

# PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1877.

## COMMUNICATED.

### Home Again.

DEAR ARGUS:—If a few straws by the way, along with some other items, will be of any interest for your columns, they are at your service. Although during my brief visit to your place and my old home, I was very unwell, yet it afforded me a great deal of pleasure to receive the warm greetings of old friends and acquaintances which were so numerous extended me. To Mr. Frank Clapp, the well-to-do proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, I am especially under obligations for favors bestowed. I am glad to learn that he is doing a fine business and is universally popular with the traveling public. The ample provisions of his table, the good clean beds with which he provides for the welfare of his guests, and his urbane and affable deportment, solve the secret of his success.

We found the steamer Annie Stewart a very pleasant boat, the meals were sumptuous and waiters obliging. It so happened that our trip on board was made doubly pleasant, by the company of a number of other ministers and their wives. Six or eight of them were Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Universalist and three Methodists, besides these, were a number of laymen. We had not gone far out from Port Townsend until many of the company were engaged in religious singing. This was continued until after passing Port Gamble, when at the suggestion of the writer, Judge Green, of Olympia, was requested to preach, who in response, proposed a "religious experience and prayer meeting." After some very pertinent remarks in this direction, and prayer by the Judge, the other ministers and friends present, mostly took part either in speaking or prayer, greatly to the religious edification of all present. At Seattle most of our company left us, while we made on for New Tacoma, which we reached about 9 o'clock P. M., and found excellent hotel accommodations at the Railroad House. We could ask no better. Next morning at 6:30 o'clock (Sept. 12th,) we boarded the cars for Kalama, which place we reached at one o'clock P. M., and immediately went aboard a boat for Portland, where we arrived at 5 o'clock P. M. In a few moments we were across the river where we found our buggy and horse in waiting, that soon carried us to the parsonage. Being very weak and tired we could sing with a good relish. "There is no place like home." Next day we were early out, passing from house to house renewing friendship among our people as their "new preacher"—for you know we get new every year.

Times here show no unusual change. Immigration continues to flow in steadily on each arriving steamer. Every State east and west and California are contributing by hundreds to this great influx of population to our State and your Territory. Most of these new comers immediately on their arrival here take cars or boats and go off toward the interior where new homes are sought; and where economy, labor and perseverance are applied with the "diligent hand maketh rich."

Just now a thrill of life is stirring the public, caused by a preparation for the returning annual agricultural fairs. These institutions are of great public utility and interest, and we are glad to see that they are so highly appreciated.

Another bit of something new for this coast is the existence in our midst of a couple of "Seven Day" religionists, with a large tent erected on an open lot, where the people are solemnly informed that for nearly two thousand years the church has been teaching an error in regard to the true Sabbath, and that they have been specially divinely called and commissioned to go forth and rescue the world from eternal death by the re-establishment of the "true Sabbath." Does it not look preposterous that the Lord for 4,000 years should have been directing by his own wisdom the affairs of his church—sitting for heaven by repentance, justification and sanctification—patriarchs, prophets, martyrs, our fathers and kindred, who died in the faith of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and that up to this time all the learned, pious and good have been kept in profound ignorance of so important a matter? Does it not savor of the height of presumption to have these "lesser lights" arise and say we have a "new revelation"? Are these characters and their co-workers in spiritualistic circles to be excited or compared either to piety or intelligence with the tens of thousands of the great and good that fill the churches' ranks of this day? We trow not. Their lectures are a rehash memorized, metaphysical theory, based upon Scripture chronology, a story told over and over again. We knew them 15 years ago in the Western States, and never knew anything but bad fruit as a result of their teaching. Their doctrines have a tendency to unsettle, work discord in the existing state of society, bewilder the mind of the weak, and work general ruin to those Christian principles of saving faith in Christ that have for ages given hope and comfort to a fallen world. When carefully investigated and simmered down, it is sheer infidelity, clothed with a religious cloak, made up largely of bigotry. Their pretence for bible-backing, however extensively resorted to, is but an ingenious ruse to darken counsel and has the effect of readily leading the ignorant astray and of giving license to every outlaw to violate the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath.

In trying to make their advances in a community and gain converts, they usually pander to the caprices of the vile and vulgar, by attacking existing church organizations and pointing the faults, frailties and inconsistencies of the membership, hence the law and corrupt of a community make up mostly their stock of admirers. They are more commonly known as "Soul Sleepers;" and, in the State of Michigan, found much consolation in pretended visions from the unseen world of a notorious personage known as a Mrs. White. One of their fundamental principles of Theology, is, that when a man dies or departs this life, soul and body sleep until the great resurrection and judgment day, hence no soul of man has ever yet attained to heaven, the home of the just, if their doctrine be true. But enough. I have written much more than I had intended. Yours, A. L.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

Kinney Bros., are going to try the experiment of canning clams at Tillamook Bay.

The run of coho salmon has fairly set in and the Fraser river canneries are working full time.

Several arrivals from Cassiar bring heavy swags of gold dust. The news is very encouraging from all parts.

It is said that California capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of 50,000 acres of land on the lower Fraser to plant a colony of Californians thereon. The ground is very rich and taxation very light.

It is stated in well informed circles that the Porte will not accept mediation while a single Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil, nor will it consent to an armistice unless the basis of subsequent peace proposals are at the same time defined.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention passed resolutions endorsing the course of the President and his civil service reform policy, and particularly his order to government officers restraining them from influencing the selection of candidates and preventing them from assuming the management of political affairs.

A London special says fighting begun between the forces of Mehemet Ali and the Czarowitch near Biela. Turkish forces came up with Russian outposts on Thursday. Some skirmishing took place, followed by a more serious conflict on Friday, resulting in a loss to the Russians of 5,000 men, and to the Turks of 6,000. Both sides claim the victory.

E. J. Gatling, inventor of the celebrated gun, writes to the New York "Evening Post" that his recent improvements in the piece have brought it to such a stage of perfection that it can fire 1,000 shots per minute, and one man can feed and fire 600 shots a minute. In an official trial 64,000 rounds were fired from a single gun in rapid succession, and without stopping to clean the barrels.

The Portland papers are full of matters pertaining to securing to that city the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and its being changed to the south side of the Columbia river. Some of them even make threats against the Territory, and Puget Sound in particular, if it is not accomplished. However, nothing is said about connecting the line at Kalama with Portland. If they are successful then good bye to further building of the road as long as the O. S. N. Co., can make connection with the upper country. Oregon does not want the country east of the Cascades connected with Puget Sound, and all efforts in that direction will be prevented if possible.—"Transcript."

A correspondent telegraphs from Russian headquarters as follows: The feeling here is not so gloomy as I expected. Military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks. There is not the slightest sign of hesitation or weakening of the determination to fight it out. Everybody feels that it is a death struggle, and the final successful issue is not doubted for an instant. Every preparation is being made for a winter campaign. The military railway from Gurgero to Simnitsa is to be constructed, which it is hoped, will be ready by the end of October. Steam ice-boats have been ordered in view of the freezing of the Danube.

The Democrats are the best reform criers in the country, and yet they can scarcely point to one instance of their having control of Government, where the expenditures were not run above the receipts, with a consequent unjustifiable increase of public indebtedness. The Statesman has information that during six years of Republican rule of Oregon, the officers of this State at the Capital and their assistants, drew \$40,657; while for the same length of time, under Democratic rule, the same officers were paid the exorbitant sum of \$77,917, or \$37,260 more than was drawn by Republicans. These are facts which the people can readily comprehend, and the Democracy will have a sorry time in accounting to the honest electors for these misused funds. As the Republicans had charge during the war and the Democrats in peace times, it will be difficult, indeed, for them to explain why their salaries and speculations have cost nearly two to one more than was paid to Republicans.—"Bee."

ARRIVAL.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer Constitution, 3,575 36—100 tons. Wm. B. Seabury, commanding. Sailed from San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1877, having on board 27 cabin and 56 steerage passengers, 27 pkgs. mails, 2 treasure and 6,205 packages of assorted merchandise; 452 tons. Passengers for Port Townsend, C. T. Swan, Peter Randolph. For Seattle, Dr. Bunoughs, Mrs. A. Philbrick, F. B. Miles, H. Wheeler, M. Levy, Capt. D. S. Goodell, Mrs. Snyder, Miss Snyder, and 17 in the steerage. Tacoma, Wm. S. Taylor, wife and two children, Hugh Whittell, E. A. Brugim, S.W. Tabor, Mrs. A. Brockley and three children. 46 tons mdse. for Port Townsend—449 pkgs; 164 tons mdse. for Seattle—2,388 pkgs; 39 tons mdse. for Tacoma—250 pkgs; 19 tons mdse. for Olympia—588 pkgs.

**JOHN P. PETERSON**  
Merchant Tailor,  
AND MANUFACTURER OF  
Gents' and Boys' Fashionable Suits.

IS PREPARED TO MAKE UP GENTS' Clothing according to the latest fashions. Special attention paid to repairing and cleaning. Terms moderate. Has constantly on hand a lot of fine French Cloths and Cassimeres, Oregon and Mission Cassimeres, from which parties can select for themselves.

Parties wishing to buy the best Sewing Machine should call on John P. Peterson, Port Townsend, and examine the New White. Mr. Peterson will be pleased to show all about the machine and give full instructions free. Every machine warranted to please.

**JOHN P. PETERSON,**  
Agent, Port Townsend.  
SAM'L HILL, 19 Montgomery st.,  
San Francisco, Genl. Ag't Pacific coast.

**PEOPLE'S**  
**MARKET,**  
Opposite Washington Hotel  
Constantly on Hand the  
**CHOICEST MEATS**  
AND  
**Vegetables.**  
Also, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages, Head Cheese, Tripe, &c., &c.  
**T. JACKMAN & CO.**

**No Fraud.**  
I offer for sale quite a large lot of Wall Paper Cabinet Ware and Fancy Articles, AT COST, as I intend to quit dealing in such goods. A large lot of Pictures and Mouldings for sale at low rates.  
**Geo. Barthrop.**  
Opposite the wharf.

**Dr. T. C. Mackey,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE AT DRUG STORE.  
LA CONNER, . . . 25 . . . W. T.

## New Goods

**RECEIVED**  
A LARGE STOCK OF  
**GROCERIES**

—AND—  
**PROVISIONS,**  
Which are on sale at  
**The Lowest Rates for Cash.**

**CHARLES EISENBEIS,**  
PROPRIETOR  
**Pioneer Bakery,**  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

**JOHN T. NORRIS,**  
IMPORTER OF  
**STOVES, TIN WARE,**  
**Pumps, Iron Pipe,**  
And general  
**HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,**  
Prime Quality and a fair market Price  
For every article made or sold.

**U. S. Marine Hospital.**  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.  
ANY SICK SAILOR WHO HAS PAID Hospital dues for two months preceding his application for admission, is entitled to Hospital relief.

**Port Townsend Hospital.**  
The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pains or expense will be spared in ministering to the comfort and convenience of private patients. This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost. The attention of Mill owners, and those interested in shipping, is called to the fact that diseases suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.  
**THOMAS T. MINOR, M. D.,**  
26-11 Managing Surgeon.

**STEAM TUG**  
**DONALD**  
Capt. John Libby.

THIS NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM TUG is now ready to do all kinds of TOWING at usual rates. Ship masters will find it to their advantage to secure the DONALD as she is unsurpassed by any Tug on Puget Sound

**GOLD.** Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, direction and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work, send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 39

**\$777** is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in 3 months by any of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$50 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare income. We have agents who are making over \$50 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, 34) H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

## OLYMPIA UNION ACADEMY

Is owned by a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and is designed to furnish the people of Washington Territory advantages for education in those branches of study usually pursued in Academies and High Schools, besides the branches generally taught in the common schools of the country. The School is divided into three Departments, viz: Academic, Grammar and Primary, and pupils are expected to pass from the lowest to the highest grade, in regular order, passing written examinations in previous studies, answering 75 per cent. of questions asked.

**Course of Study.**  
**ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.**  
FOUR GRADES EACH REQUIRING ONE YEAR FOR COMPLETION.

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Latin Grammar, (B)	Latin Grammar, (A)
Natural History,	Greek Grammar,
Elementary Algebra,	Cesar's Commentaries,
Rhetoric,	Ancient History,
Natural Philosophy,	High Algebra, (A)
Physiology,	High Arithmetic, (A)
High Arithmetic, (B)	Geometry, (B)
Physical Geography,	Elementary Astronomy,
English Grammar, (B)	English Grammar, (B)

**THIRD YEAR.**  
Cicero's select orations,  
Virgil's Eclogues,  
Greek Readers,  
Analysis,  
German Reader,  
Trigonometry,  
Mensuration, surveying,  
Navigation, (Eng.)  
Constitution, U. S.  
Political Economy,  
Chemistry.

**FOURTH YEAR.**  
Horace's Odes,  
Livy,  
Herodotus,  
Memorabilia,  
Evidences of Christianity,  
Wm. Tell, (Ity.)  
Moral Science,  
English Literature,  
Physical Science,  
Geology,  
Logic.

Exercises in Composition and Declamation throughout the course to the 4th year, when original orations, written reviews, abstract, etc., will be required.

**GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.**  
This embraces all the studies generally taught in common schools, between the Third Reader, Primary Arithmetic, Third Geography and corresponding studies, up to the first of the Academic Department, at which time pupils are expected to pass examinations in the following studies, which constitute the highest grade of the Grammar Department: Bullion's English Grammar, Geography completed, with map-drawing from memory and use of Terrestrial Globes, History of the United States, outlines of English History, Fifth Reader, P. Parley's History, Written Spelling, Penmanship, Practical Arithmetic completed and Mental Arithmetic.

**PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.**  
This Department is the MOST IMPORTANT, and we propose doing thorough work in building the ground-work for future education. Our system of instruction embraces the latest plans and most approved systems for

**AWAKENING AND INSTRUCTING** the young mind, and at the same time teaching it to think for itself ACCURATELY and READILY. The abecarians are taught from Wilson's Family and School Charts, until they learn to read, and then pass in order, at the same time receiving oral instructions in Language, Combinations of Numbers, Drawing, Penmanship and Geography.

**CALENDAR**  
FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1877-78:  
First term begins Aug. 27 and ends Nov. 3  
Second " " Nov. 5 " " Jan. 11  
Third " " Jan. 14 " " Mar. 22  
Fourth " " Mar. 25 " " May 31

**TUITION:**  
Tuition is charged from date of entrance to close of term, and must be paid in advance. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted illness.  
Academic Depart. for term of 10 weeks. \$10 00  
Grammar " " " " " " " " 7 50  
Primary " " " " " " " " 5 00  
Latin, Greek, Book-keeping and German each extra. . . . . 2 50  
M. G. ROYAL, Principal.

**SEED POTATOES!**  
OF THE  
**EARLY VARIETIES.**

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO INFORM the public that he has recently imported from the East the following varieties of seedling potatoes, and will be prepared to fill orders for them at the rate of \$1 per pound, post-paid to any part of the country.

**RUBY, ALPHA, Snowflake, SUPERIOR, EXTRA EARLY VERMONT, BREECES' PROLIFIC, EUREKA, SENTINEL, BROWN ELL, EARLY OHIO, BURBANK SEEDLING,**  
**Calcutta seedlings, Peerless, Monitors.**

These potatoes are all of my own growing, from the seed received.

Address:  
**T. B. Jayne,**  
**Oak Harbor, Island Co. W. T.**  
N. B.—I have also on hand about 3000 heads of Marblehead Mammoth, Stone Mason, and Flotter's Early Improved Brunswick cabbages, for sale at reasonable rates. 39

**JAMES C. SWAN,**  
Attorney at Law, Proctor in Admiralty AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Special attention paid to making and extending Marine Surveys; preparing reports of and all other matters connected with Marine Insurance and maritime affairs. Will also make a specialty of attending to business connected with the Probate Court.

APPROPRIATELY SAID.—Reader, your first duty is to patronize your live home paper, and your next is to send ten cents for one copy, or \$3 for one year's subscription to the TACOMA HERALD, New Tacoma, W. T. It is a splendid paper, truly.

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

**LOCAL NEWS.**

**THE CONSTITUTION**—On Tuesday morning this magnificent steamer hauled in to the end of Union Wharf, and delivered her freight, remaining about 2 1/2 hours before proceeding to up-sound ports. Some idea of her size may be gained from the following items: Her length is 340 feet, 5 in., breadth, 45 feet, 2 in., depth, 22 feet, 4 in., tonnage, 3,375 3/4—100. She has taken the place of the City of Panama on this route, under Capt. Wm. B. Seabury, the efficient commander of the Panama. She carries a crew of 73. Those in charge are as follows: W. H. Roberts, first officer; Francis Gough, chief engineer; L. E. Meeker, Surgeon; Geo. V. Hannan, first clerk and Geo. Robinson, steward. We boarded her and made a tour of inspection, and can truly say she has splendid accommodations. According to a pre-arranged plan, tickets will be sold to excursionists who may go to San Francisco on this vessel—returning on any one belonging to the company—at \$40 for the round trip. The Constitution will leave Esquimaux, on her return to San Francisco, on Monday next at noon. Now is your time to take a pleasure trip.

With pleasure we announce that Col. Enoch May, of East Sound, Orcas Island, will hereafter receive subscribers' names and loose change, and perform all the duties usually devolving upon an authorized agent for the ARGUS. We have implicit faith in the above named gentleman, regarding his ability and willingness to improve every opportunity for extending the circulation of our paper, as every live agent ought to do. We want agents who will prove themselves to be such, not only in name but in fact. Remember that the support accorded to this paper will help it—not to work for the political interests and aspirations of any private individual—but to assist every worthy enterprise which requires newspaper help on account of the interests of the general public.

Mr. Huffman, our worthy ex-School-Principal, has returned from Portland, looks improved in health, and announced to us his intention to remain henceforth in Port Townsend "until driven out." Considering the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, we have no fears whatever of his threat being carried out. He will assume control of the school again after Prof. Hall's term expires, and will no doubt steer our young id-as with as much dexterity as characterized his former efforts. The latter gentleman, after a very successful, though short term here, will go to Puyallup to commence a school which he had engaged to teach, previous to coming here.

J. A. KUHN, Esq., of this place, went to Olympia this week, and will not return until after the meeting of the Legislature. He is Joint Councilman from the counties of Jefferson, Island, Clallam and San Juan. J. M. E. Atkinson, Esq., of Port Discovery, is expected to go up next Tuesday, to perform the duties of his office as Representative from Jefferson County; Mr. Korter, of Port Ludlow, Joint Representative for Jefferson and Kitsap Counties, will perhaps go also about the same time.

MAJ. E. W. Blake, of San Juan, went up the Sound on Tuesday, and returned to-day. He goes to San Juan, by the Dispatch, will return from there on Sunday morning and proceed up the Sound again. It is needless to express superfluous wishes as to the Major's enjoyment, as his pleasant bearing gives ample evidence of attention and good treatment from others.

THE Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., was to meet in Olympia on Wednesday last. J. A. Kuhn, Esq., represents "Port Townsend" Lodge, of this place, and Dr. N. D. Hill, represents "Strict Observance" Lodge, also of this place. These gentlemen went up from here on Tuesday, also our friend the Baron D. C. H. Rothschild, as Past G. M., and Mr. A. F. Learlead.

Our office was the recipient, this week, of a visit from Byron W. Daniels, Esq., the gentlemanly and enterprising editor of the "Vancouver Independent"; also, Mr. Brown, another gentleman connected with that worthy paper. Bro. Daniels, couples the practice of law with the prosecution of journalistic duties; and, so far as we are able to judge, makes a success of both.

THE Chilean ship Erminia Alvarez, Capt. Lefevre de Rochechans, which arrived here this week, has gone to the Tacoma mill to load lumber for Valparaiso. She is consigned to Messrs. Rothschild & Co., shipping agents of this place. They will attend to all business connected with the above vessel, at Port Townsend.

We are informed that Dr. Mackey expects to remove shortly from La Conner, his present place of business, to compeville, where he will carry on the practice left by Dr. Hill of that place. Dr. Hill, nephew of Dr. N. D. Hill, of this place, expects to remove East, to his former home.

Mr. Jas. Jones' "ad" comes out in a new dress this week. You can pick out the enterprising business men of Port Townsend, by consulting our columns, every time. Of course we needn't tell you that Mr. Jones is one of them. You will readily perceive that by calling at his store.

AGREEABLE to well-thumbed suggestions we have taken under advisement the propriety of devoting an allotted space each week to the interests of farmers and publication of items, especially interesting to our friends from the rural districts.

We are pleased to call attention this week to the communication from our old friend, Rev. A. Laubach. We are sorry, to learn, however, by a private letter from that gentleman, that he is confined to his room with rheumatism.

THE editor of the P. C. "Advocate," in describing his recent visit to the Sound, says that at Port Townsend, he met with Dr. N. D. Hill, editor of the ARGUS, and many other Methodist friends. Last week, while the Doctor was, with others, attending the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., at Victoria, the "Standard," of that place, published a speech—made by Judge Kennedy, of Mason County—at a Temperance meeting, in which a statement was made that the speaker had frequently drunk 20 glasses of whiskey before breakfast. The peculiarly interesting part of this speech was that the "Standard" gave it as coming from Dr. N. D. Hill, of Port Townsend. If matters keep running on thus, we must conclude that the channel-like character of our venerable drug-manipulator belongs to the unstable and changing part of society.

REMEMBER, as friend Norris—across the way—says, that winter is coming on, and it's high time you were preparing for it too. Now don't wait for the chilling south-easters to freeze you, but go at once and buy yourself one of those improved box stoves, or, one of the "Franklin" imitation fire-places. They save fuel vastly above the common brick fire-place. Your bread doesn't bake well, eh? Quite likely, but it will if you provide yourself with one of Norris' improved cooking stoves. You can get them at his store, with all the latest improvements, at reasonable prices. He keeps the "Occident" and "Buck's Patent," as well as others equally desirable; also "Medallion" and "Goldsmith" ranges. In fact if you want to select from the largest and finest stock of stoves ever brought to Port Townsend, go at once to Jno. T. Norris'.

THIS grand ball gotten up on Monday evening last, complimentary to the officers of the U. S. Sloop-of-war Lackawanna, was a success, notwithstanding the fierce wind which howled through our streets, and the rain which, towards morning, poured down, making everything so disagreeable. The music was furnished by Prof. White's band, from Olympia, so of course was exquisite. The attendance was not large, although 53 persons took supper. This last part of the entertainment, we must not forget to mention. It was prepared by Mr. C. F. Clapp, of the "Cosmopolitan," and was spoken of, by those who partook, as being about in the vicinity of where the bird with the broad-sweeping wing flew, or in fact higher if anything. Hurrah for the U. S. Navy!

QUITE SENSIBLE.—Mr. Chas. C. Bartlett wants the public to distinctly understand that his object in engaging the use of a column in the ARGUS is to call the attention of everybody to his growing business, and his fine stock of goods. Mr. Bartlett is prepared to supply about every want; worth mentioning, of the human family, and there are no means so potent, to let people know the fact, as printers' ink and paper. In other words, Mr. Bartlett means BUSINESS, and if you'll call on him we are authorized to say that he will TALK business to you till "further orders." His prices are extremely low, and his goods of the best quality.

THE following outline will give some idea of the open Temperance meeting to be held at the Good Templars' Hall, this evening, commencing at about 8 o'clock: Open by singing and prayer; speech, singing, recitation, speech, singing, reading speech; close with singing and the benediction. It may be well enough to add that the parties who are expected to deliver short addresses are, Revs. Jno. Rea and Jas. Parsons, and Allen Weir. There will be no charge for admittance, and the public is cordially invited to attend.

IT is a fact, justly deserving of censure, that the notices forbidding smoking in our post-office have in a large measure been unheeded. The public ought to understand that in the room mentioned, are kept goods which tobacco smoke will spoil; and, even if this were not the case, the fact that a lady is stationed there to whom tobacco smoke is offensive ought to make forgetfulness hardly inexcusable.

We do not like to find fault, but won't our editorial friend, of the "Courier," please "impress upon his mind" the difference between a paper which he knows is pure and moral, and one which is not? Please do not class them together, if for no purpose other than to display your perception of differences.

THE Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, have engaged the services of Master James Stockand as their collector. He will be authorized to receive the subscriptions of those who contribute to the support of the pastor and the expenses of the public services of the church, and will call upon subscribers monthly.

MR. Jas. Toner, of Dungeness, has sold the sloop Tibbels, and is preparing to take his departure for the Sacramento valley, Cal., where he expects to establish his title to some property left there years ago.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the First Annual Fair of the King County Industrial Association, held in Seattle, on the 25th, 27th, and 28th of this month.

B. S. MILLER, Esq., of this place is prepared to fit out the most fastidious with jewelry of all kinds; he also keeps musical instruments of the best kinds, sewing machines, etc.

OUR townsmen, A. F. Learlead, Esq., took passage on the Annie Stewart, on Tuesday, for Olympia. He will be there until about the middle of next week.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co., are authorized to act as agents for the city of Victoria, B. C. Copies of the ARGUS can be obtained every week at their news depot.

THE Presbyterian "Synod of the Columbia," meets in Portland on October 4th. This includes all their ministers in Oregon, W. T., B. C., and Idaho.

MR. Wafer, the deserving purser of the P. M. S. S. Constitution, is entitled to our warmest thanks for favors shown this week.

THE Constitution is taking to San Francisco about 400 sacks of oats from Messrs. Waterman & Katz, of this place.

PETER Jeroup, Esq., of Utsalady, has been in town several days attending Court.

BORN.—In Dungeness, on the 20th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. George Kelley, a son.

MR. G. D. Campbell, of Eley's Landing, we are told, has been quite unwell.

FEAST your eyes upon our new advertisement this week.

EMERSON Minstrels in town this week.

SEVERE fall weather has commenced.

**MARKET REPORT.**

**MONEY MARKET.**  
PORTLAND.—Legal Tenders, 96 buying, 97 selling.  
Coin exchange on San Francisco, 4 per cent. premium; Currency, 1-2 per cent. premium.  
Coin on New York, 4 per cent.  
Brokers are buying silver coin at 5 discount, selling, 4.

**Port Townsend, W. T.**

Flour—XXX, 4 bbl.	89 25
" Superior	7 25
Wheat per bush	1 80 to 2 00
Oats "	60 to 80
Potatoes, new, 2 bush	65
Onions per cwt	1 50 to 2 00
Barley per ton	25 to 30
" " 100 lb.	45 to 50
Bean, per lb	1 1/2
Hay per ton	16 00
Timothy seed per lb	08
Tea, Japan	35 to 65
Sugar, crushed	11 to 12
" Island No 1	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
" " No 2	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Butter, fresh roll	30 to 35
Eggs per doz	37 1/2
Lard	15
Bacon	13 to 15
Hams, best sugar cured	16
Beef, wholesale lots; retail	5 to 10
Mutton, per carcass lots; retail	5 to 10
Chickens per doz	45 to 50

**Portland Market.**

Wheat, per cental	\$2 to \$2 05
Flour, Standard 4 bbl.	6 00 to 6 50
Oats, 2 bushed 35 cents; 4 cental	1 50
Bacon, sides F. B.	11 1/2 to 12
Hams 7 lb	12 to 14
Coffee, Costa Rica	24
Butter in brine, choice, 20c to 21c	25
" fresh, roll dairy, 16 to 20c	18 to 20
Cheese, 4 lb.	11
Hides, dry flint, 16 to 17c; good cull	11
Tallow 7 lb	65
Horns, quotable from Oregon and Washington Territory at	18 to 22 1/2

RECEIVED ex LATE ARRIVALS BY

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**SALMON**

In bbls., half bbls. and Kids—of 1877

**ALDEN'S DRIED FRUITS**

In 2-pound and larger packages.

**BEST BRANDS OF JAPAN & CHINA TEAS.**

**C. R. JAVA COFFEES.**

**SHIP CHANDLERY, ZINC, OARS, TWINE, &c., &c.**

**Cutter & Co's. Genuine**

**O. K., No. 1 & A1 WHISKEYS**

**CRANDALL'S CELEBRATED SPRING-BEDS—4-4, 4-2 and 3-3.**

**CRANDALL'S WOOL & HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES—All sizes.**

And other merchandise too numerous to mention, for sale cheap by

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**  
Port Townsend, Sept. 1, 1877.

**For Sale!**

**THE SLOOP KIBDER**

**COMPLETE, AND WELL FOUNDED WITH SAILS, ANCHORS, &c.**

Port Townsend, April 30, 1877.

Apply to **ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**The First-class steamship**

**CALIFORNIA**  
CAPT. THORN,  
WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Sitka, Alaska Territory, and Way Ports,

On or about the 3d of each Month.

WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Portland, Ogn.

On about the 20th of each Month.

For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board,

20 Or to **ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.**

**FOR SALE**

**Three Splendid Farm Wagons and 1 Dump Cart.**

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.'s.**

**NOTICE.**

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT HENRY LANDES AND ABE REISS have been this day (Sept. 1, 1877), admitted into the firm of Rothschild & Co., formerly consisting of D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD.

Thankful for past liberal patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm.

**D. C. H. Rothschild.**

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the old firm of ROTHSCHILD & CO. up to September 1, 1877, will please settle the same within thirty days, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

**D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD.**

Port Townsend, Sept. 7, 1877.

**ROTHSCHILD & 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 in Commission.**

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

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

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

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

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**VESSELS CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**Honduras Bark Chiclaayo.**  
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.**  
JULIO BOLLO, Master.  
Port Townsend, Aug. 31, 1877.

**Am. Bark Sarah.**  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.**  
J. B. ATKINS, Master.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 1, 1877.

**Ship Brown Bros.**  
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.**  
D. S. GOODELL, Jr., Master.  
Port Townsend, Aug. 22, 1877.

**Gnat. Ship Lota.**  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.**  
J. JURGENSEN, Master.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 4, 1877.

**Bktn. C. L. Taylor.**  
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.**  
A. BERGMAN, Master.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 7, 1877.

**Am. Bark John Jay.**  
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 C. GUNN, Master.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 12, 1877.

**American Schr. Excelsior.**  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.**  
OSCAR KUSTEL, Master.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 14, 1877.

**Am. Ship Washington Libby.**  
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.**  
WM. HAUSON, Master.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 11, 1877.

**Chil. Bark Empress Eugenie.**  
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., Consignees.**  
JOHN GRIFFITH, Master.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 8, 1877.

**Chil. Ship Erminia Alvarez.**  
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.**  
LEFEVE DE ROCHEHANT.  
Port Townsend, Sept. 24, 1877.

**Wheat, Potatoes,**  
**SHINGLES,**  
**DOG FISH, SEAL OIL,**  
**DRESSED DEER**  
**& ELK SKINS.**  
For sale by **ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**FOR SALE, CHEAP,**  
**TO CLOSE OUT CONSIGNMENT**  
**Gbb's Rosendale Cement**  
And 3 barrels  
**Ground Yellow Chrome.**  
In quantities to suit. Apply to  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO.'s.**

What One Girl Thinks.

Are all men deceivers? you ask me. I hope, and I think not, my dear. I know there's a true heart in some one. But, love, don't you wish he'd appear? Perhaps in this world there's a better one— Though that one I never may see— Who'd prove, in the time of temptation, How such a true man could be. Yet, love, I must really confess it. Most men are deceivers at best; And, judging by present and past, dear, There's little that's true in the rest. Ah, love, here we are, young and happy, With hearts free from letter and care— Shall we yield them, now pure in affection, To break or grow cold in men's snares? Shall we yield them to fashion or beauty, To money, to fame, or to pride? Don't we wish something better than wisdom, In one who will call us his bride? Nay, love, neither beauty nor riches, A true noble girl would ensnare; We look for a pure deep affection, And courage to do and to dare. We look for a heart true and manly, We choose on the very best plan; We choose not the outward appearance, We choose of all others—a man.

Why She Didn't Believe a Word the Papers Say.

"John," said Mrs. Sanscrit to her husband, one evening last week, "I've been reading the paper." "That's nothin'," granted John. "I've seen people before who read newspapers." "Yes, but there are several things in the papers I can't understand." "Then don't read 'em." "What do they mean about the strike, John? What is a strike, anyhow?" "A strike is where they have struck," and Sanscrit knocked the ashes from his cigar. "I don't grasp your meaning exactly," said Mrs. S., with a puzzled look. "Now these strikes have stopped all the railroad trains in the country. Why did they do it?" "To prevent 'em from running." "Yes, but why don't they want trains to run?" "Because they wanted more money for running them." "Do they pay more for stopping trains than they do for running them?" "No, you stupid woman." "Then why in the world did they stop 'em—why didn't they run more of 'em or run 'em faster? Seems to me that would pay better." "Mary Ann, you will never surround the problem." "Maybe not, John. Some things are gotten up purposely to bother women. Now, here's a column headed 'Base Ball.' What is base ball, John?" "Don't you know what base ball is? Happy woman! you have not lived in vain." "Here it says that 'The Hartfords could not collar Cummings' curves.' What under the sun are Cummings' curves?" "It's the way that he delivers the ball." "Is the ball chained?" "No, you booby." "Then how does he deliver it?" "I mean pitches it." "Oh! Now here it says Jones muffed a ball after a hard run. What was the ball doing after a hard run?" "Haden't you better confine your research to the obituary and marriage columns, Mary, with an occasional advertisement thrown in to vary the monotony?" "Yes, but John, I want to know. There's Mrs. Racket, over the way, who goes to all the base, ball games, and comes back to talk me blind about 'fly-fouls,' 'brace hits,' 'sky scrapers,' and all those things. For heaven's sake, John, what is a sky-scraper?" "Compose yourself, old woman. You are treading on dangerous ground; your feet are on slippery rocks, while raging billows roll beneath." "Mercy on me. What do you mean?" "I mean, my dear madam, that whenever a woman begins to pry about among three strikes, fair balls, base hits, daisy cutters, home runs, and kindred subjects, she's in danger of being lost." "Well, I confess I'm completely lost to know what the newspaper means when it says Addy stole a base, while the spectators applauded. Have we come to such a pass that society will applaud a thief? Why wasn't Addy arrested? Now here's Manning put out by Start, assisted by Carey, and I can't see that he did anything wrong, either. Jemina Christopher! Here it says that Pike flew out; I don't believe a word of it. I never saw a man fly yet, and I won't believe it can be done till I see it with my own eyes. John, what makes these newspaper men lie so horribly?" John was asleep, and Mrs. Sanscrit turned gloomily, not to say skeptically, to the letter list for information. Newspapers were not made for women.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Saratogian tells the following: "At the Delaware and Hudson depot yesterday a lady and gentleman climbed up on either side of the seven-foot picket fence that extends through the arcade, to kiss each other good-bye. They had previously attempted to kiss between the pickets, but space forbade."

A Boston woman's idea of beauty is a stringy yellow linen duster for street wear. That is what comes of being intellectual.

Prospects.

The Agricultural Bureau's statistics bear out the strongest statements that have been made in the newspapers in relation to the unprecedented bountifulness of the crops of the country. Taken as a whole, such a yield has never before blessed the land. The crop of winter wheat exceeds anything ever known; the spring wheat promises to be equally good both as to increase in quantity and excellence of quality. Then the corn and oat crops are in no wise behind hand in their lavishness of promise—a promise which is now nearly fulfilled. The cotton crop cannot possibly fall short of four and a half million bales—nearly a million more than the best yield of any previous year. For all of these products—except cotton—unusually high prices are paid. As a Nation we are placed in that singularly fortunate position that all we have to sell is eagerly desired by other people, while we want but very little that we do not produce ourselves. We must, therefore, receive large amounts of money which will stay with us.

A more perfect system for the rapid diffusion of the money through the country could not be devised than that which now exists. If it were any manufacturing or trade interest which was receiving the revivifying influence of a plentitude of currency, the beneficial effects would not be felt by the country at large for a long time; the sums expended would slowly trickle through the immediate recipients into the general circulation—it would be like thawing an iceberg with heat from a single side. But in this instance the rays strike everywhere at once like the rising sun, shining upon a frosted field. Within a fortnight after the Kansas farmer drove the reaper into his field of waving grain he had the price of its proceeds in his hands. The month of July saw the grand distribution of money to the farmers begin in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky. This month sees the grangers of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska commence receiving their share.

A million wheat raisers west of the Allegheny mountains, are now, or will within the next few weeks, be marketing their grain, receiving direct from the hands of buyers amounts varying from ten to a thousand dollars each, in return for the harvest of their farms. In the coming four months millions more corn, oats, fruit, and potato growers and cattle raisers will receive similar sums in ready money for their produce. Between now and January 1st, at least forty million dollars in money will be paid to the people west of the Alleghenies for the things that they have to sell, and which Europe and the East want to buy. The amount may reach fifty millions. Some of this will find its way into every man's pocket. It can not help producing as great an activity in money as the paying off of the troops at the close of the war, because the amount is nearly as great, and the diffusion among individuals is as general.

The effects of this are already felt in the East. The large jobbing houses at New York are noting with pleasure that their orders from the west are coming in earlier than usual, and greater in quantity than for years past. All express universal satisfaction with the outlook, and entertain no doubt that the Fall trade will show us all that we are again on solid ground. The southern merchants are visiting New York in greater numbers than for years, and buying liberal lines of goods. The New England factories are dusting off their machinery and getting into shape to fill the orders that are flowing in. Never has there been a time when the prospects seemed so cheering to all, and when there were such good substantial reasons for that cheerfulness.—Toledo Blade.

ABOUT KENTUCKY.—The use of pistols in the settlement of wrongs, real or imaginary, is once more becoming too common in Kentucky. A united effort by the press of the State, and lovers of law and order, similar to that made three years ago, is now needed to suppress this form of lawlessness. Within a few days an affray below Frankfort resulted in the death of both parties. Another affair near Cynthiana resulted in a wanton murder. This barbarous method of adjusting grievances does not stop with the injury done to the immediate parties; it goes beyond and injures the community that tolerates such lawless violence. A reputation for insecurity to life in the State of Kentucky has in the past been an insurmountable barrier that has turned the tide of emigration away from our State, leaving our vast resources undeveloped, while our sister States have rapidly advanced in population, internal improvements, wealth and prosperity. There is no use asking emigrants to come to Kentucky, or in telling them of our vast agricultural and mineral wealth until we have put a stop to these brutal murders that are making the name of our State a by-word and a disgrace.

CLOSEFIST and his son lived together. They were both exceedingly economical in their habits. Young Closefist was not anxious for his father's death. He knew the old man's money was all right, and there was no necessity to trouble about it. One day the old man fell dangerously ill, and asked his son to run for a physician. Closefist, junior, with a long face: "But, father, you know how these doctors charge." "Never mind, my son, it will be cheaper; funerals are awfully expensive just now."

NEARLY 4,000 dogs have taken passage by water to "the happy land of canine."—New York Express.

The Capture of Jeff. Davis.

Soon after the close of the civil war in 1865, when Generals Lee and Johnston had surrendered to the United States forces, a good deal was said—much of it false—in regard to the capture of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. Soon after his capture, James H. Jones, a colored man who was with Mr. Davis or his family during nearly the whole time of the war in the capacity of coachman, and who was with him when he was taken prisoner in Georgia, furnished a statement of his capture. Recently a request has been made to a gentleman of high standing in this city to procure from James H. Jones, a statement of the whole matter, which he has given, and which we are permitted to copy, as below. But before giving the statement we will take occasion to say that the author is a native of this city and stands as high as any colored man in the State for truth and integrity. He is and has been for ten years captain of the Victor Fire Company of this city, and was until his resignation recently, captain of the Raleigh Rifles, a colored volunteer company of this city. The statement is given as briefly as possible to be intelligible and is as follows: "I was coachman to Hon. Jeff Davis nearly all through the war, and was with him at the time of his capture, which occurred on the 10th of May, 1865, between three and four o'clock in the morning, some fifteen or sixteen miles from the county seat of Wilcox County, Georgia, while in camp on the public road. I heard the tramping of the horses of the Federal soldiers, as they were approaching the camp, and awoke Mr. Davis and told him the Yankees were nearly on us. He and his wife had been sleeping in their tent. When I went in he got up, and by the time he got his clothes on the soldiers were in the camp and ten or twelve of them were standing at his tent door with their guns. No one could pass in or out. Mrs. Davis and the children had not had time to dress. Mr. Davis went to the tent door and was ordered by the soldiers to surrender. He replied that he would not; that he would die first. At this Mrs. Davis pressed to her husband and put her arms around his neck, begging the soldiers not to kill him, both she and the children crying piteously. "It has been stated that Mr. Davis had on a hoopskirt and was otherwise disguised as a woman. This is wholly false. He was dressed in his ordinary clothing, with calvary boots drawn over his pants, a waterproof over his dress coat, a shawl thrown over his shoulders, and on his head a broad-brim white or drab Texas hat. He had not an article of female wear about his person. The following gentlemen were in the camp and were captured at the same time: General Reagan, Postmaster-General; Mr. Harrison, private secretary to Mr. Davis; Colonel Lovett, of Texas; Colonel Joseph Johnson, of Kentucky; Colonel Joseph Wood (escaped next day); Mr. William Howell, brother to Mrs. Davis, and many others, all of whom I doubt not will corroborate what I have stated above."—Raleigh (N. C.) News.

The Electric Light in Warfare.

The adoption of electric light as a means of illuminating the path of ships at sea, during the night, has been followed by the application of this powerful illuminating agent to the purposes of naval warfare, and some British iron-clads have been fitted with lights and reflecting apparatus, which will be of great service in protecting them from such night attacks by torpedo boats as those lately made on Turkish iron-clads in the Black Sea and the Danube. The Russian Government, it seems, are turning their attention to the use of electric light as an illuminator for military purposes. In some experiments recently made at St. Petersburg, with the special object of increasing the distance to which the light produced by electricity may be thrown, it was found that the power of the light is greatly augmented by covering the carbon burner with a thin sheet of copper. By this means, the celebrated Altonneck lamp was made to increase the power of its light from 10,210 to 16,255 candles; and even this great power was raised to that represented by the light of 20,275 candles by a slight alteration in the position of the carbon and its covering—namely, by turning it towards the direction of the object required to be lighted. It was found that this light was sufficiently powerful to render objects visible at night at a distance of over 3,000 yards. To a garrison provided with two or three such sentinels, night surprises would have no fears.

THE number of beggars who solicit alms at this office has decreased lately, owing to the adoption of a very simple device. Every newspaper receives a large amount of spurious half and quarter dollars during the year, which can be distributed with excellent effect. Nine beggars out of ten have not eaten anything for three days, and on being presented with a bad coin immediately rush off to get something to eat at a beer shop. They get their whisky, and before they can leave with the change are handed over by an indignant policeman to a stalwart policeman (anxious to swell his record) on a charge of passing counterfeit coin. It is curious to notice how hungry that man will get after he comes out of jail again before he endeavors to enlist our sympathies in behalf of the vacuum in his abdominal region.—S. E. News Letter.

DURING some recent excise trials at Pittsfield, Mass., it was revealed that the use of opium is largely on the increase, among persons addicted to strong drink, in that vicinity.

A Lone Sentinel.

As we wandered west along Fourth Street yesterday, on our return from the dog-show, we met an old friend in a blue uniform, who asked concerning the prospective success of the exhibition, the character of the attendance and the merits of the dogs. Conversation naturally turned upon dogs in general, and subsequently upon mastiff dogs in particular. The man in blue listened in a kind of dreamy way to our criticisms, and suddenly commenced slowly and thoughtfully to narrate the following incident: "I think it was in '30 or '31 when I was crossing the plains to reach the gold fields. There were only three of us, and we were all the time on the lookout for Indians. I believe the Mormons had only settled at Salt Lake a few years previous; and to cross the plains in those days was a risky undertaking. We rode all day, and at night one always stood guard.

"There was an awful silence on those plains; and sometimes the silence weighed down upon us so strangely that we would ride on for hours without speaking; and you never heard the barking of a coyote. "The air was rare and transparent, and the expanse about us level as a vast sea, with occasional billowy heaves which one could see at a distance of twenty miles. It was nearly always the same; except where the buffalo skulls were very thickly strewn, or where those queer Indian graves raised on poles stood out against the horizon, like odd black insects with very long legs. "So we came at last to the head of the Sweetwater—then nearly one thousand miles from any settlement; and the skulls lay very thick there—thick as the boulders in a torrent-bed sometimes; and there were little mounds all over the plain; and these mounds were all graves.

"Each grave had a great buffalo or elk skull—all white, and bleached, and ghastly-looking—at one end of it. I remember some of the elk skulls must have measured five feet between the tips of the horns; and the bone was white and dry as salt. And on every skull that was placed on a mound there had been written in pencil or scratched in with a knife the name of the dead man below, such as, 'William Rawlins, died 8th of May; 27 years; Pike County, Missouri.' "They were nearly all from Pike County, Mo.; and we got tired of reading so many of them. There were other skulls lying along the road here and there with little sentences written on them in pencil stating that So-and-So and So-and-So had passed by on such a day. We used to pick up a clean skull ourselves, once in a while, and write something of this kind on it, so that we might leave a sort of clew as to what had become of us, if we should get killed.

"Well, as we were stumbling over the graves and reading the inscriptions on the skulls, I suddenly saw a great dog rise from a mound at some distance, and slowly retreat to another mound still farther off, where he turned and stared at us. He was one of those huge English mastiffs, and must have belonged to one of the dead men. You could see through him; no starving wolf could have been gaunter, and his great protruding eyes had the wildest look you ever saw. He seemed to have lost the eyes and flesh together, and looked like the very phantom of a dog. We called and whistled to him, but he never barked—only stared at us with the same wild look. Then we went to the grave he had been lying on, and it was nameless—there was no skull on it, nothing to mark it as a grave except the long coffin-shape of the mound.

"We tried for ever so long to coax the dog even to come and eat something; but he would not come near us, and would run off in a weak, shy way if we tried to approach him. God knows how long he had been there! We remained a whole afternoon, just to dig a little hole for water for the dog; you could strike water there at four or five feet, right among the graves. Then we left some crackers and dry food for him, and rode away west.

"As we went I turned and saw him return to the grave and lie down on it at full length, as though trying to guard it. And I watched him and watched him, until at last when I turned in my saddle I could see nothing except the white skulls all behind me, and a few weird Indian graves on the edge of the horizon where the night was creeping up."—Cincinnati Commercial.

PRESIDENT HAYES is reported to have said, the other day, that Indians could not be introduced in the army, in any extended way, with efficiency. He added: "I had three Indians in my corps. As scouts they were unequalled. We could do nothing with them as soldiers. They would not drill, they would not keep rank, they would do nothing except in their wild Indian way. We were troubled by a sharp-shooter, who had picked off our men, and we could not reach him. I sent for one of these scouts. He came to my camp in a slouchy way, seemed half asleep, and was wholly indifferent. When I told him what I wanted, his face glowed, his eyes sparkled, and he straightened himself up like a crested snake, ready to strike, rolled his trousers up to his thighs, his sleeves to his shoulder-blades—to be as much of a savage as possible. He took his rifle, several rounds of ammunition, threw him self on the grass before there was any need of it, and wound himself along with the velocity and silence of a snake. Three shots brought the sharp-shooter down, when the scout returned perfectly exhilarated.

THE Mark Lane Express asserts that 500 tons of fresh American beef reach England weekly. This new branch of trade has created considerable anxiety in the English agricultural districts of Shropshire and Staffordshire.

Lo! the Poor Indian.

Every school-boy knows of Osceola, the Seminole chief. He it was that made the spirited "Seminole's Reply"—

"Blaze with your scented columns! I will not bend the knee!" etc., which, in times gone by, at least, was a favorite on declamation day. But Osceola was forced to submit, and at the end of the Florida war was a captive in Fort Moultrie. His brother accompanied the tribe on its pilgrimage to the West, and was recognized as its chief; but, having saved the life of a merchant and his daughter from New York, he was induced to go to that city, where he became that merchant's adopted son, and assumed the name of Cooper. He traveled abroad and had various advantages of education, and having married a Spanish lady at Barcelona, took her to New York and settled down as an Indian doctor. He gained a wide reputation and a lucrative practice. He lived in a manner combining civilized tastes and savage fondness for barbaric display, having a richly furnished wigwag as well as a fine modern house in the city and a wigwag at Saratoga for summer residence. He drove his horses, traveled at will, visited the tribe several times, and before his death, in 1865, had accumulated a large fortune, invested mostly in real estate.

A son of this brother of Osceola, the Seminole chief, and of his Spanish wife, died on Thursday in a Bond street attic from the effects of intemperance. He was known as Osceola Cooper, and was thirty-four years of age. He combined in his personal appearance the Indian and Spanish characteristics to a marked degree, but the savage instincts were strong in him. He might have had the best of education, but never learned to read and write. He led a wild and irregular life, sometimes wandering over the country and sometimes plunging into the dissipation of the city. He served in the war, and was distinguished for daring bravery and great skill as a scout. He is said to have had great dignity at times and a fine sense of honor, but his appetite for drink dragged him down to the level of a common drunkard. When his father died, his affairs, which had been managed by a confidential clerk, using a power of attorney, were found to be in great confusion. Here young Osceola felt the need of education and of sober habits to enable him to secure his own, but he seems to have been unmercifully swindled. He set his mark to deed and powers of attorney, when intoxicated, and so signed away large amounts of property. He finally employed as a lawyer Wm. C. Barrett, who absconded some months ago, leaving the affairs that had been intrusted to him in inextricable confusion. The last years of Osceola's life were embittered with struggles for his property and with his evil passions, and he finally died in poverty, the victim of drink.

There is believed to be considerable of the father's property still available for the heirs, consisting of two children of a sister of Osceola Cooper. That sister was well educated and well married, but died some years ago, and her husband has since deceased. One of the children, a boy, was in the hands of a foster-sister of old Dr. Cooper, a Sioux squaw, who is thoroughly Indian in all her instincts and tastes, and Osceola had long been engaged in a futile attempt to gain possession of the lad and place him in better hands. He died with that mission unfulfilled. He was but a poor savage and civilization did not agree with him. He might have been better off at the head of his tribe on the western plains. Wealth and the advantages of civilized life were his ruin, because the vices and allurements which surrounded him fed and inflamed his fierce passions, while none of the higher restraints had effect. Lo, the poor Indian!—the representative of a great chief of the last generation, died a wretched drunkard in a poor attic.—Boston Globe.

"JANE EYRE," and other novels, have depicted the fictitious lights and shades of the life of the English governess. Her real condition has a significant illustration in the following catechism put by a clergyman's wife to a young lady advertising for a situation: "June 7, Madam.—In reply I beg to say we are desirous of meeting with a governess for our four elder children—two girls and two boys; their ages are nine, seven, six, and four, respectively. Our girls have not yet got beyond the simple tunes in music. Are you a good needlewoman, and can you cut out and make children's frocks? As I should require you to attend to their wardrobes, assist with other sewings, wash and dress the two elder boys, dress the girls' hair, to walk out with them, and to make yourself generally useful. Would you, on an emergency, object to help to make the beds, and wash up the breakfast and tea things? Are you a member of the Church of England and a communicant?" The salary offered to a lady possessing all these desirable and useful accomplishments was \$100 per annum.

DON'T BE A LOAFER.—Young man, pay attention. Don't be a loafer; don't hang about loafing places. Better work than sit around day after day, or stand about corners with your hands in your pockets—bustle about, if you mean to have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding after an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper, tied with red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm, may procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the world. "To him that hath shall be given." Quit dreaming and complaining; always keep busy and mind your chances.

FRANCE has forty million hens.

### How Kindness Was Appreciated.

"Please pull that bell, mister," asked an innocent looking boy who was standing on the step of a house on Franklin street above Girard avenue yesterday morning, of a dandy chap who was passing by. Thinking that the boy resided in the house, and desired to gain admittance thereto, the dandy replied, "Certainly, sonny." This little act of kindness, thought the dandy, certainly ought to accord him a smile or a "thank you" from the sister, who he had no doubt would answer the bell. It was in the hope of receiving some such recognition that he lingered for a moment. The door was opened by a robust daughter of the Emerald Isle, who carried a broom in her hand. "Phat did yez ring that bell for?" she inquired of the small boy, who had taken a position on the curbstones. "I didn't ring it; it was that 'ere man," responded the mischievous little rascal, pointing to the retreating dandy. Bridget started after the latter, and catching up to him gave him a whacking blow on the head with the broom, at the same time yelling at the top of her voice, "Annoy decent people, will yez (another crack). O ye spalpeen, ye." He tried to explain, but it was no use, and finding matters were likely to terminate with serious injury to himself, he took to his heels. Bridget was not disposed to let him escape with so little punishment, and accordingly followed close behind, bringing her broom down upon his already demolished hat whenever an opportunity showed itself. It was a lively chase; coal heavers dropped their baskets, hucksters stopped calling out their goods, merchants and people flocked to their doors, and became interested alone in the race. Only by jumping on a street car was the dandy safe from the enraged woman. As he sank down in a seat, wiped the perspiration from his face, and tried to straighten out his hat, he was heard to mumble between his clenched teeth, "I will give \$5 if some one will show me that boy."—*Philadelphia Press.*

### Eyes to Order.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 eyes are sold annually in the United States. An eye maker gives one in 125 as the proportion of one-eyed people. Computing the population of the country at 42,000,000, this rate gives 336,000 as the number of persons with only one eye in the republic. Consequently while 10,000 people supply their optical deficiency with an artificial eye, 226,000 go without. In proportion to the population, the eye maker said, there are more one-eyed people in Paterson, N. J., than any other town in this or any other country. All towns that have many foundries and factories, and whose air is impregnated with soot and smoke, count their one-eyed inhabitants by the score, but Paterson is ahead of the rest. The eye maker knew of the three proprietors of a single foundry there, each losing an eye. Pittsburg comes next. In this city one-eyed folks abound in the neighborhood of manufacturing establishments. Once he had four patients from near a foundry in West Eleventh street alone. Not only the foul atmosphere destroys the sight, but flying pieces of metal burn out the eyes of the workmen. An importer, who sells 1,500 eyes annually, sends one-third to Canada; Chicago takes 300 and Cincinnati more than St. Louis. New Orleans, Nashville, and other towns West and South buy the remainder. The color for eyes most in demand is what is known as "Irish blue," a peculiarly light azure that predominates in Ireland. The average cost of an eye is \$10. He sells comparatively few eyes in this city, as New Yorkers prefer to have their eyes made to order.—*New York Sun.*

**COMFORT FOR SMALL PEOPLE.**—Not long before his death, Canon Kingsley drew attention to the surprising number of small young men to be seen in a London crowd. According to him, it was a sign of the deterioration of the race. But there are two ways of looking at everything, and, for the comfort and satisfaction of small people, we would point out that it might also be taken as an indication of intellectual progress. Many—we might almost say most—of the great men of history have been of short stature. Canute the Great, for example, was a singularly small man; Napoleon, too, was little; Nelson had no height to boast of; and the Great Coade was short enough. Hildebrand—Gregory the Seventh—the mightiest of all the Popes, was also quite a diminutive person. Then amongst men of letters, poets, and philosophers, Montaigne, the essayist, was little; so was Pope—"a little crooked thing that asks questions"; so was Dryden; so was Dr. Watts, who insisted, as we all know, on the mind being the stature of man; and so was Scarron, who, allying at once to his ill-health and his little size, called himself an "abridgement of human miseries."—*Consett's Magazine.*

**MEN** are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him full liberty to breathe, and if he will use his legs as in the act of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth.

**HARVARD** distributes \$42,000 a year to meritorious students.

### Famous Automata.

No automaton or deception ever had such a success as the automaton chess-player, which for more than half a century astonished and delighted the whole of Europe. The chess-player was constructed in 1769 by Van Kempelen, a gentleman of Presburg in Hungary. It was exhibited to thousands in Presburg, Vienna and Paris, immediately after its completion. In 1783-84 it was exhibited in London and other parts of England. After this it seems to have fallen out of repair. In 1819, Maelzel, the mechanic, overhauled it, and exhibited it in Great Britain in that and the following year, where "it excited," says Sir David Brewster, "as intense an interest as when it was first produced in Germany." The chess-player was a life-sized figure, clothed in a Turkish dress, and seated behind a large chest or box—somehow resembling a library desk—three and a-half feet high. The machine ran on casters. The chess-player sat on a chair fixed to the square chest; his right arm rested on the table, and in the left he held a pipe, which was removed during the game, as it was with that hand that he made the moves. A chess-board, eighteen inches square and bearing the usual number of pieces, was placed before the figure. The exhibitor then unlocked four doors, two in the front and two in the back of the chest, and held a lighted candle at the opening by which to exhibit the machinery, which consisted of levers, wheels, cylinders and pinions. The figure was also examined, and out of a drawer at the bottom and front of the chest a small box of counters, a set of chess-men and a cushion for the automaton's arm, were taken. All the doors and drawers were then closed and locked—the spectators having satisfied themselves that there was no place for a concealed person—the exhibitor busied himself in adjusting the mechanism from behind the chest, removed the pipe from the figure's hand and wound up the machinery. The automaton was then ready for play, which began as soon as an opponent was found in the audience. The automaton took the first move in all cases. "At every move made by the automaton the wheels of the machine are heard in action; the figure moves its head, and seems to look over every part of the chess-board. When it gives check to its opponent it shakes its head thrice, and only twice when it checks the queen. It likewise shakes his head when a false move is made, replaces its adversary's piece on the square from which it was taken, and takes the next move itself. In general, though not always, the automaton wins the game. During the progress of the game the exhibitor stands near the machine, and winds it up like a clock after it has made ten or twelve moves. At other times he went to a corner of the room, as if to consult a small, square box which stood open for this purpose.

Psycho, the whist-player, has not improved much upon the automaton chess-player, invented more than a hundred years ago. Van Kempelen never pretended that the automaton really played the game. On the other hand, he distinctly said that the effects of the machine "appeared so marvelous only from the boldness of the conception, and the fortunate choice of the methods adopted for illusion." There is now little doubt that a person was contained in the chest who really played the game of chess, and that the ostentatious exhibition of the machinery was simply to throw the spectator off his guard.

We have no space to describe Babbage's calculating machine and Jevon's logical machine; but, before leaving this entertaining subject, it may not be inappropriate to add that automatic constructions are not as useless as they seem. As Sir David Brewster well says: "The elements of the tumbling puppets were revived in the chronometer, and the shapeless wheel which directed the hand of the drawing automaton now serves to guide the movements of the tumbouring engine. Those mechanical wonders which in one century enriched only the conjurer who used them, contributed in another to augment the wealth of the nation; and those automatic toys which once amused the vulgar are now employed in extending the power and promoting the civilization of our species."—*Appleton's Journal.*

**ROMANCE OF A BATTLE-FIELD.**—In one of the terrible battles in Virginia, a Union officer fell wounded in front of the Confederate breastworks, and while he was lying on the ground and crying piteously for water, James Moore, of Burke county, N. C., a Confederate soldier, leapt over the fortifications, canteen in hand, and crawling up to the poor fellow, gave him a drink. The wounded man took out his gold watch and offered it to his benefactor, but it was refused. He then asked for the Confederate soldier's name, and the two men parted. Moore subsequently lost a limb in one of the Virginia battles and returned a cripple to his home. The Raleigh *News* now tells the sequel to this strange adventure. A few days ago Moore received from the Union soldier to whom he had given a cup of water, a letter announcing that the sum of ten thousand dollars would be paid to him in four annual installments.

"MR. BUDKINS," said the professor, sternly, to a student who was never "up" in his mathematics, "Is there any geometrical proposition which you can demonstrate?" "Yes, sir," said Budkins, confidently. "When two right-angled triangles, of equal radii, impinge on each other's orbits, they coalesce throughout their whole extent, and form one and the same straight line." The professor feebly raised his eyes from his desk and dismissed the class.

### Conundrums.

What is the difference between a spider and a sea-gull?—One has his feet on a web and the other has a web on his feet.

Why is a Hansom cab a dangerous carriage to drive in?—Because the coachman always drives over your head.

Why are lawyers and doctors safe people by whom to take examples?—Because they practise their professions.

What is the difference between a sailor and a soldier?—The one tans his ropes, the other pitches his tents.

Why is chloroform like Mendelssohn?—Because it is one of the great composers of modern times.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton?—One longs to eat, the other eats too long.

When were there only two vowels?—In the days of Noah (no a,) before you and I (i) were born.

Why is a good resolution like a fainting lady at a ball?—Because it ought to be carried out.

Why is the strap of an omnibus like conscience?—It is an inward check on the outer man.

When is butter like Irish children?—When it is made up into little Pats.

Why is a handsome girl like a mirror?—Because she is a good-looking lass.

Why is a pretty lady like an oat cake?—Because she is often toasted.

What is the greatest hardship in the world?—An iron steamer.

What is the best thing to do in a hurry?—Nothing.

Which is the ugliest hood ever worn?—Falsehood.

What grows bigger as you contract it?—Debt.

Why are troubles like babies?—Because they get bigger by nursing them.

There is one crop which is held to be all the better the more "weeds" it produces, and that is the tobacco crop.

**WATERS IN LONDON.**—It is not very generally known that London waiters in dining-saloons pay so much per day for their posts. This does not seem so strange after you have visited an eating house once or twice. You order what you want, and after eating ask for the bill, which will be so much, and if you don't give something to the waiter you will have a very cool reception the next time you enter. If you look around you will see somebody paying the bill, giving coppers or a sixpence to the waiter, and this is the only pay he gets; but some of them make as much as six or seven pounds per week. Thus every servant in the land is taught to hold out his hand if he only answers a question. At the railway stations, the traveler is attacked in a manner to which the onslaughts of New York hackmen is a joke. Two or three of the servants run to meet you, ask your destination; one snatches your satchel, puts you in a carriage, tips his cap and holds out his hand, on the sly, though. At the hotels, the chambermaid, dining-room waiter, and the porter expect you to give them something; and when you arrive at the station the bus-driver will be very polite in handing over your parcels to the railroad men (described above), and expects something on the sly. One might as well hand over one's purse and have done with it.

The coolest thing in the way of resorts is to be found at Mount Jefferson, in the White Mountains. It is a big snow-drift, 500 feet long, 175 feet in breadth, and 14 feet deep. Croquet up there has given way to snow-balling.

### A Handy Workman.

Mr. I. A. Heald, machinist, 514 Commercial street, San Francisco, is an artisan of the right stamp—a man of "good mettle" and "true ring." His work is ditto. We have known him for many years, and can recommend him fully. The *Washington City Chronicle* describes Mr. Heald's former shop in that city in the following happy manner: "We were truly amazed at the skill being there displayed. Models of the most intricate character, machines composed of many parts, and of various kinds of metal and wood—all, when set in motion, working smoothly and in perfect order. Every manner of tools are kept on hand with which to perform this difficult work. Models for patents and general machine jobbing are all executed, either in wood or metal, at short notice. Sewing machines, printing presses, musical instruments, and, in fact, anything composed of wood or metal, will be neatly and promptly executed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Heald himself, he having had a large experience at the Washington navy yard, and in other cities. Mr. Heald is also an accomplished musician, being leader of the American brass band."—*Scientific Press.*

### Home Again.

The return of Dr. Czapsky to the practice of his profession, and particularly to the specialties in which he has been so well known and esteemed, is a matter of public congratulation. The doctor is too well and favorably known by his long residence in San Francisco to need an introduction. Since he relinquished his valuable practice, some years ago, the doctor has been, by travel and observation in European cities and hospitals, perfecting his medical knowledge and experience. He returns to the active duties of his profession with added advantages, and is sure to reap an early reward in the patronage of those among whom he had so long resided. His offices are at 309 Kearny street, San Francisco.—*Daily Evening Post, Aug. 18th, 1877.*

### Purchasing Agency.

Ladies who are desirous of having goods purchased for them in San Francisco can do so by addressing Mrs. W. H. Ashley, who will send samples of goods for their inspection and approval. Would say that I am an experienced dress-maker, and have the advantage of buying at wholesale, and would give my patrons the benefit of same. Goods purchased and sent C. O. D. Send for Circular. Any information in regard to styles cheerfully given. Would add that I have a first-class establishment for Dress-making, and am prepared to execute country orders with dispatch. Address Mrs. W. H. ASHLEY, 120 Sutter street, Room 51 San Francisco.

Use Burnham's Aletine for rheumatism and neuralgia.



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THE price of this well-known article in 3 lb. Tins has been MATERIALLY REDUCED. See that the above trade mark is on each package. THE BEST MEDIUM FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF GOPHERS. Full Directions with each Can.

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Owing to a pressure of work we have been obliged to purchase a new Campbell Press. This fast press will arrive in a few weeks, when we shall be prepared to do presswork for 100 papers at about the same expense we are now under for 70.

Notwithstanding the misrepresentations and falsehoods of parties who have vainly attempted to blackmail us, our business has steadily increased, and our list of papers is now larger than ever before.

EP Newspaper Publishers, in writing, should be careful not to be deceived by those who shrewdly try to mislead by adopting a similar name. Address

**CARLOS WHITE, P. O. Box 2271, San Francisco.**

San Francisco, May 30, 1877.

We, the undersigned Wholesale Grocers take pleasure in remarking the increased demand for Bowen's Premium Yeast Powder, and of testifying to the general satisfaction given by this brand:

Wellman, Peck & Co., Dilleplane & Co.,  
Root & Sanderson, Kruse & Euler,  
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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOR AND THE MEDAL of Merit was unanimously decreed to Messrs. Knabe & Co. by the Judges of Awards at the Centennial Exhibition. Their report on the Knabe Piano states that these instruments possess the highest excellence, etc., and that they more nearly approach perfection than any other in power, richness and sympathetic quality of tone, in ease and certainty of action, and in elegance and durability of workmanship.

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**Ladies Ready Made Suits. Camels Hair Cloth!**  
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**THE NORTH WESTERN SUPPLY CO.**

In answer to the many inquiries for **LADIES READY MADE SUITS**, that can be worn at any season of the year, have made arrangements and we will send FREE OF CHARGE one of our **CAMELS HAIR SUITS**, 3 Pieces, ready made. RETAIL VALUE \$8.00 to \$10. WHOLESALE VALUE by THE DOZ. \$5 each, at WHOLESALE PRICE on receipt of the following Coupon and \$4.50. The same style of our engraving, which is a correct picture, engraved from Photograph taken expressly for this advertisement. This suiting retails for \$5 to \$6 per yard in any store, and a lady knows it takes 15 to 18 yards to make a suit. Then add the cost of Coupon and \$2.25. Wholesale price \$2.75. **LADIES WRAPPERS**, trimmed with FLORENCE and white piping, (CAMELS HAIR CLOTH) Coupon and \$2.00. Wholesale value \$3.50. Cut out the following coupon and send it to the **NORTH WESTERN SUPPLY CO.** It is good for half a dollar as part payment for one of our **CAMELS HAIR SUITS** or **WRAPPERS**, only one coupon received toward each suit.

**BEY LADIES ACTING AS AGENTS, AND SENDING IN CLUBS OF TEN, WILL BE ALLOWED ONE SUIT FREE. ONLY ONE COUPON NEEDED FOR A CLUB.**

Send money by registered letter or post office money order, either way is safe. Remember this price covers all packing, shipping and express charges on suits. We will fill all orders received at any time at these prices. **GIVE PLAIN SHIPPING DIRECTIONS, NAME, POST OFFICE, COUNTY, AND STATE.**

**Contract good for 50 cts. with N.-Western Supply Co. CUT THIS OUT and send this CONTRACT it is good for 50 cents to THE NORTH WESTERN SUPPLY CO., and enclose with it \$4.50 for 3 PIECE CAMELS HAIR SUIT, \$2.25 for PLAIN WRAPPER, or \$3.00 for TRIMMED WRAPPER, and we will send one of all FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. Suits sent by Mail, where there is no Express office.**  
North-Western Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

COMMUNICATED.

An Island Reminiscence.

Years ago when steamboats were not so frequently seen upon our waters as now days, two old backwoods men who we will call S. and T., were working together in the forest near the beach on this Island, when the little steamer "Water Lilly" of "ancoty" gave a long, loud whistle around the point from where our heroes labored, and they being altogether unfamiliar with such noise, were completely astonished, and after a hurried consultation, agreed that the sound came from some person lost in the marshes beyond—and that it was their duty to search for the lost ones, so hastily hiding away their tools, off they scrambled, over logs and through bushes, the sweat pouring from S., like dew, and his long beard dripping with the ambrosial moisture. Suddenly the "Water Lilly" gave another—to them—unearthly yell, a little closer, of course, but yet out of sight—S. had by this time become greatly excited, and from a long distance in the rear, where the more sprightly T. had left him, was heard to say, "Jeems Piper what a voice he's got."!!!

E. B. E.

Willowwood, Whidby Island, Sept. 20, 1877.

SKYKOMISH RIVER.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Almost all the logging camps in this region have suspended operations; and, as a consequence, money seems scarce and idle men are plentiful. But I think this state of affairs will not last long. Fields & Austin have just completed a shute which almost every person, previous to its construction, thought would be a failure; but contrary to any predictions, it has proved to be notably successful, even far beyond the expectations of its projectors. The shute from the river to the hill, 1250 feet long, and almost level. It had to be built over 400 feet of this distance, on log pens from six to thirty feet high in order to keep up the grade. The pens are twenty feet wide and the same distance apart. There being a slough to cross, crib-work—for a foundation for the pens—was built 120 feet. These pens are covered with bridging, making a road sixteen feet wide for the team, and leaving four feet in width for the shute. For a distance of 120 feet the shute is skidded with "fore and afters" or skids laid lengthwise and the rest of the distance it is cross skidded with Alder skids.

On Friday morning, after its completion, a trial was made, and a small log containing about 1,000 feet of lumber was sent down. It passed over the entire length of the shute in ten seconds. The hill where we get the start, is about 350 feet high, and has an angle of about 35 degrees, and the way a log goes down that shute is a caution to Crockett. Austin was standing on the bridge when we sent a log down, and it made his hair get on end to see that timber coming for him.

This undertaking is one of the largest ever entered into on the Sound, in the lumbering business, with such complete success, and reflects much credit on Mr. P. J. Fields, who fearlessly went to work after so much discouragement from all parties in this vicinity.

Yours Truly,  
C. W. HYDE.

Sergeant Wilson, Company I, seventh infantry, is credited with having killed nine Indians in the Gibbon fight. Several times in the thickest of the melee he was beset by two or three at once, but his revolver, with which he was a crack shot delivered him every time. His escape was due solely to his coolness and skill. When the troops charged the tepees the women and children fought desperately with knives and hatchets; boys of twelve years rushed upon the soldiers and slashed savagely at them with keen blades. Many of these youngsters were knocked over with clubbed rifles, and some were killed outright.

The Portland "Standard" says: "Rev. I. Dillion, so well and favorably known in this community, leaves to-morrow for Seattle, where he has been stationed by the M. E. Conference. Mr. Dillion was for a number of years editor of the "Christian Advocate" in this city. He is a man highly esteemed by all who know him, and his removal will be like the demolition of an old landmark. He is a gentleman in the truest sense, and an honest and sincere Christian. We commend him to our friends in his new field of labor."

THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

The annual session of the Oregon Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Seattle, closed recently at that place. The deliberations of this body were characterized by a high degree of spirituality and Christian feeling. The affairs of the Church in its various branches received due attention in all their minutiae; and after the business was finished, preachers and laymen repaired to their respective work with encouragement on their countenances and determination in their hearts.

In some respects this Conference session has been one of the most profitable ever held on the Pacific Coast. Statistics showing the rise and progress of Methodism in the West indicate a vast amount of labor performed, and results as gratifying as they are grand. Methodism may truly be classed among the pioneer institutions of the country. Wherever civilization penetrates, the itinerant preacher also finds a footing; labors untiringly for the salvation of souls, and, if he be of the genuine stamp, generally accomplishes in a measure the desired result.

Perhaps the best reason for the success of Methodism, and the widespread beneficial results for which the nation is indebted to her, is the fact that under Methodist rules a minister rarely gets more than a very ordinary support. This, viewed in connection with the "hard circuits" and herculean labors to be performed effectually keep out of the ranks all those whose aim might be simply to get money, or to get it easily; hence none but pure-minded, devoted, untiring and philanthropic men with hearts full of zeal for the cause are employed.

Activity not Always Energy.

There are some men whose failures to succeed in life is a problem to others as well as themselves. They are industrious, prudent, and economical; yet, after a long life of striving, old age finds them still poor. They complain of ill luck. They say fate is always against them. But the fact is that they miscarry because they have mistaken mere activity for energy. Confounding two things essentially different, they have supposed that, if they were always busy they would be certain to advance their fortunes. They have forgotten that misdirected labor is but a waste of activity. The person who would succeed in life is like a marksman firing at a target; if his shots miss the mark, they are a waste of powder. So in the great game of life; what a man does must be made to count, or it might almost as well be left undone. Everybody knows some one in the circle of friends, who, although active, has this want of energy. The distemper, if we may call it such, exhibits itself in various ways. In some cases, the man has merely an executive faculty, when he should have a directive one; in other language, he makes a capital clerk, for himself, when he ought to do the thinking of the business. In other cases what is done is not done either at the right time or in the right way. Energy, correctly understood, is activity proportioned to the end.—"College Journal."

H. L. TIBBALS & CO.'S

SUPERIOR TEAMS

WHARFINGERS

Commission Merchants

Vessels Discharged.

Freights Collected.

Teaming of all kinds done,

at Reasonable Rates and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS promptly attended to.

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

TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR

Stellacoom Beer, Seattle Beer, and

Levy Bro's Soda Water and Root Beer.

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

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

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

H. L. TIBBALS & CO.,

Port Townsend, W. T.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chilblains, Lockjaw, Palsy, Itch, and most cutaneous eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for sore throat, toothache, caked breasts, earache and weak back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"Indiana Home, Jeff. Co., Ind., May 28, 1873. 'I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and cords. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm.' BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of spavin, strain, wind-galls, scratches, swellings, and general lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great expersmen say of it:

"New York, January, 1874. 'Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables.' 'H. MARSH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y. 'E. PULTZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y. 'ALB. S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y."

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some liniment. It heals galls, wounds and poll evil, removes swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to farmers, livermen, stock-growers, sheep-raisers and those having horses or cattle. What a farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost. These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any farrier or physician who desires to test them.

Laboratory of J. B. Ross & Co., 46 DEY ST., New York.

HONEY.

Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the stomach, and cures wind colic. Few remedies are as efficacious for feverishness, croup, worms and whooping-cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil, and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Ross & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York, on the recipe of Sama Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



Steamship Dakota, 2100 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE after mentioned:

SAN FRANCISCO. PT. TOWNSEND. VICTORIA.

Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 18
Sept. 10	Aug. 28	Aug. 28
Sept. 20	Sept. 18	Sept. 18
Oct. 20	Oct. 8	Oct. 18
	Oct. 28	Oct. 28

Steamship City of Panama, 1500 tons. W. B. SEABURY, COM'DER.

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO. PT. TOWNSEND. VICTORIA.

Aug. 10	On arrival.	Aug. 20
Aug. 30	" "	Sept. 10
Sept. 20	" "	Sept. 30
Oct. 10	" "	Oct. 20

NOTE.—May 20, June 10, Sept. 30 and Dec. 30 coming on Sunday, the steamers will sail May 19, June 9, Sept. 29 and Dec. 29.

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.

No Fraud.

I offer for sale quite a large lot of Wall Paper Cabinet Ware and Fancy Articles, AT COST, as I intend to quit dealing in such goods.

A large lot of Pictures and Mouldings for sale at low rates.

Geo. Barthrop.

Opposite the wharf.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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OF EXTRA QUALITY.

HARDWARE,

House and Ship Carpenter's Tools,

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

WINES,

LIQUORS,

CIGARS, &c., &c.

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Of all Kinds.

AGENTS FOR THE BUCKEYE

MOWER & REAPER

HAIN'S HEADER

Sweepstake Threshers,

SEED-DRILLS

Taylor's Sulky Rakes,

MOLINE PLOWS.

Mitchell's Farm Wagons

&c., &c., &c.

AT THE

Lowest Prices

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

To The Public!!

EMPLOY

HAMMOND'S TEAMS

I AM NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL kinds of Teaming.

Freight and Lumber of all kinds hauled on the lowest terms to suit the times.

Jobbing done cheaper than ever before in Port Townsend.

Large orders for cord-wood at less than former prices.

I HAVE STARTED THIS BUSINESS PERMANENTLY, and I will do the best I can to suit all who will give me a liberal share of their patronage.

People going to Port Discovery or Chimaquam can be accommodated with teams at any time.

Carriages at all times for the accommodation of families to drive out, or pleasure parties.

Freights and wharfage paid on goods will be collected with other bills, the 1st of each month.

T. M. HAMMOND.

Dr. T. C. Mackey,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE AT DRUG STORE.

LA CONNER, W. T.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS

STATIONERY, &c.,

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N. D. HILL,

Port Townsend, W. T.

DRUGS.

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

AND TRUSSES;

Patent Medicines of all kinds.

GLASS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

AND BRUSHES;

A Large Assortment.

SOAPS,

PERFUMERY,

POMADES,

HAIR OILS,

And all Articles used for the Toilet,

&c., &c., &c.

Quick Sales & Small Profits

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

Grand, Square

Upright

PIANOS

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Organs!

Prices Lower than Ever Before.

PIANOS FROM \$220 TO \$700

ORGANS FROM \$80 TO \$400

All instruments new and fully warranted for six years.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and price list.

CORNISH & CO.,

Washington, N. J.

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That

in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the county of Clallam, Washington Territory, made the 15th day of August A. D. 1877, in the matter of the estate of George Lawrence, deceased, the undersigned, administratrix of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest the said George Lawrence had at the time of his death in and to his United States Homestead claim, situated in said Clallam county, containing 160 acres. Said sale will take place at the door of the Court House of said County at New Dungeness, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. of the

13th day of October, A. D. 1877.

Said lands will be sold subject to a mortgage held by G. H. Lotzgaell, for the sum of \$650 gold coin, and accrued interest, and will be made subject to confirmation by the Probate Court.

EMMA LAWRENCE, Administratrix of the Estate of George Lawrence, deceased.

N. D. TOBEY,

Ship Wright and Caulker

WATER STREET,

Port Townsend, W. T.