

Puget Sound Weekly Argus.

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NO. 43

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ALLEN WEIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Each subsequent insertion..... .50
Transient advertisements to insure in-
tersection must be accompanied by cash.

All Accounts Settled Monthly.

SCATTERING THE SEEDS.

The following, taken from the last number of "Round's Cabinet," is well worthy of consideration. Especially would we commend it to the perusal of those who appear to take so little thought in this respect:

With the printing press thus every where, with papers and books in the hands of every one—with the gamins laughing over an "Illustrated," and the old man pondering over some "Thunderer," the importance of sowing only pure seed can be appreciated. But the avarice of a portion of mankind (shame upon them!) is shown by the pernicious literature scattered through the country—the "blood and thunder" stories; the more improbable the better relished. There cannot be too much care in the sorting of the seed before it is given to the public. And this sorting and sowing is in the hands of the editor and printer. He should reflect deeply upon what his duty is, and act accordingly. The few dollars he may make by pandering to low-born and vitiated tastes—by publishing "matter" he would not have the eyes of his own daughters to rest upon—will prove in the end a blighting curse.

To you is given the scattering of the seed. Beware it is not filled with impurities. Once having left your hand—once having been given to the winds of heaven—all your power over it is lost. You cannot tell into what soil it may find lodgment and sprout and blossom and bear fruit. But you can tell what the fruit should be. The harvest will not be false to the sowing. Weeds will not spring up on every side if the seed is pure. The vine will not be false to the sowing. Weeds will not spring up on every side if the seed is pure. The vine will not be false to the root—the peach or orange to the bud. Winnow the seed well—winnow from it all that is vile and false—that will cause the cheeks of beauty to flame and the heart of the good to grow faint and sad—that will open the eyes of innocence to the guilt of the world.

Printer and editor, ye are the scatterers of all the mental seed upon which the world is fed, you alone are responsible for it. Sordid gain and debased taste may stand by your side and plead for the sowing of tares. Have none of it. Avarice may tug at your heart-strings—even hollow-eyed Want may tempt you to step aside from the path of duty. To all such temptations turn a deaf ear. Bow not your manhood at such unholy shrines. Fetter not your souls with the fetters of immorality. Listen not to the syren song of gold in such a cause. Suffer want rather than disgrace. Scatterers of seed, see to it that it is pure, as you value your own happiness, and peace, and prosperity.

There is a new sect in Russia called the "Purifiers," belong to the Greek Church. Their leading doctrines are that all must marry on coming of age, and the husband must be subordinate to wife and recognize her as the head of the family, and that once a week he must confess his sins to his wife. Woman's rights there, if you please.

The Imperial Office of Statistics in Berlin, has just published the last census table of the population of the German Empire. At the end of 1875 it was 42,797,360. The greatest increase was in Prussia proper.

Stereoscopic views of all important points on Puget Sound & California for sale at Jas Jones.

AN INDIAN THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the kindness of Governor Ferry, we have received a copy of the thanksgiving proclamation of Charles Thompson, Principal Chief of the Cherokee nation, which was sent to Governor Ferry from the Executive office of Tallequah, Indian Territory. We commend it to our readers as an evidence of a degree of civilization among the natives, which many persons would scarcely credit. It is the more interesting from not having emanated from the Indian office at Washington, or from any Indian Agent, but from a full blood native, who holds an office in his nation, analogous to that of the Governor of a Territory. The fact, however, should be borne in mind, that for many years, the Cherokee's Choctaws, and Creeks, have been further advanced in the ways of civilization, than any other nations or tribes of Indians in the United States; and their early habits of agriculture and semi-civilization, made it easier for them to assimilate their ideas with those of the white men, than it has been, or is, with the Buffalo hunting tribes of the plains, or the blubber eating nations of northwest coast. But, admitting all this, it is gratifying to the friends of the Indian race to be able to show by means of this proclamation, that the native Indians are capable of an advancement in civilization highly creditable to them, and the proclamation itself is better than nine-tenths of the thanksgiving documents, issued by the Governors of the various States and Territories:

CHEROKEE NATION.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF, CHARLES THOMPSON.

The people of the Cherokee Nation have great reason for grateful acknowledgement of the Divine care and goodness during the past year; a year of peace and maintenance of law throughout the Nation, general health among the people, and fair harvests rewarding the labors of the farmers, an amicable relation with our neighboring Tribes, States and Territories, and on their part evidence of a more kind and liberal feeling towards us, as an Indian Nation. Besides, other manifest blessings that we have been permitted to enjoy, that are all subjects for an intelligent and hearty thanksgiving to the ALL WISE FATHER OF ALL.

Therefore, I, Charles Thompson, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, do hereby appoint Thursday the 29th day of November, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving. And I recommend that the citizens of this Nation, in their homes, and assembled in their accustomed places of worship, do, on that day, give sincere praise and thanks to Almighty God, for all His goodness, and earnestly seek a continuance of his mercies.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Cherokee Nation, at the Executive Office in Tallequah, on this 16th day of November A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

(signed) CHARLES THOMPSON,
Principal Chief.

SEAL OF THE
CHEROKEE NA-
TION SEPT. 6,
1869, TALLE-
QUAH, INDIAN
TERRITORY.

By the Principal Chief.
W. L. G. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

The fourth number of "Round's Cabinet," for the present year has just reached our table, and looks as credible as ever. It is a journal highly prized and welcomed by printers everywhere.

The English insurance companies lost £70,000 through damages to British vessels on the Pacific Coast by the great tidal waves and earthquakes on the 9th of May last.

Our friend A. F. Learned looks as though he meant business since his return from below.

J. Cal. McFadden,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Collections made, Conveyancing, &c., &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W.

C. M. BRADSHAW. W. A. INMAN
BRADSHAW & INMAN.

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

H. L. BLANCHARD,
Attorney & Counsellor At-law
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
PORT TOWNSEND W. T.

JAMES MCNAUGHT. G. MORRIS HALLER
MCNAUGHT & HALLER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Proctors in Admiralty.
Money loaned, Real Estate bought and sold
Farms to Lease,
Collections made, Conveyancing, &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

THOS. T. MINOR. I. N. POWER.

DRS. MINOR & POWER
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
OFFICE ON WATER ST.,
Port Townsend - - - W. T.

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

Work done at the lowest reasonable rates.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

New Barber Shop.
AT CENTRAL HOTEL,
Joseph de Barrows.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Color-
ing, done in st. e.

U. S. Restaurant and Hotel
(Next door to Louis Schurs.)

ALEX VINCENT, Proprietor
WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND.
Good accommodations at CASH RATES.

New Shoe Store.
W. M. VETTER,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
All kinds of Repairing and Custom Work
done to order on short notice.
WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND

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

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

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
C. FRANK CLAPP, Proprietor.

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

George Sterming,
WISHES TO INFORM HIS PATRONS
that he is still doing business in the
OLD STAND known as

STERMING'S SALOON
Superior Qualities of
Foreign & Domestic Cigars
Constantly on hand.
Friends and Patrons are welcome.
Port Townsend, Feb. 7, 1874.

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

SANTA CLAUS! Santa Claus is Coming.

TOYS.
TOYS.
TOYS.

Toys for everybody; for Little Folks
and Big Folks.

JAMES JONES

Is now receiving a large stock Toys of every description

- Toy Books, A B C Blocks, and Picture Blocks.... Books for Young and Old
- Poetical Works, handsomely bound, suitable for Christmas presents
- Children's Bed Room sets, Kitchen Furniture and Stoves
- Boys' Tool Chests, New styles ladies' fancy note paper

B. S. MILLER,



Head of Union Wharf Pt. Townsend
W. T.

JEWELRY AND MUSIC EMPORIUM

Carries the Largest Stock in the Territory

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES Great Reduction

The New Family Sewing Machines will hereafter
be Sold at Fifty Dollars. And all other

Machines at Equally Reduced Prices. Though these Machines have
been greatly reduced in prices, the Quality will be Maintained at Its
Highest Standard. The Public is Cautioned Against Buying
Imitation Machines, which are always made in a very inferior manner,
and are sold by irresponsible parties, whose guarantees are worthless.
All Genuine SINGER Machines are sold through authorized Agents
at a less price than any other good machines can be sold for, and al-
ways bear the patented TRADE MARK and the name of The Singer
Company distinctly printed on the arm of the machine.

Machines sold on note and lease plan, and a liberal discount made
for Cash. The Singer Manuf'g Co., 1st & Yamhill sts.,
Portland, Ogn.

B. S. MILLER, Agent Port Townsend, W. T.
W. G. JAMIESON, Agent Seattle, "
CHAS. R. TALCOTT, Agent Olympia " 20

JAMES JONES,

Corner Custom House Building

IF YOU WANT

- Reading Matter
- Stationery of all kinds
- School books
- Picture Frames, ALL SIZES
- Book-shelves & Brackets

Nice Fresh Candies
Nice Fresh Fruit & Best Cigars
Go to James Jones.

Patient.

I was not patient in that olden time. When my unchastened heart began to long For bliss that lay beyond its reach; my prime Was wild, impulsive, passionate and strong; I could not wait for happiness and love, Heaven sent, to come and nestle in my breast; I could not realize how time might prove That patient waiting would avail me best. "Let me be happy now," my heart cried out, "In mine own way and with my chosen lot; The future is too dark and full of doubt For me to tarry, and I trust it not. Take all my blessing, all I am and have, But give that glimpse of Heaven before the grave!"

"Ah me!" God heard my wayward, selfish cry, And, taking pity on my blinded heart He bade the angel of strong grief draw nigh, Who pierced my bosom in its tenderest part. I drank wrath's wine cup to the bitter lees, With strong amazement and a broken will; Then humbled, straightway fell upon my knees, And God doth know my heart is kneeling still.

I have grown patient; seeking not to choose Mine own blind lot, but take that God shall send,

In which, if what I long for I shall lose, I know the loss will work some blessed end, Some better fate for mine and me than I Could ever compass underneath the sky.

Home Life in Japan.

TRAITS OF JAPANESE BEAUTIES.

The Japanese usually partake of three meals a day. The noon meal is more substantial than in the early morning, but that at evening, after the labors of the day are over, is the chief. Many spend hours over their evening cups and dishes. At this time probably a majority drink saké in greater or less quantity. The drink is brewed from rice, and contains from two to eight per cent. of alcohol. The afternoon is generally chosen as the time for visits to the houses of friends or relations, the temple, sick persons, or attendance at festivals, pic-nics, boating or drinking parties, or in shopping. Theatres, temples and shops are open every day from sunrise to sunset. There is no regular day of rest, though there are many holidays, business being, however, but slightly interrupted.

After the noon meal the ladies sit down before their mirror, and, with the requisites around them, make their toilets, powder their faces, necks and bosoms, have their *coiffure* arranged by the hair-dresser, and proceed to dress. Into the details of this elaborate, time-consuming, fearful and wonderful triumph of feminine intellect and art no masculine pen dare enter. The Japanese lady wears no jewelry; ear-rings, brooches, bracelets and buckles being unknown in Japan. No buttons are ever used in dress, the robes being held entirely from the shoulders, and made to set easily on the person, with the aid of a girdle. Suffice it to say that after several hours, with the aid of a metal mirror and often of many pairs of critical eyes and nimble fingers, the young lady emerges "dressed." The many details, each of which may have cost her a heart-ache, blend into one radiant unity of loveliness. Let me attempt description of this flower of Japanese womanhood, nor let it be suggested by any of the Americans who have so often asked the writer, "Now, tell me, did you ever see a really pretty woman in Japan—one whom we would call beautiful?" that I am painting the lily or adding depths of blue to heartsease or violet. The picture I give is that of many a Japanese young lady whom I have passed on the streets, or seen at the temples or in her father's house, or serving as a Ganyone at the feasts in Fukui. The portrait I give is one as seen by an alien eye. Some of the adjectives would not suit a native of Japan.

In height she is undersized, in figure short and well developed. Her eyes are black and lustrous, often wide open and capable of speaking the language of many emotions—unmistakably of one. They are her chief weapons. "Though the daimio may employ soldiers, swords and spears in war, the maiden," says the poet, "need but send a dart from her eye to conquer." Says another, "One look into those eyes, and you lose your city; another, and you forfeit your kingdom." Their line of beauty is oblique, their shape that of an almond. What seems to mar the visage in our eyes is beauty itself to the children of Japan. Her nose is aquiline, her mouth small, lips are cherry red, teeth white as pearls, cheeks round and tinted carnation. Her hair is jet black, glossy, and is dressed with skill, symmetry and grace. Some anatomists say the cheek bones of the Japanese are double, making them an anomalous people; but cheek bones too high, skin too dark, lips too thick, eyes not of classic shape, or dull eyebrows not arched, or low, spoil the ideal. The Japanese maiden likes them not, nor her lover. I have seen not a few Japanese ladies who were really beautiful.

The outer dress of the Japanese lady is of silk, crape, or cotton cloth, in summer of thin gauze, or stuff of silk and hemp, or cotton. The inner clothing is of muslin or silk, made to show a white or crimson fold at the throat and bosom. In winter many folds are thus seen, lapped over from left to right. Over all is the plain velvet or gilt-embroidered collar of the outer dress, reaching to the girdle. The sleeves are long and flowing, cut in

a square shape, making excellent pockets. The robe is simply a long wrapper, reaching from neck to feet. In full dress it flows out in a circle on the floor for a foot around the lady, whose feet, though never bound like the Chinese, yet are delicately small. Neither opium-smoking nor feet-binding are known in the Sunrise Kingdom, a fact which differentiates them strongly from the people of the Middle Kingdom. For six inches or more from the bottom in front, the inner robes are made to fold backward, without exposing the white sock encased and sandalled foot, making elegant contrast of color, usually deep crimson and pure white. The dress is of sober tints for the street. Slaty, dark blues or greens, blacks and grays predominate. Indoors the colors are rich and splendid, rivaling the rainbow. Only the singing girls, semi-public characters, put on gay colors out-doors; the lady never does, except on certain special occasions. The dress fits the figure finely from waist to shoulders. The flowing sleeves are graceful, just freeing the plump little hand with its tapering fingers. From waist to knee the dress is absurdly tight, preventing graceful motion in walking, and turning a walk into a waddle. The girdle, the most important part of the dress, clasps the waist with a gorgeous periphery of satin, embroidered silk or rich damask, and serves as belt and corset. The tying of a girdle is a theme for an epic poem. Its successful accomplishment makes the proud wearer the target of congratulation. Several fashions prevail, but by solemn opinion is hereby recorded that, though the ladies of Fukui, Kioto and Tokio do excellently, those of Ozaka excel them all. I have never seen such countenances, expressive at once of proud satisfaction, serene happiness and exalted sympathy for less fortunate womankind whose girdles were awry, as I have beheld on the promenade in Ozaka. The tie and pose of their girdles were simply inimitable.

The Japanese ladies, as well as their lords and those who wish to be such, have plenty of shopping to do, and to visit a bustling street full of gay stores in the afternoon, affords a spectacle that never tires. It is especially entertaining to go to one of the large silk stores, like Mitsui's, the Stewart of Tokio, or those renowned for cheap bargains, and see the gaily-dressed mothers and daughters chatting, chaffing, laughing and buying. The temple is also one of the best places to study human nature of the female variety, while a great *matsuri* or Buddhist festival makes a picture of human happiness as gay in colors as a flower-garden.

A Japanese city on a winter's night does not afford a notably lively sight, but in summer time, especially when it is moonlight, flower shows, promenades, dancing circles, markets, fairs, temple festivals, boating parties and games, give the streets and houses and water-fronts the appearance of day. After supper in warm weather the cotton quilt beds are spread on the floor, mosquito nets—made to fit the entire room—hung, the younger children put to sleep, while the old folk sit out on mats or settees before their houses, smoking their pipes, fanning themselves, telling stories, retelling news or gossip. The older children play, and the streets hum with saunterers or people on their way to and from the bath-houses, whither every one, of whatever age or sex, resorts daily, once or oftener. Poor people usually choose the night for burial, to save exposure of their poverty. The *cortège* moves through the humbler streets, but often the funeral of a noted man is postponed until evening, when greater public attention may be attracted by the numerous lanterns. The procession then goes down the main avenues. The tea houses, from which issue the sounds of boisterous revelers, are illuminated with festoons of large, gaily-colored lanterns, while the thousands of moving lights on the streets, seen through rich painted designs, on translucent paper, and lighting the merry faces of the people, make a sight not easily forgotten.

As breakfast is the least important meal, no care need be borrowed for the morrow, so the evening is given up to relaxation by all. Even the kitchen maids, grooms, and poorest laborers and their boys and girls, can take the fresh air, romp and play, walk, flirt, make love, or indulge in the luxury of a little saké at the tea house by the river, go on a moonlight picnic to the mountain, or hire a boat and enjoy a cool ride on the river. These passionate children of Nature in winter make up walking parties for no other purpose than to see the snow fall. In summer the bridges are crowded with star and cloud gazers. *O Tetsu san*, (papa), after the day's toil and bath, sits down for a romp or more quiet jolly time in hugging, tickling, or talking to his little ones, or hearing their prattle.

Thus the day is made up of toil and relaxation, the one helping to bear or enjoy the other. Caucasian grandeur might hear with a disdainful smile the story of every-day life of the Japanese rice-winner, were it to be told in full, but that he bears the burdens of life as manfully, and toils in as sunny a mood as the average of his *confreeres*, who in other lands proudly boast a monopoly of religion and civilization, cannot be gainsaid.—*Prof. Griffis, in Home Journal.*

ASPLENDID item about a man being kicked all to pieces by a horse yesterday was utterly spoiled by the carelessness of the man himself, who climbed into the hay-mow and stayed there until the horse quit kicking. And yet a cold world may blame the reporter for this.

THERE are fifteen Jewish papers and magazines in the United States, devoted to Judaism.

The Bad Economy of Attempting Too Much.

Farmers, as well as politicians and newspaper men, often "bite off more than they can chew," although in a somewhat different line. While they do not, as a rule, perhaps, tell stories about their neighbors (which, when traced back to them they are unable to prove), they often do attempt more farm work than they are able to perform. This is one of the points, and a very important one, which go to make up the mismanagement which never shows itself more palpably than on a farm. There is seldom anything gained by laying out so much work that one is in a chronic rush to get this done or that done. There are those who deliberately lay out their work knowing that such will be the case. They say, "Well, it will keep me busy, but I can get it done if I work a little lively." And so they go at it, and work very lively indeed. Thus it goes all through corn-planting, harvesting and corn-cutting. They fuss and fume and work themselves to death simply because they have attempted to do a little more than they are able, except by the most strenuous efforts, to perform, or, as is more frequently the case, the work attempted is not more than half done.

There is another class who, while attempting too much, are not aware of it until they have it proven to them by the appearance of their farm, &c. A case of this sort is that of a neighbor, Doctor—. He is a doctor; a practicing physician. That is where the trouble begins. When he became a farmer he didn't drop medicine entirely. The bad economy of having two callings was exemplified in his case the other day. The threshers came with their many horses and multitudes of men to thresh his grain. But just as they were about to set up and begin work the doctor was wanted. Just when the "head boss" should have been present he was absent. And so it happened that the threshing wasn't accomplished in twice the time necessary.

But aside from his profession the doctor attempts too much. In the spring he determined to build a new board fence, replacing an old worn-out one. To this end he got out some posts and hauled them to the desired spot. But either he had begun a little too late, or it was too big a job some way or other—anyhow he couldn't get any further, and there those posts have lain all summer.

His garden bears as evident signs of neglect as everything else. A row of cabbages, and another of tomatoes, and a little bed of beets have long ago been buried out of sight by the weeds. If they are ever resurrected I am afraid they won't be very plump at any rate. Then his corn-patch, too. And this will be the most powerful argument, because corn is usually the last thing a hard-pushed farmer will neglect. His corn-patch is a first-class patch of weeds, with a very thin crop of very thin corn amongst them.

But such examples are sufficient. Almost every farmer is able to tell how much he can do. Those who cannot will learn by experience. But let those who can use such knowledge to their profit, make it a rule never to plan more work than they can do, always making plenty of allowance for those jobs which, though unlooked for, must, nevertheless, always be attended to. H. J. W.

A Russian Dare-devil.

Among the officers on the Grand Duke's staff is a tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure, a clear blue eye, large, prominent, well-shaped nose, and a face young enough for a second lieutenant. It is Skobelev, the youngest general in the army, the conqueror of Khokand. He had the reputation, even among the Russians, of being a madman, who would fling away his own life and those of his troops without the slightest regard for consequences.

During the war which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detachment of eight hundred men, with four hundred Cossacks, was compelled to retreat before a superior force of the enemy. General Trotsky decided upon a night attack, and confided his plan to Colonel Skobelev, then his chief of staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthusiasm, and proposed to lead the attacking column himself, and take only 150 Cossacks. Skobelev, having reconnoitered the ground, perceived that the Khokandians had encamped within a mile and a-half of the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the moving of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party, led by Skobelev, managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack by firing his pistol, and, followed by his 150 Cossacks, he rode headlong into the enemy's camp, of 6,000 to 7,000 men, shouting and yelling like fiends, and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shrieks and yells, shots, and the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence. Skobelev assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found that the whole army of 6,000 or 7,000 men had disappeared, leaving on the field about 40 dead, 2,000 or 3,000 muskets and sabres, all their camp material and baggage. But what was his astonishment, on calling the roll, to discover that he had not lost a man, either killed or wounded.

Mr. Macghan, who first met him on the banks of the Oxus, relates this exploit to show how much method there is in this dare-devil's madness.

BETTER be upright with poverty than unprincipled with plenty.

Home Education.

There is a popular fallacy that, without the advantage of good schools, education cannot be obtained. But let it be remembered that many great and good men and women were, and are, almost wholly self-educated. Education, as we understand the very comprehensive term, is not merely the highest development of the intellectual faculties, or acquaintance with the arts and science. "Train up a child in the way he should go," is the divine injunction. The moral as well as the intellectual must be regarded. Impressions traced upon mind and hearing in childhood are rarely obliterated, but remain with us through life, strengthening and deepening with our years; exerting an evil or a salutary influence over our actions.

How important, therefore, that only the best of influences be brought to bear upon the youthful mind. What has the great and good Watts expressed with regard to this same education of youth? "Their future character as social and moral beings will be greatly influenced by the manner in which they are taught from an early period to regulate their emotions, by directing them to adequate and worthy objects, and controlling them by great principles of wisdom and virtue."

Children naturally regard their parents as their superiors, and readily accept and imbibe their views; and it would appear that to them the great Giver had entrusted the important responsibility of moulding the useful and susceptible mind. Particularly it is the duty of mothers to attend to the moral and intellectual development of their children. It is to be lamented that, as a class, they are not better fitted to conduct the education of their own offspring. De Stael said, "If you would insure the happiness of France, instruct the mothers of the French people." And the noble expression is alike applicable to our own nation. If we would but adopt such a plan, what a glorious improvement there would be in the affairs of our land; what diminution of vice!

There are those among us, young men and women, with whom adverse fortune has dealt roughly—whose aspirations have been fettered and oppressed by the galling chains of adversity—who would gladly accept opportunities for instruction; whose hearts crave the priceless boon of education; but their respective occupations, engrossing the whole of their time during the day, do not permit them the leisure to improve themselves as they desire to do.

As the French account of the temptation and fall has been garbled and misrepresented, we give it here entire. Get some one who can imitate the French accent to read it aloud:

HOW THE SERPENT BEGUILLED EVE.—Monsieur Adam be wake up, he see un belle demoiselle asleep in ze garden. Voila de la chance! "Bonjour, Madame Iv." Madame Iv she wake; she hold her fan before her face. Monsieur put up his eye-glass to admire ze tableau. Zey make one promenade. Madame Iv, she feel hungry; she see apple on ze arbre. Serpent se promenade sur l'arbre, make one walk on ze tree. "Mons le Serpent," says Iv, "weel you not have ze bonte to peek me some appel. J'ai faim!" "Certainment, Madame," says ze serpent, "charme de vous voir." "Hola, mon ami; ar-etez vous," says Adam; "stop, stop; que songez vous faire? What madness is zees? You must not peek ze appel." Ze snake he take one pinch of snuff, he say: "Ah! Mons Adam; do you not know zere is nosing probebet for ze ladies? Madame Iv, permit me to offer you some of zees fruit defendu." Iv, she make one courtesy; ze snake he fill her whole parasol with appel; he say, "Eritis sicut Deus. Mons Adam he will eat ze appel; he will become like one Dieu; know ze good and ze evil. But you, Madame Iv, cannot become more of a goddess zan you are now!" And zis finish Madame Iv.

The famine in India is one of the most terrible calamities of modern times. Though only half the truth has yet been told, that which is known gives a vivid idea of the horror brooding over the unfortunate country. In many once flourishing villages there is now left neither man, woman, child, nor beast—nothing but roofless houses and the skeletons along the roadsides, which the jackals and vultures have picked clean. The deaths are known to amount already to more than half a million, while thousands have died unnoticed and uncounted by the roadsides, and in the jungles, where they had gone to pick berries and dig roots to stay the cravings of hunger. In the relief camps, where 243,000 have been gathered together, the mortality is at the rate of 6 out of 10 in the year, being 30 times the ordinary rate of mortality. In Mysore, after inspecting some 4,000 poor creatures, an official of the government exclaimed: "Well, the truest mercy would be to send for some troops, and shoot every man, woman and child of those 4,000, for there is not one of them but must die a lingering and painful death."—*Portland Transcript.*

PROFESSOR NORDENSKIÖLD will have charge of the next Swedish polar expedition. He will sail around the north coast of Siberia as far as Behring's Strait, and from thence push directly toward the North Pole. The King of Sweden contributes \$80,000 from his private purse to forward the enterprise.

MAN, being essentially active, must find in activity his joy, as well as his beauty and glory; and labor, like everything else that is good, is its own reward.—*Whipple.*

The New York Canals.

The New York Legislature, at its last session, passed a law that three of the canals owned by the State should be abandoned, and that another should be sold. The extent of canal which will thus be disposed of is about two hundred miles, and the State will then own about six hundred and fifty miles. Of this amount, three hundred and fifty miles constitute the Erie Canal, and the other three hundred are branches.

The reason for getting rid of these "lateral" canals, as they are called, is that they are costly, and a burden on the State treasury. The business done on them is very small, and the tolls do not pay the cost of managing them and keeping them in repair. Last year, the Erie Canal was the only line owned by the State that paid its expenses.

The canal system of New York was planned before the invention of railroads. The Erie Canal was begun in 1819, and the present system was completed, leaving out of account a small amount afterwards added, about the year 1833. Altogether, the Erie Canal has cost nearly seventy-five million dollars. It has been so successful that it has almost paid for the entire system, but very few of the others have afforded any profit at all.

In the early years of canal traffic in New York, the advantages it gave to the country through which the canals passed were very great. Water carriage is cheaper than any other mode of transportation. When the Erie Canal was built, it was considered the quickest line of transportation from the grain-fields of the west to the seaboard. In 1820, the country west of Ohio was hardly developed at all. The States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, had not then, combined, so large a population as Rhode Island has to-day.

The most far-seeing statesmen of that time never dreamed of a time when the country west of the Mississippi river would send its grain to the sea-coast for shipment to Europe. The great point then to be gained was to connect the lakes with the Hudson river. It was a noble enterprise, and but for the invention of railroads, it would have made New York, even more than it now is, the Empire State of the Union.

For a great many years after a railroad had been laid down by the side of the canal, by far the larger amount of business was done in canal boats. It all went to New York City, and increased the tendency of commerce to center at that magnificent port.

But as railroad science became more perfect and more exact, the locomotive began to encroach upon the business of the canal. The canal was closed nearly half the year; the freight trains could run all the year round. The boat-load of grain, which it took weeks to tow from Buffalo to Albany by horse-power, could be carried by steam in as many days. By careful management, the cost of railroad freight was greatly lessened. To meet this competition, the tolls on the Erie Canal have been several times lowered, and every time this was done the railroads also reduced their rates. Now, when the tolls are very low, the traffic on the canal is falling off, while that over the railroads is increasing.

Thus, while the canal has been of wonderful service in New York, and has added millions upon millions to her wealth, the day when it can do more than compel the railroads to do business at fair rates has passed. Possibly it will not be long before even the Erie Canal can only be used at a loss; and when that time comes, New York will begin to think of selling it.

While the New York canals have done so much for the material prosperity of the State, they have been a source of much evil in politics. The history of their management is a long story of corrupt jobs and of open stealing. Reformers put out one set of speculators, and put another set in, more eager for the spoils than those who had grown rich upon them. If it were all to be done over again, it would be a very grave question whether the injury the possession of such a vast property brought to the public morals, could be justified even by the large benefits conferred on the community.

THIERS' PERSONNEL.—The prints abound now with pen sketches of Thiers. A writer in *Appleton's Journal*, says of him:—"To us he appeared a short, thick-set, square-headed, bristling haired, pug-nosed little man, with a good deal of sparkle and a good deal of obstinacy, brimming with irony and 'fight'; nervous, petulant, uneasy, and charged throughout his diminutive body with a seemingly inexhaustible vitality and force—a physical trait well fitted to his strong, determined, and bellicose character. Rather German than French in physiognomy, he was all Gallic and all Marseillaise in his impetuous vivacity and demonstrative manner. Most engaging, no doubt, in conversation, and when talking in the social circle showing at once his brightest and his most amiable side, it was evident that he best enjoyed political life, especially when that life was freely checkered by a pandemonium of strifes of the forum. To see him in the tribune, with his cup of coffee or his glass of claret by his side, his handkerchief in his hand, and his coal-black eyes glaring out from beneath the big, square spectacles which he always affected, was to see him when his fullest force and genius were in play. He was a good hater, and probably never an orator lived who felt more keenly the luxury of forensic combat than Thiers did in his old-time contests with the prim and austere Guizot.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

Our Authorized Agents.

- CHERRY & LOWE... Olympia, W. T.
W. E. RAYMOND... Port Townsend
W. S. KURTZ... Port Townsend
... [more agents listed]

Cut Up Clubs

In order to extend the circulation of the ARGUS still more, and to place it where it ought to be at every fireside we have decided to make the following offers:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1877.

THE NEAH BAY MAIL CONTRACT.

Below we append a copy of the petition being circulated, praying for the mail service between this port and Neah bay, to be performed by a steamer.

The petition is addressed to the Hon. Thomas J. Brady, 2d Asst. Post Master General, and reads as follows:

The petition of the undersigned, residents of Jefferson and Clallam Counties, Washington Territory, respectfully represent as follows, to-wit:

That a sailing vessel is entirely unfit for performing the service of carrying the U. S. mails upon route No. 43, 116, from Port Townsend, W. T., to Neah Bay, W. T., and back; and that the same should be conveyed by a steam vessel, for the following reasons:

1st. The calms of Summer and the storms of Winter make it impossible for any sailing craft to convey the mails with any kind of regularity.

2nd. This is the only route upon which population of over 1,500 people, living in an extensive agricultural, lumbering, logging and fishing district, must depend for mail facilities, and their rights demand that the relief herein sought should be granted.

3rd. The route now does not pay expenses of carrying the mail upon it, whereas if steam is used, but a few years would elapse before the agricultural, mining, lumbering and fishing interests would attract a population to this comparative y unsettled portion of the Territory, which would make the route self sustaining, and a source of revenue to the government.

The U. S. Light-houses, to-wit: New Dungeness, Edith Hook, and Tatoosh (and the Neah Bay Indian Reservation) are upon this route. Also, if the mail was carried by steam, so that its arrival and departure would be regular, it would be of incalculable value to the whole commerce and shipping of Puget Sound, as owners, agents, and consignees of inward or outward bound vessels, becalmed or in distress at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, (about 100 miles distant from Port Townsend, the first port from the sea), could be informed of the same within a few hours.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that the next contract for carrying the mail upon said route, shall stipulate that it be carried by steam.

WHEN a journalist attempts, in meeting a few plain and direct charges from a neighboring public print, to browbeat with abuse; and, exhausting his vocabulary of epithets, slanderous expletives, etc., repeats himself over and over, without so much as refuting a single statement, the fact is received by all intelligent men as evidence of practical admission of all the charges. An example in point having recently been brought before the public, suggests these comments.

WHILE the various candidates of the local prints are being brought out, for seats in the State Convention, we would respectfully suggest Mr. S. Hovey, of Port Gamble, as a most appropriate person to send from his council district. Mr. Hovey is well known throughout a large circle of friends for his sterling qualities and sound judgment.

Read the call for proposals to construct a sidewalk up the hill on Adams Street, in another column.

MUCH ADD ABOUT NOTHING.

An interesting trial took place this week before Justice Learned, in which one Pruss, of Port Discovery, charged four young men—named respectively Wilson, Greenlaw, Billings and O'Donohou—with arson, riot and unlawful trespass. They were acquitted of all felony, but were adjudged guilty of the last offense named in the charges, and were fined \$5 each, with the costs of the suit—excepting the first named whose fine was \$10.

FAIR AND CONCERT.—The Second Annual Fair of the Ladies' Sewing Circle, of the Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Good Templars Hall, on Wednesday next, Dec. 19th, many useful and ornamental articles will be displayed for sale in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and also before and after the entertainment in the evening. The latter will commence at 7:30 o'clock, doors open at 6:30.

FROM PORT GAMBLE.—Our accommodating correspondent at the above place kindly furnished us last week with several items of interests which we were compelled to leave out on account of a lack of room for what we already had. Everyone up there, he says, is preparing for Christmas.

At the last meeting of the committee of arrangements, for the Christmas Festival by the M. E. Sunday School, the following sub-committees were appointed: On mottoes, Danl. Hill; on refreshments, Mrs. Keen and Mrs. Weir; on table of fancy articles, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Toque; on decorating tree, Messrs. Keen, Tallentire, Hill, Carpenter, Parsons and Weir; asst. com. at refreshment tables, Messrs. Plummer and Weir.

A PRIVATE letter from Olympia informs us that the Washington Literary Society, of that place has re-organized, and is drilling for more public entertainments. That this society has been productive of good, has been abundantly demonstrated.

At a meeting of Strict Observance Lodge No. B. F. & A. M., held Dec. 12, 1877, the following officers were elected for the next ensuing Masonic year: N. D. Hill, re-elected Worshipful Master; L. B. Hastings, Senior Warden; C. F. Clapp, Junior Warden; Abe Reiss, Treasurer; C. M. Bradshaw, Secretary.

Our dissatisfied La Conner friends may have the benefit of a portion of our space next issue.

The "Oregonian" urges the importance of a daily mail on the Sound, and shows that the population and business demand the mail to be carried in fast steamers every day from Olympia to Port Townsend and Victoria and back.

In order that the public may fully understand, it is thought best to state that the mails, for money orders and other business, in the Port Townsend post-office, will close hereafter on Tuesday and Friday mornings promptly at 8:30.

We cheerfully give space in our columns, this week, to the article entitled "School Books." The subject embodies much of importance. We only hope other teachers will take the interest in educational matters that Mr. Huffman has shown.

NEXT Sabbath evening a course of sermons to young people will be commenced in the Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor. Subject, The young people of the Bible. All are invited.

Mr. James Smith was elected a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church last Wednesday evening, to serve for 3 years. The other Trustees are H. E. Morgan, and H. L. Blanchard.

The Oregon City and Imperial Mills will send samples of their superior flour to the French Exposition.

The California workmen are taking steps in the direction of organizing a political party.

The trade between England and New South Wales has doubled in the past ten years.

PUGET SOUND TELEGRAPH CO.

THERE will be an annual meeting of the Stockholders of Puget Sound Telegraph Company held at the office of the Secretary in Port Townsend, W. T., Monday Jan. 7, 1878, for the purpose of electing five trustees for the year 1878, and attending to other business coming properly before them.

NOTICE!

SEALED proposals, accompanied by plans for building a sidewalk six (6) feet wide, up the hill at Adams street, will be received at the store of D. C. H. Rothschild & Co., until six (6) o'clock P. M. Friday, Dec. 14, 1877.

In Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend. In the matter of the estate of Joseph B. Roberts, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS A PETITION FOR adjudication of bankruptcy and for relief under the act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, was on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1877, filed by Joseph B. Roberts, of Snohomish county, of said District upon which he hath been found and adjudged a bankrupt, there being no opposing party thereto.

This is to give notice that on 12th day of December, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph B. Roberts, of Snohomish county, Washington Territory, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose an assignee of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the court room at Port Townsend, in Jefferson county, Washington Territory, before the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of this court and acting Register in bankruptcy, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock of said day.

For Sale.

147 70 Acres of fine bottom land, fronting one half mile on the Shagit River, and only 1 1/2 miles from the thriving town of Mount Vernon. Title, U. S. Patent, and unimproved. Terms Cash. Apply to D. W. SMITH, Port Townsend, W. T.

A. F. LEARNED

DEALER IN Family Groceries

Choice Groceries.

Families wishing anything in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as they will get a good article at low figure.

Have a Fine Assortment of Hardware

Crockeryware

Glassware.

Holidays !!

A RICH DISPLAY OF FANCY VASES, TOILET SETS, JAPANESE WARE, Just the things for Presents and Ornaments for Your Mantel Piece.

ALSO Fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

Give Him a Call.

For the Holidays

FAT Chickens AND Turkeys

For sale at Reasonable Rates, by PAUL R. MONTGOMERY, Spring Garden Poultry Yard.

PORT TOWNSEND

Boot & Shoe

STORE.

MEN'S, BOYS' LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S Boots & Shoes Of the very best qualities and of the Latest Patterns. Gent's and Ladies' Arctic Over-Shoes. Gent's, Ladies', Misses and Children's Rubber, Over-Shoes

This is the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, comprising BRONZE AND SATIN DRESSING, MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING, FRANK MILLER'S WATER PROOF BLACKING, MACHINE SILK AND NEEDLES, Shoe Findings, Of Every Description, Rigging & Harness Leather, &c., &c

A complete assortment of Miscellaneous Stock!

Custom Work And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A fair share of the patronage of the public is solicited. I have a Great REVERENCE for CASH Customers.

John Fitzpatrick.

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

For Sale, A Fine Stock of Holiday Goods Just Received.

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

Apply to CHAS. C. BARTLETT.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

Ship Chandlery,

CROCKERY

WINES, LIQUORS,

Cigars, Tobacco,

Doors and Windows,

Farming Implements,

Furniture,

WALL PAPER,

Plows,

And a Large Assortment of goods not enumerated, which we will sell at

The LOWEST PRICES

Now on hand, with a large addition to arrive, a full Stock of Men's Clothing.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The question in regard to a uniformity of school books seems about to be brought before the people of Washington Territory; and, as I think none are entitled to more consideration in the choice of these than the teachers who must use them, I submit a few thoughts with a view to drawing out others on the same subject:

Supt. J. P. Judson has recommended some good books, and others of a very exceptional character, Harvey's Grammar, than which I have not in eleven years experience, used a better, is certainly a good selection. Thompson's Arithmetics are, in my opinion unexcelled by any except French's series. Out of four different series of geographies I have used, I should certainly choose Cornell's as being most comprehensive, attractive in appearance, and least loaded with great words and questions, to children as meaningless as the Sanscrit language would be.

But now, we are asked to teach reading that takes more time, more scrutinizing attention, more careful selections of good and pure composition—composition that entertains, pleases, and instructs—than any other study, from such books as the Pacific Coast Readers! I believe there are few teachers that have used them that will not condemn them. In the first place, they were "made to order" for A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, by Samuel L. Simpson and others, merely that B. & Co., might have school books to publish. They have been made up of sketches from Mark Twain, little adapted to teaching pure and elevating language and thought, and of much of the doggerel and prose composition of Mr. Simpson together with a few good extracts from standard authors. In the next place, they are very poorly graded and the selections are made without any degree of harmony or adaptability to the pupils taught. In the Third Reader may be found selections that, for difficulty, should be in the Fifth, and the opposite.

Let us have Readers prepared by practical educators, and not such as have been gotten up more to the end of receiving a few thousand dollars than to thoroughness and adaptability. Since good books will cost no more than poor ones, let us have those that have stood the test of criticism. Wilson's, McGuffey's, Sanders', or Parker and Watson's Readers are far in advance of those recommended by Mr. Judson; which the writer thinks are the very best ever offered to the public as a school book.

A. R. HUFFMAN.

LOPEZ ISLAND.

A friend, writing under date of the 6th inst., wisely space for the following:

We have a prosperous Sunday School here. The names of the pupils, and the number of Bible verses committed, are as follows: Miss Ethelda Davis 216; Gertie Davis, 47; Master Rowland Davis, 67; (he has been a member of the school but a short time, but has done well.) Herbert Davis, 44; Master Alpha Jacobs, 156. We have introduced a temperance pledge requiring total abstinence, for life, from liquor and tobacco. The signers are as follows: Rowland, Ethelda, Gertie, Ernest, Arthur, and Herbert Davis, Alpha Jacobs and Clinton Carr. Of the gentlemen and ladies who are signers, the following names are enumerated: Mr. Jacobs and wife, Mr. Geo. Jacobs, Mr. J. H. Carr, Mr. Hamilton Carr, Mrs. Amelia Davis, Mr. A. N. Sayre and wife, Mann and wife, Messrs. Chas. Wineford and Francis Mann. Those omitting tobacco are: Mr. Oscar Carr and wife, and Mr. A. W. Culver. The S. S. children have perfect lessons, and, we are happy to say that even out of the school are many who are willing to stand up for the right and help us fight for the glorious cause. Three cheers for the young generation and Lopez.

We expect soon to be able to organize a lodge of Good Templars, and my prayer is for God to help us gain the day.

"Wrestle, fellow teachers, wrestle; With the God of Jacob plead; Pray until you get the blessing Which your fainting spirits need."

We learn that Supt. Black, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has received information that surveys for a road across the Cascades, through the Naches or Cowlitz passes, has been ordered by the directors of the road, and that they will be commenced as soon as spring opens.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS—DEC. 6.
Gollah, Gambie

DEPARTURES.
Gollah, Straits.

Bkt Victor, Honolulu

ARRIVALS—DEC. 7

Sch. Una, Blakely

Blakely, Port Blakely

DEPARTURES.
Br Kalakaua, Australia

Blakely, Departure bay

ARRIVALS—DEC. 8.

Colfax, Seabeck

Phantom, Seattle

Donald, Milton

DEPARTURES.
Colfax, Seabeck

Sch. Una, S F

Phantom, Seattle.

ARRIVALS—DEC. 9.

Favorite, Seattle

Phantom, Seattle

DEPARTURES.
Donald, Straits.

Sp Ventus, Callao

ARRIVALS—DEC. 10.

Revere, San Francisco

Bk Colusa, "

Gollah, Neeah bay

Gollah, Gambie

Donald, Straits.

Br Formosa, S F

DEPARTURES.
Phantom, Seattle

Favorite, Straits

ARRIVALS—DEC. 11.

Phantom, Seattle

DEPARTURES.
Bk Colusa, Blakely

Donald, Tacoma.

Gollah, Gambie

Bk Formosa, Tacoma.

ARRIVALS—DEC. 12

Bk Oakland, S F

Favorite, Gambie

Cyrus Walker, Gambie

Br Rk Egremont Castle, Gambie

Bk War Hawk, S F

Sch H L Tiernan

Blakely, Nabalmo

DEPARTURES
Bk Revere, Departure Bay

Br Bk Egremont Castle

The Palouse "Gazette" says that more than 250 claims have been filed in Whitman County during 30 days. Allowing 160 acres for each filing gives 40,000 acres of the public lands as one month's absorption.

THE new revenue law in Washington Territory exempts all church property in the Territory under \$3,000. This probably exempts every Protestant Church.

Two first-class sewing machines, a Wilson and a Singer, for sale at the Argus office. Terms moderate. Call early to secure a good bargain.

Briggs & Buchman,
Butchers & Packers.
PARTICULAR
ATTENTION PAID TO SHIPPERS
Water St., Port Townsend.

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 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 Rector.

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 evenings, and class and teachers' meetings on Saturday evenings.

MARKET REPORT.

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

Port Townsend, W. T.

Flour—XXX, 5 bbl.	\$8 25
" Superfine "	7 25
Wheat per cwt	1 70 to 2 00
Oats "	60 to 80
Potatoes, 5 bush.	1.50 to 2 00
Onions per cwt	25 to 30
Barley per ton	45 to 50
" " feed	15 to 18
Hay, per lb	16 00
Timothy seed per lb	35 to 65
Tea, Japan "	16 1/2
" Island No 1 "	11 to 12
Butter, fresh roll	9 1/2 to 10
Eggs per doz	30 to 33
Lard "	15
Bacon "	13 to 15
Hams, best sugar cured	16
Beef, wholesale cuts; retail	5 to 10
Mutton, per carcass cuts; retail	5 to 10
Chickens per doz.	85 to 95

Portland Market.

Wheat, per cental	\$2 to \$2 10
Flour, Standard 5 bbl	5 50 to 6 75
Oats, 5 bush	50 to 60
Barley, 5 cental	1 40 to 1 50
Bacon, 5 lb	12 to 15
Hams 5 lb	18 to 24
Coffee, Costa Rica	24
Butter, 5 lb	20 to 25
Cheese, 5 lb	18 to 20
Hides, dry flint, 16 to 17 cts; good calf	11
Tallow 5 lb	65
Horse, quote from Oregon and Washington Territory at	18 to 22 K

San Francisco Market.

Flour, best	7 50 to 9 00
Wheat, quiet, 5 cwt	2 20 to 2 32
Barley, feed, per cental	1 65 to 1 70
Oats finer at former quotations	14 00 to 20 00
Hay, 5 lb for retail	75 to 125
Potatoes, 5 bushel	5 to 8
Butter, best	30
Beef, wholesale	5 to 8
Mutton	5 to 10
Pork, live, 6 cts; dressed	5 1/2

STEAM TUG

DONALD

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

WATERMAN & KATZ,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

Furniture, Lumber, Doors, Windows

BRICK, & All Kinds of BUILDING Material

And will Sell

CHEAPER FOR CASH,
Than any House on Puget Sound.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company's Express

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

We will give and take Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

At the most Liberal Discount.

WATERMAN & KATZ.

Watches ! Jewelry ! !

ROMAINE GOLD, so extensively worn in Paris, was first discovered in 1870, by the celebrated French chemist Mons. D. De Lunge, who manufactured it into jewelry, and for five years sold it to the leading jewelers of Paris for SOLID GOLD. In 1875, when his secret became known, ten of the manufacturing jewelers established a stock company, with a \$1,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing ROMANIAN GOLD JEWELRY. With this immense capital and the aid of improved machinery they are enabled to produce all the latest patterns of jewelry at less than one-tenth the cost of Solid Gold, and a quality and color which makes it impossible even for experts to detect it from the genuine.

WE HAVE SECURED THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, for the sale of all goods manufactured from this metal, and in order to introduce them in the most speedy manner, have put up assorted sample lots as given below, which we will sell at one-tenth the retail value until January 1st, 1878. Read the list.

50-CENT LOT.

One Gents' watch chain retail price... \$1 00
One set (3) bracelet
One stone-set scarf pin, retail price.... 75
1 set (3) spiral shirt studs " " 75
1 improved collar button " " 50
1 heavy wedding ring " " 1 25
Total..... \$5 00

For 50 cents we will send above six articles postpaid.

\$1.00 LOT.

One pair sleeve buttons, stone setting.
One set (3) spiral shirt studs.
One heavy band engagement ring.
One ladies' long guard or neck chain.
One engraved miniature locket, for above.
One Gents' heavy link watch chain.
One Lake George diamond stud.

\$2.00 LOT.

One ladies neck chain and charm.
One pair (2) heavy guard chain for watch.
One set pin and earrings amethyst.
One extra fine miniature locket.
One cameo seal ring.
One very heavy wedding or engagement ring.
One Gents' heavy watch chain with charm.
One pair Pearl initial sleeve buttons.
One Lake George cluster pin.
One pair (two) heavy band bracelets.

The retail price of the articles in each sample lot amounts to exactly ten times the price we ask for the lot; for example, our \$1.00 lot retails for \$10.00, our \$5.00 for \$50.00.

A Solid Romaine Gold Hunting-Case Watch Free.
To any one sending us an order for the above lots by express to the amount of \$15.00, we will send FREE one Solid Romaine Gold Hunting-Case Watch, Gents' or Ladies' size, warranted to keep perfect time and look equally as well as the \$10.00 gold watch. By mail nonpaid 12:15. This is our BEST OFFER TO AGENTS, and is worth a trial, as the watch alone will sell or trade readily for from \$20.00 or \$30.00. Gents' or Ladies' Watch alone, \$7.00 or \$8.00 with a Heavy Gents' Gold Pattern Vest Chain and Charm, or Ladies' Opera Chain with slide and tassel.

REMEMBER: This offer only holds good until Jan. 1st, 1878. After that time we shall sell only to Jobbers and Wholesale dealers, and any one wishing our goods will have to pay full retail prices.
Romaine Gold is the best, and, in fact, the only imitation of genuine gold made, being the same in weight, color and finish, and all our goods are made in the latest gold patterns. Will guarantee satisfaction in every instance, or refund money.
Send money by P. O. Money Order, or Registered letter, AT OUR RISK. No goods sent C. O. D. unless at least \$5.00 accompanies the order. Address plainly.

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