

# THE PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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**THE PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS**  
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tion, \$1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cts;  
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All Accounts Settled Monthly.

**PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.**

It is estimated that 30,000 head of  
beef cattle have been driven out of  
Montana this season.

Hunting parties are having fine  
sport in killing antelope and deer on  
Smith river, Montana.

The first American vessel owned  
by Washington Territory settlers, and  
hailing from Olympia, was named  
the Orbit.

There are ten Israelitish congrega-  
tions in California—one each in  
Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San  
Jose, Stockton and Sacramento, and  
five in San Francisco, where it is es-  
timated that the Hebrew population  
numbers 18,000 souls.

During the last two years profes-  
sional duck hunters have hired the  
lakes in the vicinity of Sacramento  
for the hunting season, and prevent-  
ed amateurs from shooting thereon.  
In some instances they made money  
by the transaction, but as a general  
thing did not. The result promises  
to be that the competition for the  
possession of the best shooting  
grounds will cause the rent to be-  
come so high that the hunters will  
not have as large incomes as they  
did before they began renting.

The Salt Lake Herald of the 22d  
ult says: The storm of last week  
was one of the most extensive that  
has occurred here for some time, con-  
sidering the expanse of country cov-  
ered by it and the amount of water  
that fell. It reached from St. George  
to Franklin, and beyond into Idaho  
and east into Wyoming. The depth  
of snow in some of the canyons is  
surprising. Probably not less than  
four feet of the "beautiful" fell in  
Little Cottonwood. Weather prophe-  
ts are predicting a long, hard win-  
ter, and appearances are in favor of  
the fulfilling of these predictions.

The Los Angeles Herald of the  
19th ult., says: The mounted police,  
assisted by the residents, burned out  
the cane-break on the bank of the  
river between Aliso and First sts.  
Such a skeeladding of roughs and  
vagabonds was never seen before.  
This place has been for a long time  
a harbor for thieves and rogues, who  
have committed many depredations  
in the neighborhood of Los Angeles.  
The brake being dry it burned  
briskly and for a time the whole  
neighborhood seemed to be on fire.  
When the flames had subsided and  
the ashes were turned over, many ar-  
ticles of camp furniture were dis-  
covered, and among the rest were  
burglarious tools and skeleton keys.

The Reno (Nev.) Gazette tells the  
following bear story: I've fought  
'em standin' and runnin', but the  
toughest citizen I ever lit on to was  
a black un. He was sittin' on the  
chapparel eatin' manzanito berries,  
when my dog smelt him and went  
home. I sneaked up and began ag-  
gravatin' him by shootin' at his ears  
and feet. I then took around him,  
and with three shots out of his tail.  
Old blacky heered me shootin' and  
turnin' around see his tail layin'  
there. He picked it up and looked  
at the trade mark, and I see in a  
minute that war was comin'. I lit  
out for a tree with only two cart-  
ridges left and him a comin'. Well,  
to make a long story short, I shot  
twice, hittin' him both times, and he  
began to get hot, so he took up the  
tree after me, and I knocked him  
down three times before my gun  
broke. He started on a four foot  
trip and I didn't know what to do until  
I thought of my Derringer, which  
shot a four-ounce ball. I drew her  
out, tied a string to the trigger, and  
as old blacky came up with his mouth  
wide open I dropped her in. He  
hadn't time to spit her out, and so  
he swallowed and I pulled the  
string. Off went the charge, and so  
help me, I never saw anything of  
bear or pistol since.

**NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.**

The poet Tennyson is now 60 years  
old, and still in the prime of thought  
and capacity for work.

Queen Victoria has received from  
the Empress of Brazil that dress worn  
of the webs of spiders.

The Duchess of Edinburgh present-  
ed to the Duke a little daughter last  
week.

English people think it curious  
that there is not a Smith in the en-  
tire British Peerage. And so it is.

It is believed that more pork and  
beef will emigrate from the United  
States this coming season than ever  
before.

Two thousand inquisitive visitors  
a day pry around the White House,  
and Mr. Grant is perfectly willing to  
move out.

The poet Whittier has reached his  
60th year, and grows more tender  
and grand in his manhood as age ripens  
his intellect.

Fitzhugh, who was "a bigger man  
than old Grant," has turned his gi-  
gantic mind to the real estate busi-  
ness in Washington.

O'Leary has walked 502 miles in  
less than six days at the Liverpool  
skating rink, and now challenges the  
whole world at leg lifting.

A sinful New York sheet imagines  
that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony  
must be direct descendants of the  
people who settled by the rivers of  
babble on.

What this country needs right off  
is a religion which will make a man  
feel that it is just as cold for his wife  
to get up and build a fire as it is for  
himself.

A Michigan man is about to get a  
patent on an improved peach basket.  
The merit of the basket is in look-  
ing at though it would hold a peck,  
when in fact the dealer has hard  
work crowding a quart into it.

The Miss Hannah Rothschild who  
is to marry the great Lord Roseber-  
ry, is a poor girl worth only thirty-  
five million dollars. But Roseberry  
is noble, and loves her just as though  
she were independently rich.

In New Zealand there are 549 miles  
of railway open for traffic.

Persian postage stamps, the first  
ever issued, and also stamps from  
Iceland, have been received in  
Washington.

Wealthy ladies have models of  
their figures made by French artists,  
and leave their models with their  
dressmakers.

England is importing live Ameri-  
can sheep. Mutton in the British  
market has long been held at an ex-  
travagant price.

Greedy grasshoppers are eating  
up all the Texas turnip patches.

The cattle plague is raging in  
some parts of Nebraska.

The members of the Free Church at  
Unst, Scotland, celebrated last  
month the one hundredth birthday of  
their pastor, Rev. Dr. James Ingram,  
who made them a brief address. The  
records at Edinburgh show that he  
was ordained in 1803.

A Wisconsin man thinks that re-  
volvers and pistols should be taxed.  
They are a luxury that few men  
should enjoy. Every man who fears  
assassination can afford to pay \$25  
per year for the privilege of carry-  
ing a pocket weapon.

The Minnesota Linsseed Oil Works  
are shipping fifty tons of oil per  
week to English markets.

Mrs. Catherine Murphy, mother of  
Major Richard Murphy, of Scott  
county, Minn., died on the 1st inst.  
aged 104 years. She had never  
been sick until a week before she  
died, and was the oldest person in  
the Northwest.

Progress is making rapid strides in  
Japan. The streets of Tokio and  
Osaka are now lined with gas lamps.

The New York Herald has been inter-  
viewing Tillson and Hendricks and says they  
have concluded that not only are they elect-  
ed by a majority of the electoral vote, but  
also that they will be quietly and peace-  
fully inaugurated March 5th. They don't  
doubt but what the three disputed States  
will be counted for Hayes, but think this  
fraud cannot stand when Congress meets.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Of all Kinds.**

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**BICKFORD  
AUTOMATIC  
KNITTER**  
A Practical Family Knitting Machine!  
Knits all sizes of work, narrow and widens  
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different garments, socks, stockings, mittens,  
leggings, wristlets, gloves, etc. It knits every  
possible variety of plain or fancy stitch. 75 per  
cent profit in manufacturing knit goods. Far-  
ners can triple the value of their wool by  
converting it into knit goods. **Women make  
\$3.00 per day with it.**  
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ufacture.  
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**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**

**AT MILLER'S  
JEWELRY  
EMPORIUM!**

**JUST RECEIVED**  
An Immense Stock of  
**Novelties for the Holidays**

We have now on hand the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK in our line  
in the Northwest, and at

Prices that will Defy Competition.

**Our IMMENSE Stock**

Consists in part of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of  
**Ladies and Gent's Gold Chains,  
Locketts, Rings, Charms, Opera Bands,  
Sleeve Buttons, Cuff Pins, Studs,  
Setts of Jewelry, etc., etc., etc., etc.**

The following is a List of some of our Prices:

Ladies' Gold Watches, from	-	\$10 to \$150
Gents' " " " "	-	40 to 250
" Silver " " "	-	6 to 50
" Gold Vest Chains, from	-	15 to 75
Ladies' Gold Opera or Zouve Chains,	-	20 to 90
" Gold Neck Chains	-	5 to 75

We keep no imitation or plated goods in this Establishment.

We invite the attention of the People to  
**Our Fine Stock of Silver Ware,**  
The Finest in the Territory.

**REPAIRING**

We pay particular attention to—All work being done expeditiously and  
cheaply. We are now prepared to repair and rate ships' chronometers.

Agent for the Celebrated  
**WEBER PIANOS**  
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Piano or Organ within the reach of the poorest man.

**Miller's Jewelry Emporium**  
**HEAD OF UNION WHARF,**  
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## The Origin of the Great Lakes.

At the meeting of the Scientific Association in Buffalo a paper was read by Prof. J. S. Newberry attempting to explain the origin of the great lakes of this country. He states that the sequence of events in the formation of the great lakes seems to have been somewhat as follows:

1. The Laurentian belt north of the great lakes, which is a land surface since the beginning of the Devonian era, was formerly a high mountain range, the degradation of which has supplied the mechanical materials which compose the sheets of Palaeozoic rock that surround the basin of the great lakes. The degradation has continued uninterruptedly till the present day, and was especially rapid during the period.

2. Previous to the glacial period, the elevation of this portion of the continent was considerably greater than now, and it was drained by a river system which flowed at a much lower level than at present. At that time our chain of lakes—Ontario, Erie and Huron—were formed portions of the valley of a river which subsequently became the St. Lawrence, but which then flowed between the Adirondacks and Appalachians, in the line of the deeply buried channel of the Mohawk, passing through the trough of the Hudson, and emptying into the ocean eighty miles southeast of New York. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario were a part of a river course which drained Lake Superior and emptied into the Mississippi, the straits of Mackinac being not yet opened.

3. With the approach of the cold period local glaciers formed on the Laurentian mountains, and, as they increased in size, gradually crept down on to, and began to excavate the plain, which bordered on the east and south. The excavation of our lake basins was begun, and perhaps in large part effected, in this epoch.

4. As the cold increased and reached its maximum degree a great ice sheet was formed by the enormously increased and partially coalescing glaciers of the former epoch. This many lobed ice sheet, or component glaciers, moved singly from the south, southwest and western slopes of the Canadian highlands; its Ohio lobe reaching as far south as Cincinnati. The effect of this glacier upon Lake Erie and Lake Ontario would be to broaden their basins by impinging against and grinding away, with inconceivable power, their southern margins.

5. With the amelioration of the climate the widespread ice sheet of the period of intense cold became again local glaciers, which completed the already begun work of cutting out the lake basins. At the glacier, which had before flowed over the watershed in Ohio, was so far reduced as to be unable to overtop its summit, but, deflected by it, it flowed along its eastern margin, and energies in cutting the shallow basin in which Lake Erie now lies.

6. The melting of the glaciers was accompanied, perhaps occasioned, by a sinking of the land, especially in the valley of the Mohawk and through that of the Mississippi, but of this we have no evidence in the presence of marine fossils in the surface deposits. The great area of erosion in which the lakes lie was probably at this time filled to the brim with ice-cold fresh water.

**HICCOUGHED TO DEATH.**—Dr. Elton informs the *Pottsville Journal* that he was called to see a man named Henry Hoskins, a miner, aged forty-five years. Hoskins said that he had gone to work without breakfast, but he had not eaten well. About eight o'clock he had drunk some cold water, and the hicough set in, violently at first, but subsequently he did not mind it as much, thinking it would soon disappear. It did not, however, and he tried several local remedies, such as drinking nine swallows of water, putting a cold piece of slate down his back and such like cures. He became alarmed for he felt he was growing weaker every minute. It continued with renewed violence, and Hoskins was advised to go home by the boss. His wife made him hot coffee, and he tried to eat breakfast, but his appetite was entirely gone. He began to shiver and the hicough still continued as bad as ever. The doctor was then sent for. He at once administered twenty drops of sal volatile and fifteen drops of ether in a wineglassful of camphor water, but that did not do any good. The doctor tried to direct the man's mind from it, but it was all to no purpose. He then gave the man thirty drops of laudanum, and drove back to his house to procure other medicine. Still the hicough continued, and in fifteen minutes after the doctor left the man was a corpse. Hoskins seemed to be perfectly healthy in every respect. His throat swelled a great deal before he died, and he seemed to strangle before his sufferings were over.

### SILVER CURE.

Two cupfuls of powdered sugar, two and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour, one-half cupful of baking powder, stir butter and sugar to a cream, then add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; then add the milk; then stir the yeast powder through the flour; flavor with bitter almond.

**QUEEN VIOLETTA** tips one hundred and eighty pounds.

## United at Last.

About the time Camp Perry was established, on the present site of the rolling mills, a young lady of this city and a soldier who was stationed there became acquainted. The couple met often, and a strong attachment existing in an engagement followed. The young man presented his betrothed with an elegant ring. Soon after the engagement the regiment to which the soldier was attached was ordered to report at the front at once. The news was a hard blow to the young people. After the departure letters were received and sent in rapid succession. This went on for about a year, when one of his own lady received a very cool letter from her lover, so much unlike all other letters she had received that she at once wrote to him saying she wished to be released from her promise, but giving no reason for the change in her affection.

When the letter was received by the soldier in camp, he was utterly confounded. He had never written any, but his own kindness and affection to her, and why she should treat him so cruelly was more than he could tell. He grieved for some months over his disappointment, but at last left his army and returned to California. He thought, if it possible, forget his sorrow. There he remained until a few months ago, when he unexpectedly received a letter from her, which was dated at the same place as the confession of an old comrade who had caused all the trouble, and on his death bed had confessed that he had got hold of the lover's letters and destroyed them, not that he was a villain, but that he was a man of the city. He had palmed off his writing by copying the original. He being an excellent penman, this was not a bad ruse, and he was gratified. When the confession was fully authenticated, the man at once started for this city to find the first and only love. By a few inquiries he learned her residence, and he went to it, located the lady, but himself, had remained unmarried. He made haste to call upon her, and to his surprise, discovered the ring on her finger where he had placed it fourteen years ago. He explained the explanation made them as near to each other as over; and, to cut a long story short, it was arranged that they should be married at once, and the wedding is to take place this present week at one of our city churches.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

**FIGHT WITH A SWORD-FISH.**—The narwhal, or sword fish, is an ugly monster for man to meet, in his native element. Not long ago three divers went down to explore the rocks of Hyeres (the ancient *Sicliades*), off the Mediterranean coast, in France, eight or ten miles east of Toulon. About a quarter of an hour after their descent, the diver who was slightly in advance suddenly stopped and motioned the others to stop. He then heaved them, and said, "A sword-fish." A sudden shiver ran through them at the word, as the strength and viciousness of the creature they knew, and the one which they saw approaching was about two metres (6½ feet) in length, with a sword which measured about one metre. After a moment's hesitation the diver who drew the daggers with which they had happily provided themselves, and awaited the fish, planting their feet firmly apart, watchful and terribly anxious, and with a woman's dot at her heels. The creature, too, appeared undecided, and for a moment seemed intent upon making away from them. Then he halted, and momentarily looked at them with small dark eyes, whereupon he turned half round and made a dart at his ruin. He missed his aim, and that was all. The diver, who had been anxiously watching his movements, turned a little on one side as the fish came shooting past, and with a strong hand seized hold of his sword, which was pointed at him, while with the other he held the creature's heavy blow on one side of his head, inflicting a wound of no small dimensions. The blood shot out in streams, and was at once carried away by the sea water. Still the creature's blow with the knife followed in quick succession; the diver twisting and turning in all manner of ways, but never losing his hold of the sword, while the fish was plunging into it in every direction.

Recovering from their dismay, the diver's companions all fell upon the fish, and administered blows on the head, back, belly, and wherever possible. Still the strength of the animal did not seem in the least to abate, until a well-directed blow ripped open his abdomen, when the body turned upon its back and slowly ascended to the surface of the sea. All these actions were of course accomplished with extreme rapidity, or the result would have been much less satisfactory.

Next day the men thus happily freed from this terrible danger fell in the least inclined to encounter a similar hunting adventure, so orders were given through the speaking tube to raise them as quick as possible.

**FINDING THE FEAR.**—Dr. Woodward, a Glasgow physician of the last century, had a patient who always had his feet in his hand to give the doctors he felt his pulse. One day Woodward arrived, and upon seeing the patient he felt his pulse. He was surprised to find that he could not be dead yet. Let me see him some trace, or heavy sleep, perhaps. The doctor accordingly went to the bedside in a darkened apartment. He felt the pulse and also a couple of minutes in the dead man's hand, which he took quietly in his own as honestly earned. "Ay, ay! poor fellow!" said the doctor, "he is dead. There's a destiny in all things, and with this tag of mortality he went on his way."

## Recipes.

**STEAMED KNUCKLE OF MUTTON.**  
Take a knuckle of mutton, cover with cut parsley, a few capers, finely cut onions, and thin slices of turnips; season with pepper and salt; lay a half-simmering piece of fat in a hot pan, and have ready melted butter and pour over, allowing it again to steam or simmer for twenty minutes. A beautiful gravy will have collected at the bottom, garnish with Bay-sand tongue, warmed previously by steam. The price of this tongue is far less than our British article, and the tongue is a great deal better.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS TOSSED IN BUTTER.**  
Trim these neatly, and wash them in several waters. Put them to boil in plenty of salted water, and when almost done, strain and dry them in a cloth. Put them in a saucepan with a large piece of butter, pepper, salt and ground celery, and toss them gently on the fire until they are quite cooked.

**BROILING MEATS.**  
When meats are broiling on a hot gridiron over hot coals, the sudden heat applied raises the outside, which is covered in the juices; and the rapid application of heat soon cooks the meat through, if in moderately thin pieces. It is then tender, juicy and palatable. Those who never broil their fresh meats, do not know the excellence of a properly cooked dish of animal food.

**SQUAB PIE.**  
Season highly some neck mutten chops with pepper and salt; place them in a dish in layers, with plenty of sliced apples (sweetened) and chopped onions; when done, pour all the gravy out at the side, remove the fat, and flavor with mushroom catsup. Pour it back into the pie when you have the center.

**CHILDREN'S PUDDING.**  
Cut up a loaf of stale bread the day before it is required, and put to soak in a pan of cold water; when going to mix, squeeze the water through a colander; put the bread in a pan, with two ounces of heat soon cooks the meat through, if in moderately thin pieces. It is then tender, juicy and palatable. Those who never broil their fresh meats, do not know the excellence of a properly cooked dish of animal food.

**PRESERVING SYRUP.**  
To every pound of block sugar add one gill of water, and to every ten pounds, one ounce Russian linseed, dissolved, and block and skin till clear. This is ready for use as a fruit, pound for pound.

**BRAN TEA.**  
A very cheap and useful drink in colds, fevers and restlessness from pain: Put a handful of bran in a kettle, and a half of cold water; let it boil rather more than half an hour, then strain it, and, if desired, flavor with sugar and lemon-juice; but it is a pleasant drink without any addition.

**QUEEN'S PUDDING.**  
One pint of fine bread crumbs, one quart of sweet milk, one cupful of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, grated rind of one lemon, a tablespoonful of butter, bake until done, but not watery; beat the whites of the four eggs to a stiff froth, and sweeten them with one tablespoonful of sugar, in which there has been stirred the juice of one lemon; spread over the whole a layer of jelly; pour the whites of the eggs over this; place in the oven, and bake lightly.

**FRIED SWEET POTATOES.**  
Peel the sweet potatoes; slice them about a quarter of an inch thick, or out them in squares, round and round, as you would peel a lemon; dry them in a clean cloth, and fry them in lard or dripping; take care that your fat and frying-pan are quite clean; put it on a quick fire; wash it and as soon as the lard boils and is still, put in the slices of potatoes, and keep moving them until they are crisp; take them up and lay them to drain on a sieve; serve them up with a very little salt sprinkled over them.

**APPLE BUTTER.**  
Pennsylvania is famous, among other things, for apple butter, or "strong apple sauce," as it is called in New England; and a Pennsylvania farmer's wife tells the *Germanian Telegraph* how she makes it as follows: "Take thirty gallons of sweet cider (that) just from the press is to be preferred), boil it down to one-third of the quantity, then add together about two bushels of pared, quartered and cored sweet apples, about one-third at a time, judging as to the quantity of apples to be used, so that the mass constantly with a long-handled stirrer, reaching down to the bottom. This stirrer must be from four to five inches broad at the bottom, rounded a little to fit the bottom, and it should have half a dozen or more half-inch holes bored through it. The mass must be kept boiling and stirred until the oil is reduced to say one-half of the original quantity of cider, and assumes a dark color, and is perfectly smooth and palatable. For this purpose, samples should from time to time be taken out and tasted. When done, it should be put in jars, well tied over with paper, and then placed in a cool place. Otherwise, it may work, and lose a great deal of its value."

We are slowly but surely approaching the Thanksgiving time, when a man must know how to carve a fowl or get ready to take a baked turkey in his lap.—*Fulton Times.*

## Grains of Gold.

He who lives without folly is not so wise as he thinks.  
We do not possess what we do not understand.—*Goethe.*  
Unlimited activity of any kind, must at last end in bankruptcy.  
It is not so dangerous to do evil to most men as to do them too much good.  
The certain way to be cheated is to fancy one's self more cunning than others.  
A great deal of what passes for likelihood in this world is simply the reflex of a wish.  
A joyous smile adds an hour to one's life, a heart-felt laugh a day, a grin not a moment.  
Whatever good the world may say of us, it never says anything of which we were not previously aware.  
A liar begins with making falsehood, appear like truth, and concludes by making truth appear like falsehoods.  
Men of genius are often dull in society; as the blazing meteor when it descends to earth is only a stone.—*Longfellow.*

The only way to get the confidence of the world is to show the world that you do not want its confidence.—*Hayden.*  
There is nothing a certain class of men will not forgive, if you accept their views; and nothing they will, if you do not.  
Let him who would have me for a listener speak positively; of the problematic I have enough within myself.—*Goethe.*  
In seeking a situation remember that the right kind of men are always in demand, and that industry and capacity rarely go empty handed.  
Let no man fix his abode where five advantages are not to be found—wealth, a divine teacher, a magistrate, a river and a physician.—*Hippodamia.*

I hold my peace concerning many things, as I do not wish to perplex my fellow-men, and am content to see them rejoicing at what irritates me.—*Goethe.*  
Water, though well-warmed, would quench, nevertheless, the fire that burns. Thus may the character of a treacherous person be described.—*Sanskrit.*  
Never put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil is mostly looking for a neighbor for what he sees in himself.  
Prosperity shines on different persons much in the same way that the sun shines on different objects. Some it hardens like mud, while others it softens like wax.  
A man eminent in learning has not even a little virtue if he fears to practice it. What precious thing can be shown to a blind man by a lamp which he holds in his hand?  
Honest and courageous people have very little to say about their courage or honesty. The sun has no need to boast of its brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.  
How small a portion of our lives it is that we truly enjoy! In youth we are looking forward for things that are to come. In old age, we look backward to things that are past.  
The divinity of art, perhaps, chiefly manifests itself in music, as it contains no adventitious elements. Consisting chiefly in form and feeling, it heightens and refines whatever it expresses.—*Goethe.*  
Many readers judge of the power of a book by the shock it gives their feelings, as so-called savage tribes determine the power of muskets by their recoil, that being considered best which fairly prostrates the purchaser.—*Longfellow.*  
All that augments liberty augments responsibility. Nothing is more grave than to be free; liberty weighs heavily, and all the chains that she takes from the body she binds upon the conscience; in the conscience, law is made, made out and becomes duty.—*Victor Hugo.*  
At first he falls at your feet, and then drinks your blood; he hums a strange tune in your ear with soft murmurs, but meditates mischief, and having found an opening, enters without remorse; thus the false friend and the black grack practice alike every mode of treachery.—*Hippodamia.*  
Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave and respectable; tact is all that, and more, too. It is not a seventh sense, but is the life of all the five. It is the open eyes, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles, the armor of all difficulties, and remover of all obstacles.—*W. P. Scargill.*  
If you wish the pick of men and women to be a good beholder and a good wife. It is more important that a wife should be a good gossip, and talk pleasantly and smartly of common friends, and the thousand and one nothings of the day and hour, than that she should speak with the tongues of men and angels; for a while together by a fire happens more frequently in marriage than the presence of a distinguished foreigner to dinner.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A SARATOGA letter writer asked, in despairing tones, "Where are the men?" "We don't know dear, just where all of them are, but from our sanctum window we saw six of them file around behind a screen of a sample room over the way."—*Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye.*

## Funny Scenes on an Accommodation Train.

A very amusing incident occurred after a Fort Wayne railroad train Saturday afternoon. Just before one of the accommodation trains pulled out from the Federal street station a well-dressed respectable looking individual, slightly the worse for a little "tan," entered one of the cars and approached a lady who was occupying a part of a seat and said: "Madam, is this (hic) seat taken?" "The lady very pleasantly answered, "No, sir."

"Madam, may I sit (hic) it down?" "Yes, sir; you may."  
The booby individual took a seat and in a few moments the train started. He sat seemingly contented and happy for a few minutes. All at once he threw his arms around his fellow traveler and kissed her vehemently several times.  
Several passengers in the car at this became greatly incensed. The fellow kept up his loving method of procedure and the lady appeared to be resisting him as best she could. Finally a number of the most determined of the passengers made a simultaneous lunge for the booby man. One individual raised a window, and it looked as if the fellow was going to hunt *terra firma*, when he seemed to take in the situation and said: "What does yu (hic) you fellow want?"

"The only answer was a more determined effort to lift the speaker from his place. Then the other occupant of the seat turned and took part in the conversation."  
"Gentlemen," she said, "this is my husband."  
"Oh."  
The man and his wife had entered the car before any of the other passengers, and he had gone out for refreshments. When he returned, feeling very humorous, he addressed his passenger in such a tone that everybody could hear him, as though she was a stranger, and that's what fooled them.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

**SEE WOULD'N'T SPEAK TO HIM.**  
When a young Chicago man came down stairs the other morning he remembered that his wife, who was preparing breakfast, had not spoken to him when she got up, and so he cheerfully said, "Good morning, little lady."  
Not a word came in reply.  
"Good morning," said he again, in a higher key, thinking that she might not have heard him before.  
"Um—m—m." was all that escaped from her sealed lips, as she kept on with the work.  
"Why under the sun don't you answer me?" exclaimed he in surprise; "what's the matter? what have I done to you?"  
"Um'm'm," was the only sound elicited.  
"Look here!" then exclaimed the husband, as he jumped up and knocked over a cup of coffee. "I don't swallow so much of this breakfast until you tell me what's the matter?"  
"What's the matter?" echoed she, suddenly turning upon him with flashing eyes. At this time she continued: "John Adell Smithson, the next time that I dream I see you kissing another woman, I—I will leave this house—boo-hoo!"

**HOW HE LOST HIS TERT.**  
The following story is told by the *Augusta (Me.) Journal*: An elderly and respectable gentleman from this city returned home from the Centennial minus his teeth. Sitting down on a sofa at his boarding place, seeking for "rest and retirement," he took out his set of artificial teeth, laid them upon the table, leaned back, and indulged in sweet sleep. The keeper of the boarding-house came along, saw the situation, placed the teeth in the pocket of an overcoat nearby, which he supposed belonged to the sleeper, and kindly covered that individual with the overcoat to prevent him from taking cold. Soon thereafter the gentleman, who had the overcoat case that way, took the garment and wore it away, and with it went the teeth. Our toothless friend awoke and was "down in the mouth" when he discovered the true situation of affairs. Not being able to grapple longer with the beefsteak at the Philadelphia boarding-house, he returned home to have his jaw repaired.

**SCAB IN SHEEP.**—Scab in sheep can be cured very easily by dipping the animal in strong tobacco water. Make a vat large enough to admit the entire body of the largest animal in the flock; then steep tobacco sufficient to make a strong solution. Put into the vat, and when cool dip, immersing the entire body except the head. Fill up the vat as the solution is exhausted, and we will supply the process until the entire flock has been dipped, and we will predict a cure of scab for one season, if for no longer time. Mange in horses may be cured by the thorough washing and dipping, and, after removing the scabs or crust, apply with a brush, oil of tar, one ounce; whale oil, twenty ounces; or one-half pound each of tar and sulphur will answer the purpose, if well rubbed in. The stables must, however, be thoroughly cleaned, or the little mite causing mange will appear soon again.

**APOLLINARIS CHAMPAGNE CUP.**—To a jug containing a quantity of ice-broken small add the contents of a bottle of Apollinaris, a liquor glass of Magnesia, five of Maraschino; put in a large slice of lemon peel, or two slices of cucumber, or three slices of orange, and immediately before serving pour in the contents of a large glass bottle of Apollinaris water.



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1876.

**THEY INTERFERED.**—The next Presidential Inauguration Day—the 4th of March—falling upon the Sabbath, certain of our eastern exchanges are suggesting that for this day alone—when neither Mr. Grant nor his successor-elect would seem to be President—a new man be selected as President pro tem., the selection to be made by and from the United States Senate.

In relation to this matter, there are many who feel that no principle of morality would necessarily suffer should the President-elect take his oath of office on the day set by the Constitution, whether that day fall upon Sunday or week day. Besides any other objection which might be offered to this, however, is the principle of law which regards the Sabbath as "dies non," when considered in any business transaction. Then, also, we have two precedents in our national history as authority for permitting this day to lapse without action in Presidential inaugurations. In 1849 Mr. Taylor was inaugurated on Monday, March 5—the regular day having fallen on Sunday—and in still earlier history, in 1831, the same conditions prevailed in the inauguration of Mr. Monroe.

The almanac-makers must have been consulted in the choice of the date, March 4, as the time for Presidential inaugurations. Perhaps the venerable Franklin himself figured out and selected this date, realizing that on no other would Inauguration day fall less often on Sunday.

In this century this day has fallen upon Sunday in 1831 and in 1849, and will fall thereon once more next March 4, being in 1877. We shall not be troubled with this conjunction again during the nineteenth century, but such as shall live long enough to "lap over" and "go through" the next century will witness the same coincidence at the inauguration of Presidents in the years 1900, 1917, 1945 and 1973.

**LENGTH OF ADMINISTRATIONS.**—The Federal party, with Washington at its head, went into power at the formation of our Government, in 1789, and remained in until 1801, when it gave place to the Republican party and Thomas Jefferson, which held power until 1825, when the Coalitionists came into power for four years under John Quincy Adams. The Democrats came into power in 1829, under Jackson, and remained in until 1841. Then the Whigs came in for four years. In 1845 the Democrats again came in and held it for four years, when they were displaced by the Whigs in 1849. In 1853 the Democrats resumed power, and held it until 1861, when they were displaced by the Republicans.

The steam tug Canby returning from Shoalwater Bay on the 2d inst, while crossing the Columbia River bar was struck by a breaker knocking her on her beam ends, bursting her doors and windows in, and filling her cabin and engine room with water. The water in rushing through the cabin swept a little two-year old daughter of Mrs. J. W. Jordan out through the window and the child was never seen again. A child of Sidney Smith's was caught while being washed out through another window. Ed. Callahan, was washed overboard and after getting several yards away found a rope tangled around his foot, and catching it with his hands drew himself on board again. The bawser, lines, compass, anchor, cook stove and all provisions were swept away. In attempting to set her mainsail it was washed overboard. The ebb tide and east wind drove her ten miles out to sea when she fell in with the bark Whistler from San Francisco, who seeing her in distress went alongside, took her passengers and kept her in tow till next day, when the bar tug Astoria towed her into port.

**OUR ARMY.**—General Sherman having made his annual report to the Secretary of War we are enabled to lay before our readers a brief compendium of its strength and operations: The aggregate force of the army now consists of 25,341 men, all of whom are actively employed as though war existed. By subdivision of territory every foot of the country is under the supervision of general officers near at hand with a part of the army proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States.

On the military division of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but troops have been actively employed aiding the United States Marshals in enforcing the revenue laws and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence.

The care and preservation of public property and of the sea-coast forts is the chief duty of the troops of the Military Division of Missouri, where a state of active warfare has existed for many years. In the Department of the Gulf the troops under Gen. Augur have been shifted from place to place in aid of the authorities, under the same state of affairs as in the Department of the South, with similar results. On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, there has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed on the border of the Mexican States, and each faction has at times sought asylum on this side the Rio Grande. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry—the 8th and 10th—which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also, three regiments of infantry—the 10th, 24th and 25th—which are necessarily very small under the existing laws.

The Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Kwas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, located on their reservation at and near Fort Sill, have been exceptionally quiet the past season, though there was required for the reasonable security of the Kansas frontier a pretty strong garrison at Fort Sill, Elliott, Dodge and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas river and the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The chief events to which Gen. Sherman refers are those relating to the war with the Sioux, and after giving a detailed history concerning the late expeditions against them, and the death of Custer with his command, etc., he says:

Colonel Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri river for Fort Peck with four companies of his regiment, to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by surrendered chiefs to have slipped out with 300 lodges of his own special followers during his retreat down Bad River creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck or the British Possessions. Col. Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies and to turn north, and follow this last desperate band to the death. Gen. Crook has organized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he left on the 27th October for another early winter's campaign against that fraction of the hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse. General Sheridan, in his last dispatch on this subject, uses the language which I cordially endorse:

If successful—of which I do not doubt—the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in this country of any magnitude will be over forever.

Arrangements made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the Winter must result in comparative or complete success. In the mean time no change can be attempted this year at the agencies, but I trust next year all the Sioux war will be compelled to remove to the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half of the present cost.

Over 1000 people witnessed the unveiling of the printers' bust of Horace Greeley at Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., on the 4th inst.

**PORT TOWNSEND** is referred to as follows by the genial editor of the Seattle Dispatch, whose visit here was duly chronicled in a late issue of our paper: "She may be properly called a commercial city scarcely a thousand people within her corporate limits, she maintains an extensive trade not only with the Puget Sound ports and the numerous islands about the Straits of Hoquiam and Canal de Haro, but with Nanaimo, Port Wrangell and Sitka, as well. She makes very little trade but gets away with a great deal of business in the course of her year's work. Her position at the mouth of the Sound causes her to be the port of export, the Victoria House having been taken back there from Port Angeles some years ago. It never should have been taken away from there to the first place. It is to the interest of Seattle to keep the Custom House at Port Townsend and the capitol at Olympia for then we catch the trade from both ways. Within the past year an order for medical improvements were made about Port Townsend, H. L. Tibbals, Esq., Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is putting on an addition to his house, which will render it one of the most commodious dwellings in the Territory. Co-lester Webster is also building a new house which he intends to erect about 1 1/2 miles from here, and will, when finished, be a perfect little jewel-box. The new Central Hotel, erected by Pugh & Dahl at the head of the wharf, being anything between Portland and Victoria, for good-sized and well-ventilated rooms. All this shows a spirit of enterprise that is warranted by business established on the slow and steady plan. The Port Townsend merchants do not indulge in extravagance, but keep well-selected stocks in neatly finished stores. They have nearly all got rich by utilizing their own business. We found many warm friends there, who have a pleasant way of a hard-working editor when they see he is laboring for the general good of the community. It was pleasant to see, also, that they give good support to their home papers, the Argus, published by Mr. C. W. Philbrick. He keeps a neat office and always has a pleasant word for those brethren of the craft who have sense enough to 'cut it short' when they call on a man who does his own work."

**Correspondence.**

**New Dumbness, Dec. 2, 1876.**  
Ed. ARGUS: Our budget of news items is rather scant at present, so our latter-day namesake of the fabled deity of the many eyes of ancient days must be satisfied with but a brief correspondence for the present. Last Thursday a large number of our citizens assembled at the burying ground upon Sequim Prairie to witness the interment, and to do honor to the remains of our departed fellow citizen, Mr. John Ward. The sadness felt at the demise of Mr. Ward is very general. He was indeed a man in the truest sense of the word; yes, one of "Nature's noblemen."

The thrashing and the shipping of produce still goes on a briskly, and the farmers speak hopefully of a probable good outcome for their season's work. Mr. Meagher has contracted for the sale of some 2,500 bushels of potatoes, raised upon his farm during the past season, and has chartered the scow-schooner Page for the transportation of the same to Seattle.

The following is a list of the county officers elected for Clallam County: Auditor, F. A. Bartlett. Commissioners, A. W. Abernathy, Fred Crozier, Chas. McLeese, Sheriff, Wm. Thompson. School Superintendent, Smith Troy. County Surveyor, W. C. Garfield. More anon. JORDON.

SEATTLE, Dec. 3d, 1876.

**ED. ARGUS:** The following are a very few items from King county: The White River bottom is all overflooded.

Work is suspended on part of the S. & W. R. R. on account of the water.

A party in Seattle, the other day, offered 70 cents a dozen for 100 dozen of eggs, but was unable to obtain them, even at that price.

In the car shop at Seattle they are building 10 coal cars and one for passengers.

The farmers have to carry hay from the top of the stacks in canoes to the bluffs, to feed to their cattle. Building, grading, etc., is going on quite fast in Seattle. E.

**THE LARGEST**  
And Most Complete Stock of

**Holiday Goods,**  
ORNAMENTS

For Christmas Trees, etc. ever brought to Port Townsend, for sale cheap

At James Jones' Telegraph Office.

**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will please pay the same by the first day of January, 1877, or all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. J. H. JUNT, Port Townsend, Dec. 4, 1876.

**WATERMAN & KATZ,**  
**SHIPPING AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS**  
AND DEALERS IN  
**General Merchandise,**

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

And will Sell

CHEAPER FOR CASH,

Than any House on Puget Sound.

E. J. CURLEY & CO.'S

**Blue Grass Whiskey,**

Pure and Unadulterated, below San Francisco Prices

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

We will give and take Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK,

At the most Liberal Discount.

**WATERMAN & KATZ.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY**

San Francisco, Victoria and Olympia Line

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**

**TIME TABLE FOR STEAMSHIP CITY OF PANAMA.**

PORTS.		SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW TACOMA.				
Leave San Francisco	Oct. 31	Nov. 10	Dec. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 9	
Arrive Victoria	Nov. 3	" 14	" 25	" 14	" 23	
Leave Seattle	" 4	" 15	" 26	" 15	" 24	
Arrive Port Townsend	" 4	" 15	" 26	" 15	" 24	
Leave Port Townsend	" 4	" 15	" 26	" 15	" 24	
Arrive Seattle	" 5	" 16	" 27	" 16	" 25	
Leave Seattle	" 5	" 16	" 27	" 16	" 25	
Arrive San Francisco	" 5	" 16	" 27	" 16	" 25	

**PORTS. NEW TACOMA TO SAN FRANCISCO via Departure Bay.**

Leave New Tacoma	Nov. 5	Nov. 20	Dec. 11	Jan. 1	Jan. 21
Arrive Seattle	" 6	" 21	" 12	" 2	" 22
Leave Seattle	" 6	" 21	" 12	" 2	" 22
Arrive Port Townsend	" 6	" 21	" 12	" 2	" 22
Leave Port Townsend	" 6	" 21	" 12	" 2	" 22
Arrive Seattle	" 7	" 22	" 13	" 3	" 23
Leave Seattle	" 7	" 22	" 13	" 3	" 23
Arrive Victoria	" 7	" 22	" 13	" 3	" 23
Leave Victoria	" 7	" 22	" 13	" 3	" 23
Arrive San Francisco	" 7	" 22	" 13	" 3	" 23

NOTE: Passengers from Portland will make the connection at Victoria with Steamer City of Panama for San Francisco. Steamers leave San Francisco and Victoria at 12 M. prompt.

**TIME TABLE FOR STEAMSHIP DAKOTA.**

PORTS.		SAN FRANCISCO TO OLYMPIA.				
Leave San Francisco	Nov. 10	Nov. 20	Dec. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 20	
Arrive Victoria	Nov. 14	Nov. 24	Dec. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 24	
Leave Seattle	" 15	" 25	" 15	" 15	" 25	
Arrive Port Townsend	" 15	" 25	" 15	" 15	" 25	
Leave Port Townsend	" 15	" 25	" 15	" 15	" 25	
Arrive Seattle	" 16	" 26	" 16	" 16	" 26	
Leave Seattle	" 16	" 26	" 16	" 16	" 26	
Arrive Victoria	" 16	" 26	" 16	" 16	" 26	
Leave Victoria	" 16	" 26	" 16	" 16	" 26	
Arrive San Francisco	" 16	" 26	" 16	" 16	" 26	

**PORTS. OLYMPIA TO SAN FRANCISCO.**

Leave Olympia	Nov. 18	Dec. 8	Dec. 28	Jan. 18	Feb. 8
Arrive Seattle	" 19	" 9	" 29	" 19	" 9
Leave Seattle	" 19	" 9	" 29	" 19	" 9
Arrive Port Townsend	" 19	" 9	" 29	" 19	" 9
Leave Port Townsend	" 19	" 9	" 29	" 19	" 9
Arrive Seattle	" 20	" 10	" 30	" 20	" 10
Leave Seattle	" 20	" 10	" 30	" 20	" 10
Arrive Victoria	" 20	" 10	" 30	" 20	" 10
Leave Victoria	" 20	" 10	" 30	" 20	" 10
Arrive San Francisco	" 20	" 10	" 30	" 20	" 10

NOTE: Passengers from Portland will make the connection at Victoria with Steamer City of Panama for San Francisco. Steamers leave Victoria at 12 M. prompt.

Olympia merchants will please order freight shipped by the steamer ship Dakota.

H. L. TIBBALS, Agent  
Port Townsend and Puget Sound.

**If You Want**  
Stationery of any kind;  
The Best of Cigars;  
Smoking or Chewing Tobacco;  
Foreign or Domestic Fruits;  
Candies or Nuts of all Kinds;  
Go to the store of **JAMES JONES,**  
Corner Custom House Building, at Telegraph Office.

LOCAL NEWS.

PROBATE COURT REPORTS.—The Probate Court... The Hawaiian bark Lunaililo, lumber laden, came to anchor in the bay on the 6th instant.

CHANGED HANDS.—The steamer Phantom which has recently been overhauled in all her appointments, with the addition of a new boiler and house, has been purchased by a company of this town.

THE STEAMSHIP DAKOTA, Capt. Morse, from San Francisco via Victoria for this port, arrived on Monday.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon last, a cow belonging Mr. A. A. Plummer broke into the orchard opposite the residence of Mr. Tibbels.

REV. MR. HYLAND, we learn, has accepted a call and settled as pastor over a church in Belmore, Ontario, Canada.

REV. JNO. REA returned on the Dakota from San Francisco. We are gratified to learn that he has been successful in his application to the Presbyterian Mission Board.

MR. A. A. PLUMMER is building a small house near the steps leading up the bluff, which is to be used as a laundry.

OUR VICTORIA exchanges give currency to the rumor that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will construct a wharf near Deadman's Point.

THE WILL of the late Capt. E. S. Fowler was admitted to Probate, Dec. 21st.

THE HAWAIIAN bark Lunaililo, lumber laden, came to anchor in the bay on the 6th instant.

THE REPORT of the withdrawal of the steamer Seattle, Anderson from the route between Seattle and Victoria for the winter is without foundation.

THE brig Deacon is loading at Port Discovery.

THE LATTER PART of the session... The election for Town Trustees on the 6th inst. resulted in the following manner.

THE BRIG North Star, from San Francisco, arrived on Wednesday.

THE NEW IDEA, Queenstown cleared from this port last Monday, on her maiden voyage to San Francisco.

THE TRUSTEES of the Methodist Chapel are having the outside of the building covered with white wash.

WE ARE INFORMED that it is the intention of the owners of the steam propeller Favorite to make Port Townsend her headquarters.

BY TELEGRAPH.—Gold in New York, 108 1/2. Silver coin—buying, 94; selling, 95.

THE RETURNING boards are very reticent. As we go to press nothing definite is known.

THE LATEST news is that Louisiana's vote, like Florida's is recorded for the Republicans.

THE INTEREST of the public in the opening proceedings of the Senate was not so great as that in the House.

GOV. GROVER, of Oregon, having considered that Watts (Rep.) is disqualified as elector for that State.

ADDITIONAL particulars of Gen. McKenzie's fight with the Cheyennes were received at Camp Fetterman on the 30th ult.

THE VICTORY was most complete. The entire village, with all its winter stores of subsistence and robes fell into the hands of troops.

A CHOICE assortment of Oregon apples for sale at James Jones'.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL of Jefferson County is now in the hands of the undersigned.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL of Jefferson County is now in the hands of the undersigned.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—PORT TOWNSEND.

- Dec. 1, str. North Pacific, Victoria
2, str. Gen. Harney, Victoria
3, bark Oak Hill, San Francisco
4, str. Mist, Victoria
5, str. Dakota, Victoria
6, str. Ediza Anderson, Victoria
7, str. Letitia, Nantua
8, str. Gollish, Burrard Inlet
9, str. North Pacific, Victoria
10, str. C. L. Taylor, San Francisco
11, str. Mist, Victoria
12, str. Tacoma, Nantua
13, str. North Star, Victoria
14, str. Ediza Anderson, Victoria
15, str. Letitia, Nantua
16, str. Gollish, Burrard Inlet
17, str. North Pacific, Victoria
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96, str. Gollish, Burrard Inlet
97, str. North Pacific, Victoria
98, str. C. L. Taylor, San Francisco
99, str. Mist, Victoria
100, str. Tacoma, Nantua

MEAT MARKET.—Where I will keep a choice selection of Beef, Pork and Mutton.

U. S. RESTAURANT.—(Opposite Dalgard's Hotel.) Mc DONALD, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John W. Fowler, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to me.

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell the building formerly known as the Hotel, and now occupied by Mr. Magary.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the Territory of Washington, made on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1876.

ON Thursday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. of said day.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.

ALL THE S 1/2 of N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Section 11 in Township 28 north of Range 2 east of the 1st meridian, and all the S 1/2 of S E 1/4 of Section 11 in Township 28 north of Range 2 east of the 1st meridian.

A Bond for a cash, dated January 13th, 1876, made by John W. Groves in favor of said decedent.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER, Administrator of said Estate.

JAMES McNAUGHT, G. MORRIS HALLER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

MONAUGHT & HALLER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Farm for Sale! A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED on Whidbey Island, W. T., known as Dan Dale's Ranch.

Taxes! Taxes! THE ASSESSMENT ROLL of Jefferson County is now in the hands of the undersigned.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL of Jefferson County is now in the hands of the undersigned.

MEAT MARKET.—Where I will keep a choice selection of Beef, Pork and Mutton.

U. S. RESTAURANT.—(Opposite Dalgard's Hotel.) Mc DONALD, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—I have fitted up the building adjoining the Blacksmith shop as a

MEAT MARKET.—Where I will keep a choice selection of Beef, Pork and Mutton.

U. S. RESTAURANT.—(Opposite Dalgard's Hotel.) Mc DONALD, Proprietor.

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.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURED GOLD Saws, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast and Collar Buttons, Straps, Buckets, &c.

HAWAIIAN BARK LUNAILILO.—NEITHER CAPT. W. H. MARSTON OF the Hawaiian bark Lunaililo, nor the undersigned Agents of the above-named bark.

CENTRAL HOTEL.—SITUATED at head of Union Wharf, Port Townsend, W. T.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.—C. FRANK CLAPP, Proprietor.

DALGARDNO'S HOTEL.—WATER STREET, Port Townsend, W. T.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES.—Manufacturers of Barrels, Patent Fire-Powder Machinery, Saws, Etc.

Wm. H. H. LEARNED, AUCTIONEER.—AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Port Discovery Hotel.—Port Discovery, W. T.

LOST! A RECEIPT, A COPY OF WHICH IS AS FOLLOWS: RECEIVED OF THE OFFICE of Olympia, W. T.

NOTICE.—The entry of the land in said receipt described having been canceled, and the purchase money named therein lawfully paid.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM.—On Whidbey Island, Island County.

BOOK & JOB WORK.—Neatly Executed at this Office.





