

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, NOVEMBER 16, 1877.

OUR LAW MAKERS.

We cheerfully give space to the following biographical sketches of some of our public men, found in the "Intelligencer."

Hon. John M. E. Atkinson, born in Boston, Nov. 25th, 1853. Came to this Territory in August 1861. Clerking and general business with S. L. Mastick & Co., of Port Discovery, W. T. He was elected last fall in the county of Jefferson to represent it in this House of Representatives. Mr. A. is married. He is the youngest member of the House, and as modest as he is worthy. He is watchful of the interests of his constituents; does not bound to his feet on slight provocations; is courteous to all, and always has a kind word for everybody, and in the future his county can return no man old or young who will better represent than this intelligent young Atkinson. We love to say good things of everybody when we can and be truthful. If Ed. wants to come back in two years send him by all means.

Hon. Joe. A. Kuhn, born in Pennsylvania on the 1st day of September, 1844. Graduated from Calumet College, Maryland, in 1859. Entered the first Nebraska Regiment in 1863. Came to Washington Territory in 1866 and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1870. Postoffice address, Port Townsend. Chairman Committee on Engrossed Bills and Territorial Library. Not married but willing to be. Joseph, from his place in the Council, rises to the dignity of the occasion whenever the hour arrives, and goes for every "nigger" in the woodpile that he sees on short notice. In politics, a Democrat.

Hon. Wm. Korter. This gentleman was born "far across the sea" in Bavaria, Germany, a son of Fatherland—February 22, 1845, his birth being therefore generally celebrated throughout the United States. He embarked for "the land of the free and the home of the brave," following the "star of empire" westward November, 1851, arriving at New York—the Babal of the new world. Thence to Washington Territory in July, 1861, stopping at Steilacoom. Was elected last Fall to the House of Representatives from Kitsap and Jefferson, jointly. He left behind him to come to America, "mine fadder, mine brodder, and mine sister," and "mine frau" he married at Port Townsend in 1869. Postoffice address, Port Ludlow. Korter is argued when any bill is on reading, and is sure to vote advisedly.

The subject of state organization seems to have dropped out of the consideration of members of the Legislature. It is one of grave importance to the whole people, and one that should not be allowed too long to slumber. The people west of the Cascades have demanded a state government for a number of years past, and to their call is now in addition heard one as loud from the people east of the mountains. The northern Idahoans want admission at the same time we do, as a part of the new State of Washington, and we will welcome them only too gladly. Including them, our population is to-day probably 60,000, and by the two or three years that will be necessary to perfect our arrangements will be near 80,000. Such a population in Washington will not be like an equal number in Colorado, Arizona or New Mexico, but will be the people of central New York, Pennsylvania or of the Connecticut valley—permanently located, intelligent, prosperous people, bound to increase in number, as certainly and rapidly as any other portion of our country. The question of a state capital, which so troubles our Walla Walla friends will be decided by vote; and if a majority of the people say locate it at Walla Walla, Lewiston, Yakima City, or any other point, we will cheerfully acquiesce. We are in favor of a state organization, no matter what the costs and sacrifice; and hope to see it receive a big lift at the general election of 1878.—Seattle "Tribune."

The Palouse Gazette, published at Colfax, Whitman County, W. T., says: The ferryman at Penawawa, says that the last two months he has passed four hundred families, averaging five persons to a family—all bound for the Palouse county.

NOT FOR JOSEPH.

A correspondent of the Helena "Herald" writes from Lemhi, Idaho, to refute the assertion made in behalf of the Nez Perces, that they committed no murders on their retreat, but acted in accord with the usages of civilized warfare. The persons killed on Horse Prairie, Montagne, Smith, Cooper, Fainsworth and Flynn, this correspondent asserts were wantonly murdered. One of them Cooper, had concealed himself, but came out of his hiding place when they called to him and gave assurance that he should not be hurt. They shot him down on the spot. At Birch creek, they came upon a lot of freighters whom they compelled to cook for them until they were satisfied, when the freighters were murdered and the bodies shockingly mutilated. One of those unfortunate men was named as Hayden, and this correspondent says he has in his possession a piece of gun stock, with Hayden's hair still clinging to it. There seems to be no reason to doubt these statements. Why it ever should have been supposed that the conduct of these Indians would be so much better than that of other savages, who have always under like circumstances perpetrated like acts of atrocity is not apparent. These are outrages which it is only natural to expect from Indians who engage in acts of hostility. The plea of his humanity is not a good one—not for Joseph. Nobody who knows the Indian character would expect a band which started out with the murders on Camas Prairie to become lenient, merciful and considerate of human life in the flight from pursuers and punishment.

The bill providing for a convention in Washington Territory to form a constitution preparatory to application for admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, appoints April 9, 1878, as the day on which delegates to such convention is to assemble. The number of delegates is to be thirty. Walla Walla is named as the place of holding the convention, which is intended as a concession to that section of the Territory. The constitution so framed is to be submitted to the people at the general election in 1878, for adoption or rejection. It is proposed to limit the session of the convention to three weeks, and the per diem of members to five dollars, so that the whole expense to the Territory, including mileage of members, is expected not to exceed \$3,000. So that under this plan, if the project for obtaining admission should fail, the people will not find the experiment an expensive one. It should be added that the counties of Northern Idaho, Shoshone, Kootenai and Nez Perces are to be invited to send a delegate to the convention, with a view to being included within the boundaries of the new State.

"Good-by to the railway," is the caption of an article in the Victoria "Standard," in one of its issues of last week. The article is an admission that the Canadian Pacific is a hopeless scheme. It is charged that the Dominion government has betrayed British Columbia by ignoring the agreement to build a railroad, which was the inducement to the province to enter the confederation. The London "Times" backs the refusal of the Dominion to go on with the road, urging as an argument that even if built it could not be operated without loss, that a generation would elapse before it would pay working expenses. How long, it asks, could the Dominion bear the dead weight of such an undertaking? This, no doubt, is a practical view of the case; but our British Columbia neighbors are not in good humor about it.

The bill recently introduced in the Legislative Assembly providing for paying a bounty for destruction of predatory animals, east of the Cascades, is an important measure for that district of country. It is said that one half of the grain crop in the Kittitas valley has been destroyed by gophers and ground squirrels the past season.

A special from Sofia says Chefkel Pasha at the head of a strong force, is advancing to the relief of Plevna. Osman Pasha's army is amply provisioned and supplied and in condition, notwithstanding the Russians' progress westward. The Turks are all confident that Plevna will hold out.

It is asserted at Russian headquarters, so the correspondent of the New York "Times" writes, that all the positions before Plevna was telegraphed to London in time to be communicated to Constantinople before recent attacks were made; and this work is traced chiefly to Mr. Boyle, correspondent of the London "Standard." It is this incident that led to the expulsion of most representatives, both of European and American journals from the Russian lines. The London "Standard," for its breach of faith which led to so untoward a result, is not allowed a correspondent even in Roumania. The representative of the New York "Times" considers Mr. Boyle very lucky not to have been shot. Correspondents, he writes, were for this tolerated only as intruders; now they are distrusted as spies.

A table published in the "Alta" shows that from July 1, 1870, to September 30, 1877, the number of Chinese that arrived at San Francisco was 96,154. Departures during the same period was 42,872; gain 53,282. It estimated the number of deaths at 13,000, and thinks there are now 103,000 Chinese in the United States, of whom 78,000 are in California. Arrivals the present year are much too low the ratio of four years preceding it.

Morton's speech at Salem on the 27th July was the last he ever delivered.

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THE CHURCH AS AN AID TO GOOD CONDUCT.

From the New York "Nation."

The Episcopal Church, at the late Triennial Convention, took up and determined to make a more vigorous effort to deal with the problem presented by the irreligion of the poor and the dishonesty of church members. It is an unfortunate, and, at first sight, somewhat puzzling circumstance that so many of the culprits in the late cases of fraud and defalcation should have been professing Christians, and in some cases persons of unusual ecclesiastical activity should apparently have furnished no check whatever to the moral descent. It is proposed to meet the difficulty by more preaching, more prayer, and greater use of lay assistance in church-work. There is nothing very new, however, about the difficulty. There is hardly a year in which it is not deplored at meetings, of church organizations, and in which solemn promises are not made to devise some mode of keeping church members up to their professions and gathering more of the churchless working classes into the fold; but somehow there is not much visible progress to be recorded. The church scandals multiply in spite of pastors and people, and the workmen decline to show themselves at places of worship, although the number of places of worship and of church members steadily increases. We are sorry not to notice in any discussions on the subject a more frank and searching examination of the reason why religion does not act more powerfully as a rule of conduct. Until such an examination is made, and its certain results boldly faced by church reformers, the church cannot become any more of a help to right living than it is now, be this little or much. The first thing which such an organization would reveal is a thing which is in everybody's mind and on everybody's tongue in private, but which is apt to be evaded or only slightly alluded to at ecclesiastical synods and conventions: we mean the loss of faith in the dogmatic part of Christianity. The effort that has been made by Unitarians and others to meet this difficulty by making Christ's influence and authority rest on his moral teachings and example, without the support of a divine nature or mission or sacrifice, has failed utterly. The Christian Church cannot be held together as a great social force by His teaching or example as a moral philosopher. A church organized on this theory speedily becomes a lecture association or a philanthropic club, of about as much aid to conduct as Free-Masonry. Christ's sermons need the touch of supernatural authority to make them impressive enough for the work of social regeneration; and his life was too uneventful, and the society in which he lived too simple, to give his example real power over the imagination of a modern man who regards him simply as a social reformer.

This decline of faith in Christian dogma and history has not, however, produced by any means a decline in religious sentiment, but it has deprived religion of a good deal of its power as a means of moral discipline. Moral discipline is acquired mainly by the practice of doing what one does not like, under the influence of mastering fear or hope. The conquest of one's self, of which Christian moralists speak so much, is simply the acquisition of the power of doing easy things to which one's natural inclinations are opposed; and in this work the mass of mankind are powerfully aided—by the prospect of reward or punishment. The wonderful results which are achieved in the army, by military authority, in inspiring coarse and common natures with a spirit of the loftiest devotion, are simply due to the steady application by day and by night of a punishing and rewarding authority. The loss of this, or its great enfeeblement, undoubtedly has deprived the church of a large portion of its means of discipline, and reduced it more nearly to the role of a stimulant and gratifier of certain tender emotions. It contains a large body of persons whose religious life consists simply of a succession of sensations not far removed from one's enjoyment of music and poetry; and another large body, to whom it furnishes refuge and consolation of a vague and ill-defined sort in times of sorrow and disappointment. To these persons, the church prayers

and hymns are not trumpet-calls to battle field, but soothing melodies, which give additional zest to home comforts and luxuries, and makes the sharper demands of a life of the highest integrity less bearable. Nay, the case is rather worse than this. We have little doubt that this sentimental religion, as we may call it, in many cases deceives a man utterly as to his own moral condition, and hides from him the true character of the road he is traveling, and furnishes his conscience with a false bottom. The revelations of the last few years as to its value as a guide in the conduct of life have certainly been plain and deplorable.

The evil in some degree suggests the remedy, though we do not mean to say that we know of any complete remedy. Church-membership ought to involve discipline of some kind in order to furnish moral aid. It ought, that is to say, to impose some restraint on people's inclinations, the operation of which will be visible, and enforced by some external sanction. If, in short Christians are to be regarded as more trustworthy and as living on a higher moral plane than the rest of the world, they must furnish stronger evidences of their sincerity than are now exacted from them, and evidences which, instead of being the indulgence of personal taste, will consist of plain and open self denial. The church, in short must be an organization held together by some stronger ties than enjoyment of weekly music and oratory in a pretty building, and almsgiving which entails no sacrifice and is often only a tickler of social vanity. There is in monasticism a suggestion of the way in which it must retain its power over men's lives, and be enabled to furnish them with a certificate of character. Its members will have to have a good deal of the ascetic about them, but without any withdrawal from the world. How to obtain this without sacrificing the claims of art, and denying the legitimacy of honestly-acquired material power, and, in fact, restricting individual freedom to a degree which the habits and social theories of the day would make very odious, is the problem to be solved, and, there is no doubt, a very tough one. General inculcation of "plain living" will not solve it, as long as "plain living" is not defined, and the "self-made man" who has made a great fortune and spends it lavishly is held up to the admiration of every school boy. The church has been making of late years a gallant effort to provide accommodation for the successful, and enable them to be good Christians without sacrificing any of the good things of this life, and, in fact, without surrendering anything they enjoy, or favoring the outside public with any recognizable proof of their sincerity. We do not say that this is reprehensible, but it is easy to see that it has the seeds of a great crop of scandal in it. Donations in an age of great munificence, and horror of far-of or unattractive sins, like the slaveholding to Southerners and the intemperance of the miserable poor, are not, and ought not to be, accepted as signs of inward grace, and of readiness to scale "the toppling crags of duty."

The conversion of the working-classes, too, it is safe to say, will never be accomplished by any ecclesiastical organization which sells cushioned pews at auction, or rents them at high rates, and builds million-dollar churches for the accommodation of one thousand worshippers. The passion of equality has taken too strong hold of the workingman to make it possible to catch him with cheap chapels and "assistant pastors." He will not seek salvation "forma pauperis," and thinks the best talent in the ministerial market not a whit too good for him. He not unreasonably doubts the sincerity of Christians who are not willing to kneel besides badly-dressed persons in prayer on the one day in the week when prayer is public. In fact, to fit the Protestant church in this country to lay hold of the laboring population a great process of reconstruction would be necessary. The congregational system would have to be abandoned or greatly modified, the common fund made larger and administered in a different way. There, would have, in short, to be a close approach to the Roman Catholic organization, and the churches would have to lose the character of social clubs which now makes them so comfortable and attractive. Well-to-do Christians would have to

sacrifice their tastes in a dozen ways, and give up the expectation of æsthetic pleasure in public worship. There cannot be a vast Gothic cathedral for the multitude in every city. The practice of the church would have to be forced up to its own theory of its character and mission, which would involve serious collision with some of the most deeply-rooted habits and ideas of modern, social and political life. That there is any immediate probability of this we do not believe. Until it is brought about, its members must make up their minds to have religious professions treated by some as but slight guarantees of character, and by others as but cloaks for wrong-doing, hard as this may be for that large majority to whom they are an honest expression of sure hopes and noble aims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Another evidence that Senor Mata's retirement from Washington, was not abandonment of the expedition for securing recognition of the Diaz government of Mexico by the United States is furnished by the fact that he left the Diaz interests here in charge of Caleb Cushing. While this astute publicist is diplomatically reticent it is easy to see that he has no doubt of Diaz early recognition by means of the signature of a new treaty between the two governments. Those who profess to disbelieve the statements recently sent you regarding stipulation already informally agreed upon as a part of such treaty declare truly that Mexico has repeatedly refused to submit to the exercise of police authority on Mexican Territory by U. S. troops, but that was her protest against the assertion of a power, which, without Mexico's consent, was in violation of her sovereignty and an act of invasive war. Its legal or technical character was in no degree modified by the fact that it was deemed indispensable to the protection of our own border from foreign marauders. What is now proposed is a reciprocity arrangement which shall avoid all necessity for such violation of Mexican sovereignty by providing that the troops of both countries may act on either side of the Rio Grande, and the pursuit of marauders only within an agreed distance of the common boundary. To this Diaz has assented in the informal negotiation. Such assent is not inconsistent with Mexico's former proposition, because it replaces by mutual concession of sovereign rights the one-sided exercise of the right of armed invasion of a country with which we are at peace. Article six of the existing treaty with Mexico which was made in 1861, between Lerdo and Tom Corwin, provided as follows, viz.: "Neither of the contracting parties is bound by the stipulations of this treaty to make extraditions of its own citizens." It was under this stipulation that Mexican courts protected the two Rio Grande City (not El Paso) marauders. The Mexican courts hold that there is neither law nor treaty authorizing extradition of these Mexican citizens, and therefore Diaz is powerless to extradite them. True this results in a failure of justice, but that frequently happens in our own courts through defect in law or administering it. The effect in the border cases is proposed to be cured by stipulation in the new treaty that nationality shall be no bar to the extradition of criminals.

Capt. Frisbie, who recently returned from Mexico, is understood to have obtained for himself and other California parties, various prospective concessions from the Diaz government, all of which depends upon Diaz' recognition. Other Americans holding concessions, obtained under previous administrations, apparently fear the Diaz concessions will compete with theirs. Hence there are two Mexican-American parties respectively advocating and opposing the recognition of Diaz by the United States, but Diaz will, even if he executes and maintains the treaty proposed, Frisbie denies the report.

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LOCAL NEWS.

THE RETURN.—The editor of this paper, after a short though successful canvassing tour in Chatham, returned late on Monday evening. The exact worth of his prize has not yet been computed, and modestly forbids more than a passing mention. The younger male portion of our population seemed to appreciate the occasion, as they congregated in numbers of considerable or more on Tuesday evening and gave one of their popular free entertainments—asking however, for the wherewithal to procure candles and other necessities. After raging for an hour or so, the storm subsided with the assistance of a constable, and the calm which followed was interrupted by strains of sweetest music. It was nine o'clock, and the retiring sun had long since bid adieu to western skies, and all the light which served to guide nocturnal footsteps came from the pale moonbeams as they struggled through the clouded darkness of the night. Amid such favorable surroundings, the pale light and balmy evening air, the rich melody of eight voices—five gentlemen and three ladies—came welling up as they banded together in artistically rendering the different parts of judiciously selected pieces. "Music hath charms." So thought the favored ones whose acknowledgements are due, and whose warmest thanks are tendered to the kind friends so thoughtful and complimentary in their efforts. Upon invitation they came into the parlor to spend a few minutes in a pleasant call, after which, taking up again the characters of serenaders, their vocal powers were exercised upon another selection, and they wound their way homeward, leaving bright recollections, and their names booked among the friends of future life.

PASSENGERS BY DAKOTA.—For Port Townsend—Capt. G. H. Burton, Lieut. C. T. Humphreys, Lieut. S. R. Jones, Lieut. C. A. Williams, and 36 in steamer. For Seattle—H. Jones, A. A. Smith, Mrs. McNaught, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. A. H. Pape, F. Wyman, S. Kenny and wife, H. Thompson, wife and son, Mrs. L. L. Stetson, Mrs. M. Meyers, Miss Meyers, Mrs. Hart, Miss Hart, C. West, C. Banreck, J. L. Tainong, wife and child, and 8 in steamer. For Tacoma—Mrs. Walters and daughter, Mrs. C. D. Conick, Mrs. M. Byan, Miss S. Johnson, S. G. Allen, W. T. Stevens, and 4 in steamer. For Olympia—N. Crosby & son, Mrs. McAttee and 4 children, Miss M. Deansie, and 6 in steamer.

PORT DISCOVERY.—Our correspondent at the above point sends a few items, among which are: The mill which has been idle for several days, will resume work on Monday next on full time. The sloop H. L. Tibbals, Capt. Jno. Libbin, made the trip from Port Townsend to Port Discovery mill in 2 hours and 10 minutes. Our crack huntsman, R. Greenlaw, with Mr. F. J. Hart, killed another big bear a few days ago.

FLOUR.—The shipment of flour and meal from Portland to Tacoma, for Sound ports and for British Columbia, has reached proportions that would astonish any one who had not been informed upon the subject. Almost any day there may be seen in the railroad company's warehouse a pile of flour in sacks, of from 20 to 50 tons, brought the evening previous, and awaiting the arrival of some Sound boat.—Herald.

ACCIDENT.—The steam-ting Donald arrived here from Seattle on Thursday evening, bound to Cape Flattery. Just as she reached the wharf the feed-pipe broke and had to be sent to Victoria by the Isabel for repairs. It will be brought back on the return of the Isabel.

BACK AGAIN.—We are pleased to note the return to their homes, of Hon. J. A. Kuhn, of this place, and Hon. Jno. M. E. Atkinson of Port Discovery. These gentlemen are deserving of much credit for the manner in which the interests of their constituents have been attended by them.

DIED.—On Orcas Island, Nov. 4th, the wife of Mr. I. T. Turner, formerly of Seattle. The husband is left with three children, to mourn his loss. Our sympathies are extended in the sad bereavement.

WE would call attention to the card, inserted to-day, by Mr. Cooper. If you want to engage in the staging business, the chance is a splendid one.

READ Mr. C. C. Bartlett's mention of having a fine stock of fall and winter goods; or, perhaps you might call and examine.

READ the new advertisement of Mr. Jno. M. Swan, of Olympia. This gentleman is reliable, and will give satisfaction.

OUR readers will excuse the unusual proportion of miscellaneous to original reading matter, in this week's ARGUS.

NEW LAWS.

The following are copies of two important laws recently passed by the Legislature of this Territory:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any city or town has been surveyed and platted, and a plat thereof showing the roads, streets and alleys has been filed in the office of the Auditor of the county in which such city or town is located, such plat shall be deemed the official plat of such city or town, and all roads, streets and alleys in such city or town, as shown by such plat, be and the same are declared public highways; Provided, that nothing herein shall apply to any part of a city or town that has been vacated according to law.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved Nov. 9, 1877.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That fifty per cent. of all money arising from the licenses of saloons for the sale of spirituous liquors in the county of Jefferson, shall be set apart for the use of common schools in said county, and be distributed as other school moneys are distributed therein.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

- Territory Auditor—Thomas M. Reed.
- Territorial Treasurer—Frank Tarbell.
- Territorial Librarian—Elwood Evans.
- Territorial Superintendent of Public Institutions—Thomas J. Ander.
- Pilot Com. for Straits of Fuca—H. E. Morgan, J. H. Swift, C. C. Bartlett.
- Pilot Com. for Columbia River—J. B. Naapp, H. J. Conneys, J. F. Stout.
- Fish Commissioner—A. T. Stream.
- University Regents—C. H. Larrabee, A. H. Steel, G. V. Calhoun, John Rea, Danie! Bagley.
- Trustees for Insane Hospital—T. I. McG. B. Kendall, M. S. Booth.
- Code Commissioner—H. G. Struve.
- Supreme Court Reporter—J. B. Allen.
- Short Hand Reporter—J. C. Cochran.
- Board of Health for Puget Sound—L. B. Haslings, C. E. P. Wood, Chas. Eisenbeis.
- Board of Immigration—A. H. H. Stuart, O. F. Gerrish, O. P. Lacy.
- Board of Education—S. M. Wait, Miss Ruth Rounds, Thomas Bark.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

I offer for sale, cheap for cash, my whole right, title and interest in the stage line running between Port Discovery and Port Townsend, together with one good dwelling-house and splendid stable; also the lease, for two years, of the land upon which the buildings stand, at Tukey's Landing, Port Discovery Bay.

The entire stock and outfit for running the whole route, consists of two splendid stage horses, one saddle horse, one "four horse" stage, one express wagon, two sets double harness, one set lead harness, one riding saddle, and other articles belonging to the concern, which are all in good running order.

The business is good for from \$800 to \$1,000 a year, properly managed. Parties wishing to go into the business will please call soon, as bad health forces me to quit the business. Call on me at Tukey's Landing, or in Port Townsend, or on J. A. Kuhn, at the latter place.

GEORGE COOPER.

REPAIRED.—The Pilot boat Lottie has been thoroughly repaired at Seattle by Mr. Mitchell, ship carpenter, on the marine railway of Mr. Wm. Hammond. The bottom was not so badly eaten by the worms as was supposed. Mr. Mitchell has removed all the defective planks and replaced them with new, and has put on a new and deeper shoe on the keel than she had before, and has thoroughly painted her so that she is as good as new. She was brought down from Seattle by Capt. James Dalgaard on Wednesday last.

Daily cost of mining on the Comstock lode is thus footed up by the Virginia "Enterprise": The timbers used to put under ground, and prevent the caving of the mines of the Comstock, cost \$17,000 a day; the firewood, mostly consumed by the steam engines, 6,000; candles burned in the mines, \$1,000; the quicksilver lost, \$2,000; and ice needed for cooling the water for drinking in the hot lower levels, \$1,000 a day. The Consolidated Virginia alone uses ice daily worth \$180. Over two tons of ballion, containing forty per cent. in value of gold, is produced, valued at from \$130,000 to \$150,000.

WE understand that the damage of the Constitution through her recent disaster is so great as to make it unprofitable to fit her up again as a steamship, and her hull which is still staunch will perhaps be sold by the company to some one who will make a sailing vessel of her.

Jones received a lot of Eastwick Morris & Co's maps of Pug et Sound and vicinity.

THE sloop H. L. Tibbals has been sold to Mr. Pugh, of Port Discovery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Divine service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Ladies sewing circle on Tuesday afternoon and evening. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7 1/2 o'clock.

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

There will be preaching in the M. E. church on Sunday next, morning and evening, by Rev. John Parsons, the pastor. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, and class and teachers' meetings on Saturday evenings.

MARKET REPORT.

MONEY MARKET.

PORTLAND.—Legal Tenders, 98 1/2 buying, 97 1/2 selling.

Gold in New York 133

Gold exchange on San Francisco, 1/2 per cent. premium; Currency, 1-2 per cent. premium.

Gold on New York, 1/2 per cent.

Brokers are buying silver at 31 1/2 discount, selling 4 1-2.

Port Townsend, W. T.

Flour—XXX, 48 lb.	80 1/2
" Superfine	7 1/2
Wheat per bush.	80 to 82 00
Oats "	60 to 65
Potatoes, new, 48 bush.	50 to 55
Beans per cwt.	1.50 to 2.00
Barley per ton, coarse; retail.	85 to 87 1/2
" " feed.	45 to 47 1/2
Brain, per lb.	1 1/2
Hay per ton.	16 00
Timothy seed per lb.	35 to 40
Pea, Java.	16 1/2
Sugar, crushed.	16 1/2
" Island No 1.	11 to 12
" No 2.	9 1/2 to 10
Butter, fresh roll.	30 to 33
Eggs per doz.	37 1/2
Lard.	15
Bacon.	13 1/2 to 15
Hams, best sugar cured.	16 to 18
Beef, wholesale; retail.	5 to 10
Mutton, per carcass; retail.	5 to 10
Chickens per doz.	45 to 48

Portland Market.

Wheat, per cental.	\$2 to \$2 10
Flour, Standard	6 50 to 6 75
Oats, 1/2 bushed 55; 3/4 cental.	1 40 to 1 50
Barley, 1/2 cental.	12 to 14
Bacon, 1/2 lb.	12 to 14
Hams 1/2 lb.	24
Coffee, Costa Rica	20 to 25
Butter, 1/2 lb.	18 to 20
Cheese, 1/2 lb.	11
Hides, dry flint, 16 to 17; good calf	60
Tallow 1/2 lb.	18 to 20
Horse, quotable from Oregon and Washington Territory at.	18 to 22 1/2

San Francisco Market.

Flour, best	7 20 to 9 00
Wheat, quiet, 1/2 cwt.	2 20 to 2 32
Barley, feed, per cental.	1 40 to 1 70
Oats 1/2 bush at former quotations	14 00 to 20 00
Potatoes, 1/2 bush	75 to 85
Butter, best	30
Beef, wholesale	5 to 8
Mutton, "	3 to 4
Pork, live, sets; dressed.	5 1/2

Dissolution Notice.

To Whom it may Concern: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT The partnership heretofore existing between Jonathan J. Hunt and Alphonso F. Learned, as wholesale liquor dealers, under the firm name of Hunt & Learned, is dissolved from and after this date. The business will hereafter be conducted by the said Jonathan J. Hunt, at the old stand, by whom all debts due to said firm must be paid and by whom all outstanding obligations due from said firm will be paid.

Dated at Port Townsend this 10th day of November, A. D. 1877.

JONATHAN J. HUNT.
ALPHONSO F. LEARNED.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hunt & Learned either by note or book account contracted prior to the last sixty days, must make payment to me within thirty days from this date or their accounts will be given to a attorney for collection.

JONATHAN J. HUNT.

Upland Nursery. FRUIT TREES.

At Reduced Rates—LARGE STOCK, FINE QUALITY, PRICE LIST FREE. Correspondence Solicited. Jas. Jones is my agent at Port Townsend

JNO. M. SWAN.
Olympia, W. T.

For Sale! THE SLOOP KIDDER COMPLETE, AND WELL FOUNDED WITH SAILS, ANCHORS, &c.

Port Townsend, April 29, 1877.

Apply to ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Wheat, Potatoes, SHINGLES, DOGFISH, SEAL OIL DRESSED DEER & ELK SKINS.

For sale by ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Estate of Caleb Miller, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT The undersigned administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at his place of residence at Oak Harbor, Island county, W. T.

JNO. M. IZETT,
Administrator.

331w Coupeville, Oct. 22, 1877.

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 on Commission. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

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

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 ROCHEMANT.
Port Townsend, Sept. 24, 1877.

Brit. bark Egremont Castle. 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.
W. F. DITCHBURN, Master.
Port Townsend, Nov. 2, 1877.

Gnat. Bark Frederica Maria. 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. DAN, Master.
Port Townsend, Oct. 9, 1877.

Hawaiian bark Kalakan. 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.
L. F. TRASK, Master.
Port Townsend, Nov. 14, 1877.

Bark Fred. P. Litchfield. Neither the Captain nor the undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

S. C. SPALDING, Master.
ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.
Port Townsend, Oct. 22, 1877.

Bktn Monitor. 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. EMERSON, Master.
Port Townsend, Nov. 14, 1877.

Brit. Bark Brier Holme. Neither the Captain nor the undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Master.
ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.
Port Townsend, Oct. 24, 1877.

The First-class steamship CALIFORNIA CAPT. THORN, WILL LEAVE Port Townsend for Sitka, Alaska Territory, and Way Ports, On or about the 1st of each Month.

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.

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

FOR SALE, CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT CONSIGNMENT 6bbls Rosendale Cement And 3 barrels Ground Yellow Chrome. In quantities to suit. Apply to ROTHSCHILD & CO'S.

FOR SALE Three Splendid Farm Wagons and 1 Dump Cart. ROTHSCHILD & CO'S.

A Wayside Flower.

BY ROSE HERMAN.

On the brink of the dusty highway,
It stood and blossomed alone,
It drank still dew in the daisy-
Its root grew under a stone.

Brave was its heart of morning,
And patient in noon-day heat,
While coming and going, going,
Forever went busy feet.

And some bore burdens of sorrow,
And some were weary with toil,
And others kept happy rhythm,
To many a glad refrain.

Not large was its gift to offer,
Yet gladly the weary white
It gave to the high and lowly
Alike of its all—a smile.

And many a sad heart blessed,
And never a voice could chide,
Till frost from a dreary heaven
Fell over it and it died.

Stanley's Great Exploration.

Another geographical problem, and one of the most important which Africa has held in her grim keeping, has been triumphantly solved. There were good grounds for the belief that Mr. Stanley, with the advantage of his years of experience as an explorer, his vigorous and thoroughly acclimated frame, his combined courage and quickness of decision in situations of peril, and his exceptionally complete equipment for the undertaking, would succeed in reaching the western coast somewhere; but that he should have been allowed by fate to follow the Luabala of Livingstone until it became the Congo, and to locate its entire course from the Manyema country to the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the most signal successes in the annals of geographical discovery.

Stanley's last letters to the *Herald* before setting out on this wonderful journey, were written from Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, in August, 1874, and did not reach their destination until the 13th of last March. He announced his speedy departure for Nyangwe, on the Luabala, the point beyond which both Livingstone and Cameron found it impossible to proceed. The difficulties encountered by the latter in his endeavors to reach the river from points further west gave us, in advance, a clear conception of the hazardous task which awaited Stanley. When these last messages arrived, six months of his unknown journey had already elapsed, and six more have passed before the news of his safe arrival at Emboma, on the Lower Congo, comes to relieve the general anxiety in regard to his fate, before it has taken the form of a painful suspense. Reaching Emboma on the 8th of August, his travels from Lake Tanganyika to the mouth of the Congo, must have occupied about eleven months, nine of which were spent in traversing territory utterly unknown.

The first report, which the *Herald* has just received, gives a general and somewhat vague geographical outline of the route. Stanley started from Nyangwe, the initial point of exploration, on the 15th of last November. Instead of embarking on the Luabala, he appears to have pressed forward along the right bank of the river, carrying his supplies and the sections of his boat on the shoulders of men. His progress was greatly impeded by great tracts of dense forest, and the attacks of the savage native tribes, with whom he found it impossible to establish any friendly intercourse. He then crossed the river, and continued his march along the left bank and encountered the same obstacles. Finally the porters from Nyangwe, 140 in number, became so intimidated by the dangers which beset the party, that they deserted in a body. The march, in fact, was necessarily made in military order, with skirmishers in advance, and a rear guard. Many men were struck down by the arrows of the natives, shot at them out of the ambush of the forests. The desertion of the porters was followed by a combined attempt to exterminate the rest of the party, and Stanley was finally compelled to betake himself to the river.

The brief sketch of the voyage will excite a general impatience for fuller details. The great stream flowed northward to the Equator, where its course was interrupted by a succession of cataracts. Stanley, who found that in spite of the hostility of the tribes on both shores he was better able to protect his men in their canoes than in the forests, was obliged to cut a track thirteen miles in length, in order to transport his boat and canoes below the falls. Then, after a period of very necessary rest, the voyage was resumed. On reaching the parallel of 2 degrees north latitude, the course of the river turned westward, and then southwestward, in a great curve. It was from two to ten miles in breadth, and filled with islands, between which the little flotilla pushed forward with less danger from the attacks of the savages. All efforts to communicate with the latter failed; the supplies came to an end, and the party was threatened with starvation. Finally, when three entire days had been passed without food, Stanley halted at a village on the left bank, where by a providential chance the people were friendly, and had some intercourse with the sea-coast. They called the river "Ikuta ya Congo." From that point, the name of Luabala was replaced by "Kwango," or "Zoure" (Zaire).

Restored and amply supplied, the expedition set forth again. But its dangers were not yet over; in three days Stanley entered the dominions of a powerful tribe, the men of which were armed with muskets. They put off in fifty-four large canoes to attack the nineteen canoes

of the intruders, and a desperate running fight was kept up for twelve miles down the river. This was the last but one of thirty-two separate attacks made upon the expedition, after leaving Nyangwe, of the force of 250 men with which Stanley left Zanzibar, in November, 1874, 115 survivors, in a miserable state of exhaustion, arrived with him at Emboma. His greatest loss was that of his only English assistant, Francis Puseck, who was carried over one of the cataracts of the Congo on the 24 of June last. A special fortune seems to have attended the explorer, for his own boat, the *Lady Alice*, with himself and crew, was carried over another cataract, six weeks later, all escaping as by miracle. From Emboma there is easy communication with St. Paul de Louanda, and Stanley may, therefore, reach England in another month.

The exploration, it will be seen, beginning at the point where Livingstone and Cameron were interrupted, determines the entire course of the Congo river. But farther, through the great curve of that river beyond the Equator, it carries our line of knowledge over nearly half the unexplored region of Central Africa. Even if there are no great northern affluents of the Congo, as there are southern, we may consider it as how nearly established as settled facts, that the largest feeders of the Victoria Nyanza are the sole sources of the Nile; that the river Welle, of Schweinfurth, belongs either to the Schary, which flows into Lake Tana, or the Benue, which is the main arm of the Niger; that the Ogowe, at present the favorite field of French explorers, has no important region of its own; in short, that no other large river-system will be found in the yet unknown region lying between the systems of the Nile, the Niger and Congo. The results of Mr. Stanley's discoveries thus extend widely beyond their field. His good fortune has been commensurate with his daring and endurance; and the two journals which equipped him so liberally for the great venture are rewarded by a contribution to geographical knowledge which has never been equalled by any single journey of exploration. When we take Stanley's new route from Zanzibar (or, at least from Ujogo) to the Victoria Lake, including his discovery of the Shimoyu river; his complete circumnavigation of the lake; his examination of the southern end of the Albert Lake; his journey from Karagwe to Ujiji on a new route; his repetition of the complete survey of Lake Tanganyika; and, finally, his marvellous descent of the Luabala-Congo to the Western Ocean, we must admit that it stands alone, in variety and importance of achievement, in the records of American travel.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Some One to Play With.

A little girl who lived alone with her parents and aunts, had the attention of all the household lavished upon her. When her birthday came around, she had many beautiful gifts, but still did not seem happy. Her kind aunt asked her if her gifts did not please her.

"Yes," she replied, "but I want a little girl to play with. I don't care if it is a little girl in rags."

Such is the craving of a child's nature for companionship. About the oddest playmates I ever heard of were some a little girl in a pleasant country home picked up for herself in her rambles. She went every day to a little grove some distance from the house, and there spent considerable time in play. A fiend took an interest in her movements, and had a curiosity to see how she spent her time, which seemed to pass so pleasantly.

So she followed the little, well-worn foot-path through the grass, and soon saw the glimmer of her little pink dress. She was seated upon a log with a shawl pinned about her waist for a trailing skirt, playing the part of a school-mistress with great gravity. You would have laughed to see her scholars. They were seven or eight fat toads, each dressed in a little jacket of calico, with a white apron tied on before, which so secured them that they could not jump. The friend laughed at the odd sight, and the sensitive little girl began to cry, but was reassured by her conversation. The toads were perfectly tame and contented, and when school was out she took off their clothes and laid them away in a box ready for the next session.

It is said that toads, snakes and turtles can be easily tamed, and after getting a little accustomed to it like to be played with as well as other more common pets.

All the inanimate playthings you can give a child will never make up to it the want of a living playmate. Choose your children's associates with the greatest care, but do not isolate them from all children of their own age. Children so carefully secluded are often the most uncomfortable, teasing ones you can find—no comfort to you or to themselves; nor do they grow up so much better than other people's children who have had the advantage of a little wholesome neglect.

ELSIE.

DR. REGINALD SOUTHEY has recently been delivering a course of valuable lectures on "Individual Hygiene" in London, and in one he introduced a table of "Expectation of Sickness," which he had prepared, and which is as follows: At twenty years of age calculate on four sick days yearly; at twenty to thirty, five or six days; at forty-five, seven days; at fifty, nine or ten days; at fifty-five, twelve or thirteen days; at sixty, sixteen days; at sixty-five, thirty-one days; at seventy, seventy-four days. Of course this refers to people of average good health, and not to those who may be afflicted with an ineradicable or chronic ailment.

THERE were over 7,000 desertions from the British army in 1876.

The South Pole.

A WORSE PLACE TO GET AT THAN THE NORTH POLE—SOME OF OUR PERILS.

The greatest point of difference between the Arctic and Antarctic regions lies in the fact that the former is dotted over with numerous islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, whereas the latter is exposed to the dash of a vast deep-ocean. It is experienced from sweeping currents and winds more than has ever to be borne by northern explorers. On one occasion, when he was becalmed for a few hours, the dead set of the ocean waves drifted the ships towards a range of huge icebergs, against which the sea broke with appalling violence. "Every eye was transfixed with the tremendous spectacle, and destruction appeared inevitable." The ships were thus driven on for eight hours, until within half a mile from the gigantic icebergs, when a gentle air began to stir; the ships yielded to the influence of the puff of wind, which gradually freshened into a gale, and before dark, to the heartfelt satisfaction of all on board, the ships emerged from their peril and got out into the wide ocean. Ross had good means of knowing how thoroughly Wilkes had been deceived concerning the appearance of land at a particular spot, for he spent three days in searching for land which Wilkes had laid down on the chart, but six hundred fathoms' depth of water was found in the very center of the position assigned to the land on the chart. Ross arrived at an opinion that the American commander had been deceived either by ice islands or fog banks. We need not go into much further details concerning this expedition; but a few words may be quoted to show what kind of weather had to be borne in the very middle of the Antarctic summer, and in no higher latitude than sixty-six degrees.

For nine days the crew were alternately drifting, hauling, making fast, mending snapped hawsers, and making efforts to stem opposing currents. On the tenth day, during a thick fog, a gale came on from the north. "The sea quickly rose to a fearful height, breaking over the loftiest icebergs; we were unable any longer to hold our ground, but were driven into the heavy pack under our lee. Soon after midnight our ships were involved in an ocean of floating fragments of ice, hard as floating blocks of granite, which were dashed against them by the waves with so much violence that their masts quivered as if they would fall at every successive blow, and the destruction of the ships seemed inevitable from the tremendous shocks they received. By backing and filling the sails, we endeavored to avoid collision with the larger masses, but this was not always possible. In the early part of the storm the rudder of the *Erebus* was so much damaged as to be no longer of any use; and about the same time I was informed by signal that the *Terror's* was completely destroyed and nearly torn away from the stern-post. Hour passed away after hour without the least mitigation of these awful circumstances in which we were placed. Indeed, there seemed to be but little probability of our ships holding together much longer, so frequent and violent were the shocks they sustained. The loud, crashing noise of the straining and working of the timbers and decks as she was driven against some of the heavier pieces, which all the activity and exertions of our people could not prevent, was sufficient to fill the stoutest heart—that was not supported by a trust in him who controls all events—with dismay."

Whenever the gallant commander got south of 60 deg. or so, then the battling with ice began again and again. He once touched the 78th parallel of latitude, and in all probability no human being has ever made a nearer approach to the south pole—less by three or four hundred miles than the approach which has recently been made to the north pole. What we know of the south pole, then, is simply this, that nobody has got within seven or eight hundred miles of it; that icy barriers are met with quite eclipsing anything known in the north frigid zone; that mountains have been seen (one shooting forth volcanic flames) loftier than any discovered by northern explorers; that all the land is covered with snow at all seasons; that no human being has been met with beyond 56 deg. of latitude; that no vegetable growth, except lichens, has been seen beyond 58 deg. of latitude, and that no land quadruped is known to exist beyond 68 deg. of latitude.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—During our civil war, the several seceded States used at first distinctive State flags. In March, 1861, the Confederate Congress adopted the so-called "stars and bars," composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one white, the others red, with a blue union containing nine white stars arranged in a circle. The resemblance of this to the "stars and stripes" led to confusion in and mistakes the field; and in September, 1861, a battle flag was adopted, a red field charged with a blue saltier, with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed thirteen white stars. In 1862, the "stars and bars" was supplanted by a flag with a white field, having the battle-flag for a union. The flag of 1863 was found deficient in service, it being liable to be mistaken for a flag of truce; and on February 4th, 1865, the outer half of the field beyond the union was covered with a vertical red bar. This was the last flag of the Confederacy.

THE wheat product of the leading countries of Europe: Russia produces 1,606,000,000 bushels, Germany 742,200,000, France 687,500,000, Austria 550,000,000 bushels. The United States produces 1,881,760,925 bushels.

Extraordinary Antics of Mars' Moons.

The discovery recently of still a third moon of Mars gives additional interest to the calculations of Professor James C. Watson, in regard to this whole subject. The outer satellite revolves around the planet in thirty hours and twelve minutes, at a mean distance of 14,420 miles from its center. The inner one revolves in seven hours and thirty-eight minutes, at a mean distance of only 3,770 miles. The only way in which to form an estimate of their size is to compare their light with that of the planet itself, or with that of some other body whose dimensions are known.

Comparing thus, Professor Watson concludes that the probable diameter of the outer satellite is four and a-half miles, and that of the inner is two and three-quarters miles. The distance of the former from the surface of the planet is 12,470 miles and of the latter 3,710 miles.

Mr. Jacob Ennis says that the inner moon every night rises in the west and sets in the east. All night long, while the other stars are moving slowly westward, as do ours, that inner moon hastens rapidly past them all in a contrary direction—so rapidly that from rising to setting it occupies less than four hours. Standing under a tall tree a person could see its motion plainly over the top. When it rises in the west, soon after twilight, it appears as a very thin, curved crescent, like our own when only a few days old. But it will grow rapidly, become a full moon, and set in the east before midnight. Before morning it will rise in the west again. There may be two new moons or two full moons visible to the same people in one night, all made by the inner satellite, without saying anything of the outer. It must make around the entire planet three full moons every day. The inner moon must be totally eclipsed three times a day.

The outer satellite performs its revolutions around Mars once in thirty hours and fourteen minutes; therefore it will go round nearly as fast as the planet rotates, and in the same direction as the planet. If it appears in the west just after twilight as a thin crescent it will be full moon some time during the middle hours of the night and become totally eclipsed. Before daybreak it will be far in the east, a thin crescent again, but with this difference—now its rounded side is turned eastwardly towards the sun, whereas in the evening its rounded side was turned westerly towards the sun. The inner moon passes the outer one very rapidly in their ceaseless play. The inner may then be called the swift moon, or it may be called the tower moon, and the outer the higher moon, for when they are near the one will always appear above the other. To the inhabitants on the equator the upper will sometimes be hidden by the lower, if the lower be large enough.

Influence of the Mind on the Cure of Disease.

The great influence of mental emotions in causing and curing disease has long been known. Indeed, many of the miracles credited to saints and charlatans are attributed by the irreverent and the shrewd to the faith of the patient rather than to the virtue of the former's sanctity, or the latter's nostrums. Cures of diseases of the spine and also those of a nervous nature, said to have been wrought by blue glass, and similar humbugs, may be safely assigned to the same cause. From experiment and study, an eminent physician was lately able to make the following suggestions:

1. The ill-success of patients treating themselves, and of physicians treating their own families, was partly due to the want of awe and emotion of wonder to co-operate with them.
2. The old custom of keeping patients ignorant of the contents of prescriptions, by writing them in Latin, had a knowledge of the mind on its side. Possibly we may be going too far the other way.
3. It is entirely possible that hydrophobia and lockjaw may be brought on, with all their distinctive symptoms, and that death may result, through the emotions of fear and expectation alone.
4. Patients whose will and intellect are feeble, have a bad prospect of cure; for with them the emotions are not strong and neither is their influence.
5. Physicians of great scientific attainment and real worth may fail when an ignorant and obscure charlatan succeeds; because in the latter case, wonder and awe are excited, and these are more powerful in their healing influence than simple respect.
6. In experimenting in hospitals with new medicines, patients must be deceived, or else the results are complicated by mental influence.

DR. H.

JUST after the strike, when Solomon closed the discussion by telling the sluggard to go to the ant, the sluggard replied with a knowing wink—that he had a much softer thing than that.

"As how?" inquired the proverbial monarch.

"I will start a savings bank," replied the man of inertia.

The monarch nodded slowly twice or thrice, and went away to get shaved. The next time he met the sluggard, that deliberate individual was riding in a gold-mounted carriage, with coachman and footman in livery, and in reply to the monarch's nod he just pulled up to say that he was going over to Europe for a little while, till the flurry blew over. And Solomon went back into his sanctum and wrote, "Better is a handful with quietness than a bank-book as big as a Bible with travail and vexation of spirit."

God hath yoked to Guilt her pale tormentor, Misery.—*Bryant.*

Modes of Salutation.

It is a little singular that while with us the uncovering of the head is regarded as a mark of respect, among the Orientals the very reverse is true. The Turks regard it as an act of positive irreverence to remove the hat or cap in entering a house of prayer. The Japanese take off their slippers, and in other parts of the East, they remove one of their sandals if they meet a friend out of doors, and one of their stockings if he calls upon them at home. These customs must date back to a very remote antiquity, as we may refer from the direction given to Moses: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." It is rather a beautiful way that they have in New Guinea of greeting an acquaintance by the placing of green leaves, which are the symbol of life, on the top of their heads.

The sight presented in New Zealand, when two persons meet who have not seen each other for some time, must be rather ludicrous to a bystander, however touching it may be to those immediately concerned. As soon as they come together each of the parties envelopes himself in his mat and covers his face all but one eye. They then squat down on the ground opposite to each other, and begin to weep with all their might, the fountain of tears on both sides seeming to be almost inexhaustible. After they have wept as long as the occasion requires, they approach and press their noses together for some time, closing the performance with a series of short and vigorous grunts; after which they are ready to enter upon general conversation. One mode of salutation which prevails in certain of the Pacific islands must call into action some gymnastic skill, as it consists in raising the left foot, passing it lightly over the right leg, and then rubbing the foot on the face. In certain quarters gentlemen of fashion salute each other in the street by striking the knobs of their canes together, which they carry with them for this purpose, instead of lifting their hats as we do. The absence of any head-covering may have driven them to this *nobby* substitute.

There are certain forms of religious salutation that have a peculiar dignity and impressiveness, like that which exists in the Eastern church, where, on Easter morning, the greeting is on this wise—"The Lord is risen!"—with the response—"He is risen indeed!" Several phrases are also used by the Arabs and Turks which have the same characteristics, such as—"If God will, thou art well." The Persian salutation—"May thy shadow never be less"—would not be so appropriate in countries where the people incline to obesity. The Quaker style of address—"How art thou?"—is a little formal, but is certainly better than the vulgar—"How d'ye?"—sometimes heard in certain parts of the land.

As compared with the elaborate and complicated style of the Africans, our modes of bodily salutation are few and meagre. A nod or a bow, a wave of the arm, touching the brim of the hat, or perhaps lifting it slightly from the head, and our perpetual hand-shaking, cover about the whole ground of formal gesture in American society. On this last-mentioned form of greeting I desire to say a few plain words. I presume that in proportion to the population there is a greater amount of hand-shaking done in this country than in any other region of the globe. The extent to which this thing is carried may be regarded as a serious objection to accepting any high position in the State. A distinguished army officer who once received a grand ovation in the city of New York, when he had to stand for several hours on a platform and extend his hand to everybody, washed and unwashed, who desired the honor of grasping it, told me that his sufferings were intense after this absurd process had gone on for a certain length of time, and that for several days his hand was so swollen that he could hardly use it. There are people whose grip is like that of an iron vise, and they seem to take a friendly delight in crushing one's fingers and grinding the bones. A movement has recently been made in France to regulate this style of salutation, and reduce it within proper bounds. I wish that it might extend to this country. If one offers you his hand it is awkward to refuse it, even though you might reasonably object on sanitary grounds. It is worth noting that the words *salutary* and *salutation* are both from the same root, which means *health*.

In general it may be remarked that we ought not to salute all persons alike. Our best greeting should be reserved for those who deserve it most. As long ago as the time of the ancient Greeks, we are told that "the most common salutation was by the conjunction of their right hands, the right hand being accounted a pledge of fidelity and friendship; whence Pythagoras advised that the right hand should not be given to every man, meaning that all persons were not fit to be made our friends." Pythagoras was a sensible old philosopher.—*Bishop Clark, R. I.*

BRIHAM YOUNG's death was being discussed at a London dinner party, when a young lady started the rather bold contention that the principles of Mormonism should for the future be reversed. "Times," she said, "are so bad, and fashions are so expensive, that it is absurd for one man to have four or five wives; whereas, if each woman had four or five husbands, for see how much cheaper it would be for each husband, and,"—the point which seemed most to commend itself to her—"how much better wives could dress."

If you want to teach a dog arithmetic, tie up one of his paws, and he will put down three and carry one every time.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

THE HORSE.

Next to the cow, I consider the horse the kindest and most valuable of all the animal gifts to man.

They are of all colors, shapes, sizes, tempers, and capacities, from the lean and lithe built Arabian, to the solid and sturdy Suffolk Punch.

The horse is the fastest animal on the footstool, for any distance, and probably the most easy one to domesticate.

The valuable characteristics of the horse are bone, muscle, form-shun, temper, courage, and the adaptashun of muscle to his formshun.

There is probably as much real difference in the value of horses as of any other of the animals, and there is none who has so menmy good, and in other cases, so menmy bad qualities.

I know of no animal that has more deceptions in their appearances, none who look so good, and yet are really so worthless, none who look so worthless, and yet are so really good.

The best road horse I know, one who could go over a country road enny day in the month of June, drawing a heavy two-wheeled shay, one hundred miles, between sunrise and sunset, and next day return, would not bring seventy-five dollars, at any public sale, where she was not known.

This animal had not one single evidence in her looks, that she was as good a roadster as ever was raised in New England.

On all dumb brutes, the horse has suffered the most at the hands of man, and still has all wuss been his most usephull and obedient servant.

There is no kind of abuse, no kind of hard usage, no kind of neglect, no kind of lameness and distress, but what this noble creature has had imposed upon him by his unfeeling masters.

No horse should be broken to harness, or saddle, until the spring they are coming four years old, and during their fourth year. Should never be called upon to use one half their strength.

But the anxiety to develop speed is so great, that three, and even two year old colts, are put to their utmost powers. This fills the country with broken down and diseased horses, who have scarcely lived to be six years old.

There are but few positively worthless horses, unless made so by the cruelty of man, but of all the vast numbers of them, there is not more than one out of five that is passable, and not more than one out of ten that is desirable.

I have owned at least five hundred different horses in my life, and can't now recall but three in the whole lot but what I could have dupliated at enny time at a country fair, or from among the farmers, in enny of our farming districts.

Perhaps there has been no improvement in the horse that has been developed so systematically and so rapidly as his trotting speed.

During the past 30 years, the horse has trotted down from three minutes to two minnits and fourteen or fifteen sekonds.

Twenty-five years ago, I was told by John Case, an old trotting expert, who was cotemporary with Hiram Woodruff, that the time would come when horses would trot a mile in two minnits.

At the time I was told this by John Case he was driving Lady Moscow, who was then as fast as enny horse, but could not beat two minnits and thirty-six sekonds.

This makes John Case's prophecy look almost like a matter of good judgement.

The trotters have already got within half a minnit of the average race-horse time. This shows grate skill in management.

We see menmy vicious things among the horses, but with few exceptions these can all be charge either to the stupidity or malice in their masters.

The terrible cruelty of man to these pashunt, daring, noble creatures, is one of the meanest traits in his karakter.

The horse has figured more in the highest order of proze and song, since the days of Job until now, than enny and perhaps all the brute species, and the domestik relations between the Arab and his thoroughbred are nursery tales taught to children, and admired by everybody.

There certainly is no finer specimen among the animals than a perfect horse, none that challenges more admirashun, none that seems to know his power, and expresses his pride better, and most certainly none that inspires his master to so grate a degree with his own courage and generous spirit.

The vicious habits which horses acquire are the most difficult things possible to break them of; this shows the grate susceptibility of their natures. I never knew a horse who had once run away, or ever been thoroly frightened at ennything, to outgrow it. Once a runaway, always a runaway, is proverbial in horse parlance.

I have owned several runaways. I owned them bekause sumboddy else wanted I should, not bekause I wanted to own them myself, for I would not own one knowingly, at the price of one dollar, however elegant he might be, and use him for a family horse.

A horse luv to run, they luv to kontend in a race, they luv to chase the bounds, and they luv to rush into battle, and abuv all, they do enjoy running away with the fragments of a fine waggon or carriage hitched to them.

An old runaway horse, after he has had his run out, and dun all the damage he can do, is as cool as a cucumber, and is redly to go into his stall and eat a peck of oats, or be hitched up agin to another

vekkikal, and move off az sedate az a deakon.

I am not aware that color is of enny very vital importanse in selekting a horse, we see good ones and very indifferent ones, of all colors. A horse who stands fifteen hands and three inches high, who is a brite blood bay, with coal black points, has a full tail that almost touches the ground as he stands, not too heavy a mane, nor foretop, a long, lean nek, and head, a small muzzle, wide between the eyes, and eyes a liquid hazel, long, sharp ears, short bak, short from the knee to the ground, long from the knee to the top of the withers; sharp, thin shoulders, well-sloped bak, not too wide in the breast, full and well-raized loin, broad and powerful quarters, open nostrils, flat legs, with the least bit of flesh on them possible, short and uprite pastern, a deep and small foot, black hoof, round in the ribs, not too much akshun at the knee, feet well under him when he stands, good courage, six years old, and weighing not to exceed twelve hundred pounds—such a horse as this, if he has got a first-rate walk, will do to buy if the price is all rite.

A Lively Patient.

"The sick man of Europe" has, for years back, been a phrase applied with a touch of jocularly and a dash of contempt to the Turk; and in this role the turbaned infidel is just now showing himself a marvelous active, dangerous, and resolute patient. So slow and lethargic were his movements at the outbreak of the present struggle, and so unchecked the liberty of advance he allowed to his colossal foe, that all the diplomatic and other wisecracks exclaimed: "I told you so; the old barbarian will, at most, show a final spasm of frantic violence just before crossing the Styx or the Bosphorus." But with a change of doctors—or rather of generals—this moribund specimen of anachronism has grown wonderfully lively, and besides warding off successfully nearly all the lunges of his gigantic antagonist, has managed to plant some pretty stinging blows on his unwieldy body. Of course, if the struggle is allowed to continue, size, weight, and northern persistence must triumph in the long run; but the Turk has already relieved Europe from an incubus of dread owing to its extravagant estimate of Muscovite power, greatly raised the opinion of the world with regard to his own manhood, and even in his decadence proved himself the lineal descendant of that belligerent race before whose thundering march all Europe, a couple of centuries ago, trembled.—Rural New Yorker.

BENEFIT OF A NAP.—To the busy wife and mother, who has a multitude of duties to perform every day of her life, a short nap in the middle of the day is invaluable. Drop all care, steal away, just for a little while, and give the weary muscles and brain, and perhaps the unstrung nerves, a rest. Rest! the very thought of it is comfortable! How it does lighten cares and facilitate the duties of the afternoon! How much more easily we can carry the burdens that seem to accumulate as the day declines! The little ones are returning from school to a mother's attention. A dozen things must be attended to before nightfall. How fresh we feel, and how willing to complete the routine of the day's duties! Do not say you cannot spare the time, for you are gaining time by it. You will surely last longer. You will be spared longer to the loved ones around you, if you only spare yourself. They will need your care for many years yet, and to this end you must be economical of your health and strength. Lay in store sufficient vim by a daily sleep to balance daily waste, and so keep up the average. A nice little nap is so refreshing! It recuperates the exhausted energies, and the last half of the day's duties are as pleasant as the first.

HOME CONVERSATION.—Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem it drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent home is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in pleasant family conversation, and what unconscious but excellent mental training in lively social argument. Cultivate to the utmost the graces of home conversation.

St. Paul speaks of his visit to the third heaven, and Mahomet makes out seven. The first is of silver, the second of gold, the third of precious stones, in which there is an angel so large that it is 70,000 days' journey between his hands; the fourth heaven is of emerald, the fifth of crystal, the sixth like fire, and the seventh is a delicious garden, with fountains of milk, honey and wine, and with apples whose kernels turn into the most lovely females; and it is guarded by angels, one of vast size, with a cow's head, and another with seventy mouths, each speaking seventy languages.

A young lady in town who does not pride herself particularly on being a political economist, thinks the sooner greenbacks reach "pa," the sooner she will be able to invest in a new fall bonnet.—Rural New Yorker.

A Parisian Story.

Lately a traveler passed in a carriage along the Avenue du Neuilly; the night was dark; all at once the horses stopped, and the traveler saw the animals had met an obstacle. At the same moment a man raised himself before the horses and uttered a cry.

"Why don't you take care," said the traveler.

"Ah," cried the man, "you would do better, instead of hallooing, to lend me your lantern."

"What for?"

"I had three hundred francs of gold on my person; my pocket has broken, and all is falling in the street. It is a commission with which my master has entrusted me. If I do not find the money I am a ruined man."

"It is not easy to find pieces on such a night; have you none left?"

"Yes, I have one."

"Give it to me."

The man hesitated.

"Give it to me; it will be the means of recovering the others."

The poor fellow gave him his last coin. The traveler whistled; a beautiful Danish dog began to play around him.

"Here," said the traveler, putting the coin to the nose of the dog. "Look."

The intelligent creature sniffed a moment at the money and then began to run the road. Every minute he returned, leaping, and deposited in the hand of his master a Napoleon. In about twenty minutes the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow, who had got his money back, turned, full of thanks, toward the traveler, who had now got into his carriage.

"Ah, you are my preserver," said he; "tell me at least your name."

"I have done nothing," said the traveler. "Your preserver is my dog; his name is Rabat Joel;" and then whipping his horses, he disappeared in the darkness.

A FEMALE singer, who was in high favor with a German prince, had to sing one of Haydn's compositions. At the rehearsal she and the conductor differed as to the time in which it should be sung. It was agreed that the composer should be referred to; who, when the conductor waited on him, asked if the lady was handsome. "Very," was the reply; "and a special favorite with the duke." "Then she is right," said Haydn, with a significant look at the poor-disconcerted professor, who, in all probability, had gained his point, would have lost his place, and this Haydn well knew.

A GRAVE magistrate was sitting at the table between two coxcombs, who took it into their heads to attempt making him the butt of their ridicule. "Gentlemen," said he, "I plainly perceive your design; but to save unnecessary trouble I must beg leave to give you a just idea of my character. Be it known to you that I am not precisely a fool, nor altogether a knave, but (as you see) something between both."

MICHIGAN is assessed at \$630,000,000.

Boot and Shoe Trade.

A PROMINENT MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING FIRM.

The almost unprecedented growth and development of San Francisco's trade and manufactures have attracted the attention of all persons who watch with admiring eye and unabated interest the good of the common weal; but how much more has it interested us who have individualized the major part of these enterprises, while they have only known the aggregate and noted them as a whole. It being the purpose of this journal to state truthfully and concisely the exact condition of this city's enterprises, their number and extent, it is with feelings of admiration we note the large and growing trade in Boots and Shoes. This business, like all other ones, has been developed surprisingly within the past few years, calling to its aid machinery that moves and acts with almost human knowledge, and which performs the labor of many men. Let us contrast the modern process to the old way, where every man, woman and child had to leave his or her measure at the cobbler's, and wait at the lowest estimation a week for the completion of the work. Now, at any country store, a fit can be guaranteed for lady, gentleman or child, and of any quality, from 'slogs' to extra fine.

In our city retail stores may be found a full assortment of all kinds, wherein the customer can be suited, however fastidious, in quality, style and price. The wholesale establishments, from which the retail stores in city and country draw their supplies, form some of the most important business houses in this city. As a sample house of this kind, dealing strictly wholesale in Fine Calf Boots and Shoes, for men, boys, youth and children, is the old and well known firm of

C. & P. H. TIRRELL & Co.,

No. 419 Clay street. They are manufacturers and importers of the above line of merchandise, and as such have been known in San Francisco for the past sixteen years. Their manufactory is located at South Weymouth, Mass. The factory is a large one and contains the most modern improved labor-saving machinery, employing in addition from 200 to 250 people. As may be expected, doing such a manufacturing business, their wholesale trade here is one of great magnitude, and reaches all parts of the Pacific Coast; hardly a hamlet, village or town, but what has dealt with the Messrs. C. & P. H. Tirrell & Co. It may be remarked, in this connection, that the California trade requires a better class of boots and shoes than the general trade of the east.

We paid a visit to the wholesale house of this firm a few days ago, and found a large establishment, containing an equally large stock of men's, boys', youth's and children's boots and shoes. While their specialty is the finer grades, they make all sizes and qualities at the lowest market prices. The members of the firm are Henry Edwards, San Francisco; C. Tirrell, South Weymouth, Mass.; and P. H. Tirrell, Boston, Mass. We are under obligation to Mr. H. Edwards for information, who is the representative of the San Francisco House. Further comment on this establishment is needless, so well it is known, not only for the universal high quality and excellence of their goods, but for business probity and accommodation; and if what we have said shall fulfil our duty as a chronicler of San Francisco's enterprises, we have only done our duty.—S. F. Commercial.

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Club of 3

Subscribers for the WEEKLY CHRONICLE at \$2 25 per year (including postage), will receive any one of the following Premiums, the selection left to the winner:

A Premium of \$1 50 in Coin.

A Centennial seven-shot Revolver, blued steel, 22 bore, Valued at \$4.
A lady's Riding Whip, nickle-plated, Valued at \$2 50.

A choice of any one of the following standard authors' books, elegantly bound in cloth, illustrated covers, 16mo: Byron, Burns, Goldsmith, Shakespeare, Moore, Cowper, and the British Dramatists, Valued at \$2.
A Base Ball Club outfit of two Bats and a Regulation Ball, Valued at \$2 75.
A Gold Pen, Pearl Holder, Valued at \$2 50.
A Silver Wire Breakfast Case, three Crystal Bottles, very neat and pretty, Valued at \$2 50.
A four-bladed I X L Picket Knife, Valued at \$2 50.
A pair of Ebony Ornamental Parlor Metallic Cudgels, Valued at \$2 50.
A small Family SCALE, with Tin Scoop, Weighs 4 lbs, Valued at \$2.
A BOYS' AND GIRLS' WAGON, Valued at \$1 75.
A LADY'S FANCY WORK BOX with looking-glass, scissors, etc., Valued at \$2.
A BUTTER TUP—collar, handkerchief and a glove box, Valued at \$2 50.
A CONCERTINA, with 20 keys, Valued at \$2.
IMPROVED TABLE OR PARLOR CROQUET. Only 3 subscribers will get this free. Valued at \$2.



This cut represents the celebrated \$10.00 SWISS STEM WINDING WATCH. It is one-third larger than the engraving, and is noted for the PERFECT Mechanism of its Works, and its RELIABILITY as a TIME-KEEPER, being used on the principal railroads where accurate time is a necessity. It is open face and back, the beautiful nickel works being seen through a heavy glass, especially manufactured, and being stem winder it is next to impossible to get out of order. They will last for years and are the cheapest watch ever offered. Sent free by registered mail to insure safe delivery, for \$10.00. Watch and Jewelry Circular free. Postage Stamps taken as cash. Address,

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Advertisement for HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS. Text includes: 'AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS', 'WORLD'S EXHIBITION, 1876', 'PIANOS', 'TWO MEDALS', 'AWARDED, PHILADELPHIA, 1876', 'USED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON AND PRINCED', 'THE BEST', 'HENRY F. MILLER, BOSTON.', 'SEND FOR CATALOGUE.'

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A set of bone Chessmen, carved, Valued at \$2 50.
Crandall's Acrotis, a most attractive, amusing and wonderful toy, Valued at \$1 25.

For a Club of 6

Subscribers to the WEEKLY CHRONICLE at \$2 50 per year, we will present to the getter-up of the Club any one of the following premiums:

A Premium of \$3 50 in Coin.

A copy of any one of the following STANDARD AUTHORS' WORKS, elegantly bound in svo, cloth, half Roxbury, gilt top: Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, Burns, Goldsmith and the British Dramatists, Valued at \$3.
An Empire POCKET REVOLVER, seven shots, Valued at \$5.
"Fishing in American Waters," by Scott, Valued at \$3 50.
A VIOLIN and BOW, Valued at \$5.
LADY'S WRITING DESK, Valued at \$1 50.
An ACCORDION, or a Twenty-keyed CONCERTINA, Valued at \$5.
A Cabinet PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, Valued at \$3.
A MEEH-SCHLUM PIPE, Valued at \$4.
A set of CROQUET, Valued at \$5.
The Novelty LAWS MOWER, Valued at \$5.
The American Kennel and Sporting Field, by Burgess, illustrated, Valued at \$4.
Forrester's BOOK entitled "American Game," Valued at \$5.
A Lady's HITTING WHIP, Valued at \$5 50.
A Parkhurst FAMILY SCALE, with Scoop, weight and pan, Valued at \$5.
A silver-plated PICKLE STAND, Valued at \$4.
A silver-plated Breakfast CASTER, Valued at \$4.
A silver-plated Dinner CASTER, five bottles, Valued at \$4 50.
A silver-plated CAKE BASKET or a crystal and silver-plated BERRY DISH, Valued at \$5 50.

For a Club of 300

At \$2 50 per year, we will present the following: An elegant SQUARE PIANO, an UPRIGHT or COTTAGE PIANO, Valued at \$275, or \$35 in Coin. An extra fine PIANO-BOX BUGGY, silver-plated mounting, a perfect gem, Valued at \$275, or \$25 in Coin.

For a Club of 250

Subscribers to the WEEKLY CHRONICLE at \$2 25 a year apiece, we will present the getter-up of the Club any one of the following premiums: A Lady's CLOTHED TOP PHAETON, Valued at \$200, or \$20 in Coin. Gold Chronometer Lady's or Gentleman's Watch, Valued at \$200, or \$20 in Coin.

For List of Premiums for Clubs from 6 to 250 Subscribers send for descriptive Circulars.

There are few places on the Pacific Coast where there are not from five to fifty persons that would derive pleasure and profit from reading the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, and would gladly subscribe for it if some one would draw their attention to it and receive and forward their names. The person who takes the trouble to form a Club will be liberally paid in receiving one of the handsome premiums.

BEGIN TO-DAY

To make up your Clubs, Every teacher, clergyman, merchant and housewife will find something of value to them in the list that will amply reward them for their trouble.

BOYS AND GIRLS,

Examine the Premium List. You can get some of those presents for yourselves and some to sell to your mates or to present to your parents and your friends. BOYS AND GIRLS meet with success in inducing people to subscribe who would turn a grown person away. PARENTS should encourage and aid their children in this work as a means of developing business habits.

CLERKS

In stores and postoffices have many chances to show the WEEKLY CHRONICLE and collect subscribers, and get valuable articles for themselves, or friends or for sale. You can purchase a Watch, a fine, a Fishing-rod and many other useful things, by simply getting up a Club.

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Three-quarters less friction than any other Machine.

IT BEATS THEM ALL!

Self-Threading Shuttle; Self-Threading Needle; Lightest Running; Stilltest Running; Simplest!

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Telegraphic Summary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Mrs Anna Dickinson is reported lying seriously ill of congestion of the brain at the residence of Mrs. Gen. Chatfield, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

ATHERS, Nov. 8.—Almost all provincial municipalities have voted resolutions urging union amongst political leaders and speedy warlike preparations.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—News which has been received here states that the Prince of Montenegro has ordered all Montenegrines to take up arms tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The "Times" London special says it is believed that the Turkish resistance is approaching the end, and the annihilation of the Turkish army in Armenia substantially ends the campaign in Asia, although it may be a few weeks before the Russians will occupy all the principal points. It is so potent to all parties that the Turkish power is broken, that the terms upon which Russia will now make peace are now subjects of discussion in the London journals.

The Turcopolite organs claim the subjugation of Armenia is more dangerous to British interests than Russian occupation of Constantinople; for while the latter affects Continental Europe, no power except Great Britain is affected by a Russian advance on Asia. A very strong and united effort is being made to stir up England. It is urged that every town in India will be unfavorable affected by the Turkish downfall in Asia, and that result will be most dangerous to the English hold on the India population.

Russians have made the investment of Plevna with a force of 130,000 men. It is impossible for any supplies to get in or for Osman Pasha to get out, and unless the Russians commit some extraordinary blunder. The capture of Osman Pasha and his army is nearly a certainty. His very line of retreat across the Vid is held securely by the Russians with an overwhelming force. Once across the river he would have to fight his way through forty miles of country, every foot bristling with earthworks. The terms of peace being discussed, are: Russian occupation of the principal seaport towns in Armenia, the autonomy of Bulgaria under rule of a Russian Prince, ample guarantees of Christians of European and Asiatic Turkey against Turkish oppression.

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 6.—A delegation arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening bearing a Commission from Gov. J. M. Williams, appointing Daniel Voorhees U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Morton. Voorhees in accepting pays a touching tribute to the deceased Senator.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A special dated Constantinople, Tuesday, announces that after some resistance to Russian advances, Mukhtar Pasha finding his position for the defense at Boyon seriously compromised, abandoned it, falling back on Erzengan and Trebizond. The Russians have occupied Erzeroum.

A special dated Erzeroum, Tuesday noon, contains the following: Mukhtar Pasha desires to stand siege, but the inhabitants object, fearing bombardment. Everybody admits that Monday's fight ended in a general rout.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—Many prominent dignitaries have been arrested by order of the grand vizier. It is said a conspiracy on the part of ex-Sultan Murad has been discovered.

A Russian official dispatch contains the following: A squadron of our cavalry has occupied the road from Rahova to Widdin. Rahova was occupied by 1,500 infantry, part of whom with the inhabitants, withdrew on the approach of our reconnoitering force. Sunday night Gen. Skobelev pushed on to Brestove, south of Plevna, threw up batteries there, and after violent cannonade, attacked the Turkish positions with infantry. The result of the attack is not stated.

Two men were riding in the cars the other morning, when one asked the other if he had a pleasant place of residence. "Yes," was the reply; "we have seven nice rooms over a store." "Over a store!" I shouldn't think that would be a quiet place." Oh! it is quiet enough. The folks don't advertise.

A young lady in town who does not pride herself particularly on being a political economist, thinks the sooner greenbacks reach "pa," the sooner she will be able to invest in a new Fall bonnet.

THE GREAT CHINA WALL.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank an American engineer, lately engaged on survey for Chinese railway. His measurements gave the height at 18 feet and a width of 15 feet on top. Every few hundred yards there is a tower of 24 feet square, and from 20 to 43 feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been made 200 years before the time of Christ. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For 1300 miles the walls goes over plain and mountain, and every foot of the foundation is solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canons, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of 1,000 feet. Small streams are arched over, but in the larger streams the wall runs to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breastworks or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one tower to the other without being exposed to any enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building or cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses anything in ancient or modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.

FIRE AT SEA.

The San Francisco "Bulletin," of a late date, says: The British ship Ada Iredale, which took fire in mid-ocean, on a voyage from the Clyde to this port and was abandoned, October 15, 1876, drifted close into Tahiti, and was towed into that port June 9, 1877. It appears that the burning ship, at the mercy of the currents and winds, floated for nine months. She was towed into Tahiti, by a French man-of-war and inspected by the English Consul and Capt. Turpie. The whole of the woodwork, indeed everything combustible has been consumed, leaving only the ironwork of what was once a remarkably strong and substantial vessel. The Captain says: There still remain, I should suppose, about 100 tons of ashes and debris, which are still burning. No water is visible in the hold, and the iron plates of the ship outwardly appear little damaged. The bottom is clean—kept so, I imagine, by the intense heat. The figurehead is uninjured. From the position where she was abandoned to this place is about 2,350 miles. The ship has therefore drifted that distance between Oct. 15, 1876, and June 9, 1877. The course made by the burning wreck I suppose to be about W. S. W., south of Paumotu group; then meeting with the southeast winds with prevail during April, May, and June, she was driven to the northwest until taken in tow by the French man-of-war. It is a most remarkable thing that a burning ship should have drifted over eight months in the Pacific without being reported and that she should at last be brought into the port which her captain and crew had reached seven months previously. What is equally as strange as the floating of the burning ship, that she should have drifted to the port at which her captain and crew had taken refuge nine months ago.

MME ANNA BISHOP'S DOWNFALL.—A correspondent to the Washington "Capital," gives the following account of the way they treated poor Anna Bishop, in our boyhood days the Queen of song on the operatic stage: Mme. Anna Bishop, whom your readers will remember as a sweet songstress in her day, attempted to sing the other night at the Agricultural Hall. Her youth, freshness and beauty were long since gone; now her voice has left her, and she was mercilessly hissed down. John Bull won't be beguiled out of his shillings without a protest. Anna Bishop's career on the concert stage has been a long one. For a time a brilliant one. She was married to Sir Sir Henry Bishop in the reign of William IV., and in public first at the age of twenty-three.

"Clergymen," remarks an exchange, "like railway brakemen do a good deal of coupling." Ah, yes; and then the coupled ones do all the switching.

All magazine articles on "Tramps" should be supplied with foot notes.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamship Dakota, 2100 Tons. H. G. BUDGE, COMMANDER. WILL LEAVE ON THE DATED HERE (After midnight):

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Aug. 30
Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 10
Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 20
Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Oct. 30

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

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Aug. 10	On arrival.	Aug. 30
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.

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To the merchants of Port Townsend, we will say that we receive all your goods and advance the coin for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, as we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices. H. L. TIBBALS & CO., Port Townsend, W. T.

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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.

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Freights and wharfage paid on goods will be collected with other bills of each month. T. M. HAMMOND.

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