sum of fifty dollars, gold coin in favor of this plaintiff and accepted by the defendant. Third. Upon an order drawn by defendant on this plaintiff in favor of one Augustus Hartson for the sum of fifty-two and 32-100 dollars, gold coin, dated on or about the 11th day of August A. D. 1877, which order was forthwith presented and accepted and paid by this plaintiff. Fourth. Upon an account for 11-4/5 tons of hay, or thereabouts, purchased by defendant of one Edw. McAlpine, on or about the month of April A. D. 1877, for which defendant agreed to pay said McAlpine the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars, gold coin, which account was by McAlpine sold and assigned to this plaintiff, and the said plaintiff being now the owner and holder of said account, and for interest on said amount of seven hundred and fifty-two and 12-100 dollars, gold coin, from this date, and for costs and disbursements in this suit. All of which will more fully appear by the complaint filed herein, a copy of which will accompany this summons. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you, as prayed for in said complaint.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said District Court, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1877, 9:30 P. M.

JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk.

BRADSHAW & INMAN, Attys for Plaintiff.

PORT TOWNSEND

Boot & Shoe

STORE.

MEN'S, BOYS' LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S Boots & Shoes Of the very best qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

Gent's and Ladies' Arctic Over-Shoes. Gent's, Ladies', Misses and Children's Rubber Over-Shoes

This is the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, comprising

- BRONZE AND SATIN DRESSING, MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING, FRANK MILLER'S WATER PROOF BLACKING. MACHINE SILK AND NEEDLES. Shoe Findings, Of Every Description. Rigging & Harness Leather, &c., &c

A complete assortment of

Miscellaneous Stock!

Custom Work

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A fair share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

I have a Great REVERENCE for CASH Customers.

John Fitzpatrick.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, sitting in bankruptcy, which order was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Port Townsend, W. T., on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1877, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Utsahaly, W. T., on the 5th day of October, 1877, the following real estate, situate in Island county, W. T., at or near Utsahaly, described as follows: Lots one (1) and two (2) and the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 Sec 19, and lots 3 and 4, Sec. 18, Range 3 East, township 32 North, containing 169 acres. Terms cash in gold coin.

S. D. HOWE, Assignee of the estate of Thomas Cranney, bankrupt. 30/31

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. J. McCurdy, of the San Juan Lime Kiln, visited town again this week.

Mrs. Payne, of Dungeness, came up from there this week to visit our town.

CAPT. Geo. D. Hill, of Seattle, has been appointed to take charge of the Indian Reservation at Neeah Bay, vice Rev. A. C. Huntington who was removed.

CHANGED OWNERS.—At the auction sale last Saturday, the Sloop H. L. Tibbals, was bought by Mr. Chas. C. Bartlett who has since advertised her for sale, as will be seen by our issue of to-day.

THE Skagit river valley has earned a little distinction because of a recent vamoos from that region, of a Mr. Hanscum who was accompanied by the wife of another man. Over in Oregon these elopements are frequently indulged in, but on Puget Sound they are so rare as to call for extended mention.

Mr. Chas. Eisenbeis has lately been sending large lots of goods across to Semiahmoo. We notice with pride also that largely through his efforts the steamer Phantom has commenced running to Muckilteo, and that now the salmon shipments made from there will come principally through this place.

LARGE BUSINESS.—Within the past month ten vessels have arrived here, consigned to Messrs. Rothschild & Co. This company is doing an immense business, not an insignificant part of which is the buying of produce from farmers in the country and supplying them with goods. Messrs. Landes and Reiss, of the firm, are quite an addition to its working force.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Lawrence Nessel, our esteemed ex-townsmen, was recently appointed assistant light-house keeper at the Smith's Island light house, in place of Mr. Anderson, who had resigned. Mr. Nessel is well known by all to be a public spirited individual, and in every way qualified for the position, hence we are pleased to note his appointment. He has been a citizen of the United States about sixteen years.

EXTENSION OF TIME.—A petition has been circulated in town this week, asking that further time be granted the N. P. R. R. Co., in which to complete its road across the continent. We saw the document, signed by a number of persons among whom was Hon. J. R. Lewis. The Judge appended a conditional endorsement which we believe ought to be exacted. It was, that the lands given to the company should be open to the actual settler the same as any unoccupied government domain. Some time ago, we wrote an article claiming that if the N. P. R. R. Co., would not either push ahead with its work or give sufficient guarantee that the road would be completed in due time, the land subsidy now held in reserve for it ought to be taken away and given to some corporation which would meet the demands of the people. This, we claim still, but, if the government will exact the opening of the lands to immigrants who want homes and will help to build up our country, there seems to be no reason why an extension of time ought to be withheld.

Hospital for the Insane.

STELLACOOM, Sept. 19, 1877.

EDITOR ARGUS:—There being no library provided for this institution, we therefore ask your assistance by way of notice in your paper, to solicit donations of books of any description from any one who is willing to help in this enterprise. We are destitute of reading matter and feel certain that the public will aid us in this laudable undertaking. There is a large percentage of patients in this Institution who can read and would be benefitted thereby. Therefore books of any description sent to us will be gratefully received.

Respectfully Yours,
R. S. WESTON,
Acting Secretary.

The above speaks for itself, and we can only add that any books left in our charge, donated to the above proposed library, will be cheerfully forwarded to their destination.

Mr. Jas. Jones will receive by every steamer from San Francisco and on Sound all kinds of small fruit.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA, B. C.

On the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18th, at 10:30 o'clock the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Washington Territory and British Columbia, met at the Good Templars' Hall, and was called to order by Noah Shakespeare, Esq., G. W. C. T. On calling the roll, the following officers answered to their names: N. Shakespeare, G. W. C. T., F. Kennedy, G. W. C., N. S. Porter, G. W. Sec., Sister A. Patterson, G. W. V. T., W. H. Roberts, G. W. Treas., Sister L. C. Caloert, Genl. Supt. of Juvenile Temples. After the pro. tem. appointment had been made, and an intermission allowed for examining credentials, the Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon such of the delegates from the various subordinate lodges, as had never become Grand Lodge members.

In the afternoon, the Grand Lodge got fairly to work. The annual reports of the presiding officer, the G. W. Sect., G. W. Treas., and the Supt. of Juvenile Temples, were read, and each in turn received with enthusiastic applause by the lodge. The G. W. C. Templar's report was very encouraging and full of cheering words. While it showed the numerical standing of the jurisdiction to be somewhat less than reported last year; that although in several instances new lodges had been organized with growing prospects, in other places lodges had ceased to exist, so that the number of lodges was about the same as per last year's report, it was nevertheless equally as explicit in showing that notwithstanding over \$500 worth of Grand Lodge property had been unfortunately destroyed by fire, the lodge, instead of laboring under a debt of some \$200, started with a year ago, had now on hands something over \$300 in cash, and upwards of \$200 in outstanding bills.

One of the most important agencies necessary to the success of the Temperance cause is, capital wherewith to prosecute the work. The showing from British Columbia was very hopeful, evidencing that G. W. C. T., Shakespeare, had done his duty nobly. Another encouraging feature, was the rising importance of the Juvenile Templar work. Sister Calvert gave unmistakable evidence of fitness for the position as Supt. The attention of subordinate lodges was called to the importance of carrying on Juvenile Temples, auxiliary to the regular work as Sunday Schools are to churches. Numbers of our members—prominent and otherwise—have proved themselves devoted, heart and soul to the work.

A resolution was introduced, asking that all lodges be permitted to hold their regular meetings and transact business on Sunday. This after being ably discussed on both sides, and occupying the candid attention of the lodge for several hours, was so strongly opposed that its projectors asked permission to withdraw it, which was readily granted. Thus is maintained the character of our noble order, as a moral institution, and its resolution strengthened to respect the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath. The lodge was firm and staunch in its determination to retain the life long character of the pledge, believing such a course to be the only true one for earnest temperance reformers to pursue. It also passed strong resolutions requiring the conviction and punishment of members who should habitually spend their time in drinking saloons, whether idly or by participating in games of chance.

We regard these efforts to purify the order of unworthy members, to be undisputable evidence that the order is settling down to a healthy basis. An important resolution was passed, requiring all subordinate lodges to hold open temperance meetings whenever and wherever practicable, at stated periods; such meetings to have appropriate programmes of literary exercises and to have for their object the diffusion of temperance sentiments and principles.

On Wednesday evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: N. Shakespeare, G. W. C. T.; F. Kennedy, G. W. Coun., N. S. Porter, G. W. Sec.; W. H. Roberts, G. W. Treas.; Sister E. J. McNatt, G. W. V. T.; J. J. Martin, G. W. Chap.; W. C. Garfield, G. W. M.; Sister S. Bean, G. W. D. M.; Bro. Reide, G. M.; Sister Shakespeare, G. Guard; W. C. Knight, G. Sentinel. On Tuesday afternoon, after completing all the business transactions of the session, the members of the lodge went on an excursion to

Esquimalt to visit the famous man-of-war,

THE SHAR.

After a pleasant ride over one of the splendid roads of which our British cousins can boast, we enjoyed an hours sojourn on board this magnificent vessel. Her principal commanding officers are as follows: Admiral A. F. R. Dehorsey, Flag Lieut. Henry T. Smith, Sec. Jno. H. Cleverton. Her length is 340 feet, beam, 52 feet. She carries 640 men and 26 guns, 16 of which are on the main deck, and which weigh 6½ tons each. We enjoyed examining the workmanship of two of her guns, one forward, the other aft. They are English rifle cannon, 9 inches bore, 12 ton weight, carry 250 pound shell and each require a crew of 14 men. Some idea of this vessel may be gained by considering that she has 10 boilers and 43 furnaces. She can make from 17 to 18 miles per hour easily, and has been known to run over 20. But although she is one of the two fastest vessels in the English Navy, her thin hull and light coat of iron place her away down to the fifth rate for fighting qualities. When in action, if necessary, her guns can all be discharged simultaneously, by electricity from a battery in the Captain's room. She is provided with one of Gray's patent steam steering machines. She also carries one of the famous Gatling guns, and one of the Whitehead torpedoes which cost 350 pounds sterling.

Returning to Victoria, we rested ourselves, and proceeded to the Hall again in the evening, where adequate attention was given to a lecture by Bro. N. S. Porter, G. W. S. On Friday morning, the Isabel conveyed our jubilant party homeward across the straits. Steaming out over the rippling waters, our relish for joking and the interchange of pleasant sentiments was only sharpened by the beautiful scenery and invigorating weather. The lusty "Union Jack" was dispensed with in favor of the "Star Spangled Banner." We sang, laughed and made merry, until, arriving at Port Townsend where the party had to separate, the sorrowful good-byes were pronounced, and expressions of appreciation were made of the kind and hospitable Victorians, and the different members of the party pursued their diverging routes home, comforting themselves with anticipations of a duplicate of these scenes next year.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS—SEPT. 22.

Gollah, Straits
Favorite, Williamson, Seattle, California, Thorn, Sitka.

DEPARTURES.

Gollah, Gamble
Phantom, Waite, Seattle, California, Portland.

ARRIVALS—SEPT. 23.

Dispatch, San Juan.
Collax, Baker, Straits.
Phantom, Waite, Seattle.

DEPARTURES.

Collax, Seabeck.

Dispatch, Monroe, Seattle.

ARRIVALS—SEPT. 24.

Sch Carrie Hayden, Islands.
Dispatch, Seattle.

ARRIVALS—SEPT. 25.

Tacoma, Brown, Tacoma
Bk Gem of the Ocean, Grey, S F,
Ship Coquimbo, Arey, S F,
Bk Forest Queen, Burns, S F,
Sp Erminia Alvarez, Valparaiso.

Sr Constitution, Seabury, Victoria.

Bk Oregon, S F

Collax, Straits

Yakima, Gamble

Sch Frithlof, S F

Poltkofsky, Madison

Bk Vidette, Madison

DEPARTURES.

Forest Queen, Ludlow.

Tacoma, Brown, Nausimo.

Bk Gem of the Ocean, Nausimo

Ship Coquimbo, Madison.

Constitution, Seattle.

Bk Oregon, Seabeck

Collax, Seabeck.

Yakima, Olney, Swinomish.

ARRIVALS—SEPT. 26.

Phantom, Seattle

Dispatch, Victoria.

Donald, Libby, Straits.

Ship Yosemite, Ross, S F

DEPARTURES.

Phantom, Snohomish

Dispatch, San Juan.

Bk Vidette, Boyd, S F

Donald, Libby, Freeport.

Sp Yosemite, Seattle.

ARRIVALS—SEPT. 27.

Favorite, Williamson, Ludlow.

Constitution, Seattle.

DEPARTURES.

U.S. man-of-war Lackawanna, Victoria

Favorite, Williamson, Straits

Constitution, Victoria.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Preaching in St. Paul's church next Sabbath at the usual hours, by Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church on Sunday next, morning and evening, by Rev. John Parsons, the pastor. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings, and class and teachers' meetings on Saturday evenings.

Divine service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Ladies sewing circle on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7½ o'clock on Wednesday evening.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

**WATERMAN & KATZ,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

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.

**HUNT & LEARNED,
IMPORTERS**

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Foreign and Domestic Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.**

• AGENTS FOR

**D. F. C. Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky,
And Shaffer's O. K. Bourbon
At San Francisco Prices.**

Constantly on hand. English Ale and Porter.

Agents for North Pacific Brewery, Seattle

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SAN JUAN LIME.

Water Street, Port Townsend.

JAMES JONES,

Corner Custom House Building

IF YOU WANT

Reading Matter

Stationary of all kinds

School books

Picture Frames, ALL SIZES

Book-shelves & Brackets

Nice Fresh Candies

Nice Fresh Fruit & Best Cigars

Go to James Jones.