

# PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, DECEMBER 14, 1877.

## LITERARY.

The Boston Monday Lectures, were established to present the result of the freshest German, English, and American scholarship on the more important and difficult topics concerning religion and science. They are taking the foremost rank among the scientists of the world for their value in presenting to the public mind in a comprehensive form the questions which now interest the scientific world. From the lectures on "Biology" by Rev. Joseph Cook published by James R. Osgood & Co. Boston, Oct. 1877, we make the following extract:

### NEWSPAPERS.

"We are an atrociously independent and as yet only a half educated people. De Tocqueville said that individualism is the natural, and must often be a most mischievous basis of democratic philosophy. To her great credit and to her great temporary mental distress, Massachusetts, in which popular enlightenment is more widely diffused than elsewhere, has probably just now more small philosophers than any other population of equal size on the globe. Emerson wrote of Massachusetts as she was thirty years ago. 'It is a whole population of ladies and gentlemen' out in search of a religion.' No doubt it is to our credit that we study the newspapers; but it is not to our credit that we do not better maintain the best ones, and that we do not sift newspaper information a little more warily, and that some of us think a man can be competently educated on the most trustworthy part of the daily journal. I fathomlessly respect able and conscientious newspapers. I revere their majestic mission in history. I used to be told in Europe that Americans are governed by newspapers; and I was accustomed to answer 'No gentlemen, not by newspapers but by news—a very different thing.' But whether the shrewdest readers get at the news that is most strategic in science, in art, in theology, by a hasty scramble through the scribble of our cheaper papers, is rather doubtful, or rather, not doubtful at all. The most appropriate prayer, when one takes up one of the cheap country papers, or the city penny newspaper, is an invocation of the spirit of unbelief, and particularly when reading those journals which by low personalities, degrade themselves, lower the high standard of the conscientious editor and insult their readers. But the best used book of your small philosopher is the newspaper. He is unchurched in art, in science and theology. He bears great names. He obtains glimpses of great truths, he puts half-truths in the place of systems that will bear the microscope. It is the small philosopher who believes everything he reads, because it is printed, and it is he who is the loudest on street corners to discuss abstract truths which he has seen barely alluded to in his newspapers, and of which he positively knows nothing."

MESMERISM, SPIRITUALISM, OR ANIMAL MAGNETISM.  
How the unextended substance mind, can act upon the extended substance matter, is a mystery; but to affirm that it does so, involves no self-contradiction. What is a mystery? Something of which we know that it is, though we do not know how it is. What is a self-contradiction? An inconsistency of a proposition with its own implications. That mind moves matter, we know. How it does it, we know not.

Sir William Hamilton, in his efforts to solve this mystery, was anxious that even what is called mesmeric force should be investigated; and he and many other acute minds have asked whether it may not be within the power of the human will to influence another human will across the street, across the city, or across the continent. In the name of exact science, many seek to-day to know whether by possibility human will may not, in some cases, make matter move by willing to do it. I hold no strange theory on this theme; I am shy to my fingers tips of even the conclusions of Carpenter concerning it. But will you not allow me, in

the name of Sir William Hamilton's curiosity, and in that of President Wayland of Brown's University, to use, merely as illustration, this presumed power of the human will to move matter without contact through other matter? If you conceive that as possible and fairly within national law, then natural law itself becomes the magnetization of all matter by the influence of one Omnipresent will, in which there is no variability or shadow of turning. As our wills play upon the key board of the influential human nerves, so Omnipotence and Omnipresence, magnetizing all worlds and their inhabitants, play upon all infinite and eternities. The connection of the Divine Will with matter, may be thus obscurely revealed to us by that of the human will with matter. Each is a mystery; but, if these two are kindred mysteries, the universe is one, and man's passion for unity in science is satisfied. Matter is an effluence of the Divine Nature, so is all finite mind, and thus the universe is one in its present ground of existence and in the First Cause. In a better age, Science, lighting her lamp at that Higher Unity, will teach that, although He, whom we dare not name, transcends all natural laws, they are, through His Immanence, literally God, who was, and is, and is to come. Science does this already for all who think clearly."

Professor Cook thus speaks of the spiritual body:  
"I believe that it is a distinct biblical doctrine that there is a spiritual body as there is a natural body, and that the former has extraordinary powers. It is a body which apparently makes nothing of passing through what we call ordinary matter. Our Lord had that body after his resurrection. He appeared suddenly in the midst of his disciples, although the doors were shut. He had on him the scars that were not washed out, and that in heaven had not grown out. I tread here upon immortal mysteries; but the great proposition I wish to emphasize is, that science, in the name of the microscope and the scalpel, begins to whisper what revelation ages ago uttered in thunders, that there is a spiritual body with glorious capacities.

In every leaf on the Summer boughs there is a net work which may be dissolved out of the verdant portion, and retain as a ghost the shape which it gave the leaf from whence it came. In every human form as a leaf on the tree Igdrasil, we know that network lies within network. Each web of organs, if taken separately, would have a form like that of a man. There might be placed by itself the muscular portion of the human form, or the osseous portion, or the veins or arteries, and each would show the human shape. If the nerves would be dissolved out, and held up here, they would be a white form coincident everywhere with the mysterious human physical outline. But the invisible nervous force is more ethereal than this ghost of nerves. The fluid in which the nervous waves occur is finer than the nervous filaments. What if it could be separated from its environment, and held up here? It could not be seen; it could not be touched. The hand might be passed through it; the eyes of men in their present state could detect no trace of it; but it could be there. The self evident axiom, that every change must have an adequate cause, requires us to hold that there exists behind the nerves a non-atomic eternal ensoulement for the soul which death dissolves out from all complex contact with mere flesh, and which death; thus unfettering without disembodiment, leaves free before God for all the development with which God can inspire it?"

There is a proposition before Congress to divide the Treasury Department into two distinct Departments—the one to have control of the receipts and the other of the disbursements. The Treasury Department, as at present organized, is considered too unwieldy for one Cabinet officer to properly attend to.

Mark Twain scrap books at James Jones.

Probably the largest landowner in America is ex-Governor Abner Coburn of Maine. Incredible as it may seem, he is the owner of not less than 593,000 acres, divided up as follows: Maine, 450,000 acres; Canada 135,000; Wisconsin, 35,000; Dakota, 35,000; Michigan, 20,000; Minnesota, 18,000. His latest purchase is that of the tract in Dakota and was taken of the Northern Pacific Railroad in lieu of stock in which he invested some \$600,000. His agent, Mr. Whipple, has just returned from the West, whither he has been to look after Mr. Coburn's interests and see about the last purchase.

The owner of Parole is willing to match his horse against Tenbroeck for \$25,000 a side in a race of two miles and a half, and will allow the latter 5,000 for expenses if he comes to Saratoga.

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

## SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY.**  
Representative..... J. M. E. Atkinson.  
Joint Representative..... Wm. Korter.  
County Auditor..... J. A. Kuhn.  
County Commissioners..... (D. F. Gerrish, Geo. W. Harris, William Bishop, J. A. Kuhn, B. S. Miller, C. C. Bartlett, James Seavey, James Dalgarno, W. H. H. Learned.)

**ISLAND COUNTY.**  
Representative..... Conpeville J. A. Kuhn.  
County Auditor..... Conpeville R. C. Hill.  
County Commissioners..... (Chas. C. Terry, Treasurer, Jas. Watson, Sheriff, Walter, John Guilepie, County Com., Oak Harbor, Uta lady, E. E. Hokman, Constable, R. S. Hathway, Justices, Jerome Kley, Co. Supt. Schools.)

**CLALLAM COUNTY.**  
Representative..... Wm. L. Rogers.  
County Auditor..... Justice J. J. Rogers.  
County Commissioners..... (F. A. Bartlett, Sheriff, Elliot Cline, Treasurer, F. Crozier, Andrew Abernethy, Co. Comm'rs, Chas. McClesse, Pt Angeles, E. D. Warbas, Joint Representative to Territorial Legislature, from Clallam and San Juan P. O. address—San Juan.)

**WHATCOM COUNTY.**  
Auditor..... M. D. Smith.  
Treasurer..... Chas. Dunovan.  
County Commissioners..... (G. W. L. Allen, J. H. A. Smith, J. S. Connor, A. W. Stewart, J. A. Tennant.)

**AN JUAN COUNTY.**  
Auditor..... J. H. Bowman.  
Treasurer..... Israel Katz.  
County Commissioners..... (W. H. Whitener, G. W. L. Allen, G. Brownfield, Wm. Kidder, H. Pendshaw.)

**SECRET SOCIETIES.**  
PORT TOWNSEND, Lodge F. & A. M., meets Wednesday evening on or before full moon.  
STRICT OBSERVANCE Lodge F. & A. M., meets 2d Tuesday evening of each month.  
MR. BAKER Lodge I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening.  
A. H. TUCKER, N. G.  
JEFFERSON Lodge I. O. O. T., meets every Friday evening.  
THOS. DRUMMOND, W. C. T.  
CHEMAKUM, Tribe of Red Men, meets every Wednesday evening.  
GEO. BARTHOLOP, Sachem.  
CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS, meets every Monday evening.  
A. BRIGGS, Com.

## U. S. Marine Hospital.

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

**Port Townsend Hospital.**  
The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pains or expense will be spared in ministering to the comfort and convenience of private patients. This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Its general wards are spacious and airy, and are particularly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

The attention of Mill owners, and those interested in shipping, is called to the fact that seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.  
THOMAS T. MINOR, M. D.,  
Managing Surgeon.  
APPROPRIATELY SAID.—Reader, your first duty is to patronize your live home paper, and your next is to send ten cents for one copy, or \$1 for one year's subscription to the TACOMA HERALD, New Tacoma, W. T. It is a splendid paper, truly.

## New Goods

RECEIVED  
A LARGE STOCK OF  
GROCERIES  
—AND—  
PROVISIONS,  
Which are on sale at  
The Lowest Rates for Cash.

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

**BUY THE BEST!**  
ASK YOUR MERCHANT FOR  
Men's and Boys' Clothing  
Made of OREGON CITY CASSIMERE,  
The Cheapest, Best and Most Durable Clothing in the Market  
Sole Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,  
N. B.—A full Stock of Oregon City Blankets, Flannels, Cassimere Yarns, Underwear, Etc., always on hand.  
JACOBS BROS. & CO.,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**NEW STORE**  
General Merchandise.  
C. W. MORSE,  
OAK HARBOR, W. T.  
Produce bought, and supplies of all kinds furnished, at the lowest cash prices.

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

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

**HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING!**  
PAPER HANGING DONE TO ORDER at the shortest notice, and all Orders Promptly Attended To.  
6 HARRY TILMAN.

## OLYMPIA UNION ACADEMY

Is owned by a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and is designed to furnish the people of Washington Territory advantages for education in those branches of study usually pursued in Academies and High Schools, besides the branches generally taught in the common schools of the country. The School is divided into three Departments, viz.: Academic, Grammar and Primary, and pupils are expected to pass from the lowest to the highest grade, in regular order, passing written examinations in previous studies, answering 75 per cent. of questions asked.

**Course of Study.**  
**ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.**  
FOUR GRADES EACH REQUIRING ONE YEAR FOR COMPLETION.  
FIRST YEAR. SECOND YEAR.  
Latin Grammar, (B) Latin Grammar, (A)  
Natural History. Greek Grammar,  
Elementary Algebra, Cicero's Commentaries,  
Rhetoric. Herodotus,  
Ancient History,  
Natural Philosophy, High Algebra, (A)  
Physiology. High Arithmetic, (A)  
High Arithmetic, (B) Geometry, (B)  
Physical Geography, Elementary Astronomy  
English Grammar, English Grammar, (B)  
THIRD YEAR. FOURTH YEAR.  
Cicero's select orations Horace's Odes,  
Virgil's Aeneid, Livy,  
Greek Readers, Herodotus,  
Analysis. Memorabilia,  
German Reader, Evidences of Christian-  
Trigonometry, Wm. Tell, (ity,  
Mensuration, survey- Moral Science,  
Navigation, sailing, English Literature,  
Constitution U. S., Physics,  
Political Economy, Geology,  
Chemistry, Logic.  
Exercises in Composition and Declamation throughout the course to the 4th year, when original orations, written reviews, abstract, etc., will be required.

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

**PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.**  
This Department is the MOST IMPORTANT, and we propose doing thorough work in building the ground-work for future education. Our system of instruction embraces the latest plans and most approved systems for  
AWAKENING AND INSTRUCTING  
the young mind, and at the same time teaching it to think for itself ACCURATELY and READILY. The scholars are taught from Wilson's Family and School Charts, until they learn to read, and then pass in order, at the same time receiving oral instructions in Language, Combinations of Numbers, Drawing, Penmanship and Geography.

**CALENDAR**  
FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1877-78:  
First term begins Aug. 27 and ends Nov. 2  
Second " " Nov. 5 " " Jan. 11  
Third " " Jan. 14 " " Mar. 23  
Fourth " " Mar. 24 " " May 21  
**TUITION:**  
Tuition is charged from date of entrance to close of term, and must be paid in advance. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted illness.  
Academic Depart. for term of 10 weeks, \$10 00  
Grammar " " " " " 7 50  
Primary " " " " " 5 00  
Latin, Greek, Book-keeping and German each extra..... 2 50  
M. G. ROYAL, Principal.

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

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

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

These potatoes are all of my own growing from the seed received.  
Address:  
**T. B. Jayne,**  
Oak Harbor, Island Co. W. T.  
N. B. I have also on hand about 3000 heads of Marblehead Mammoth, Stone Mason, and Florist's Early Improved Brunswick cut-bags, for sale at reasonable rates.

**JAMES C. SWAN,**  
Attorney at Law, Proctor in Admiralty AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Special attention paid to noting and extending Marine Protests; preparing reports of Marine surveys, general average accounts and all other matters connected with Marine Insurance and maritime affairs. Will also make a specialty of attending to business connected with the Probate Court.  
**N. D. TOBEY,**  
Ship Wright and Caulker  
WATER STREET,  
Port Townsend, W. T.

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

**LOCAL NEWS.**

**LOSS OF THE SLOOP TWILIGHT.**—A private letter, dated the 8th inst. from Mr. Wm. M. Cushman, of San Juan, to Mr. J. P. Peterson, of this town, contains the following: On Monday evening, the 3d inst. the sloop Twilight struck on a rock off the south end of Henry Island, being at the time loaded with grain and bound for Port Townsend. The tide was falling very fast; and, as she settled on the rock, it punched through her starboard side. When the flood-tide came she filled and had to be abandoned. Tuesday morning a man by the name of Duke picked her up and when last seen was drifting down the Canal de Faro, in company with his (Duke's) sloops. Neither the Twilight nor Duke has been seen since. Duke belongs to Lopez Island, and Jimmy Reed went over there to-day to make inquiries about him. This is written at Reed's request.

**MUSIC.**—"Drifting with the Tide" is the title of a new song, just published by W. L. Thompson, and of which we have received a copy. Mr. Thompson has acquired fame on account of the authorship of this, as well as "Gathering Shells," another of his compositions. Either of these will be mailed by music dealers on receipt of 40 cents. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearney Street, San Francisco.

**BOUGHT OUT.**—Mr. Geo. Cooper, who has been running the stage-line between this place and Port Discovery Bay, has sold out to Mr. Jas. Salley. The latter gentleman will conduct the business hereafter. Mr. Cooper expects, we believe, to try his fortunes at farming, or some business more congenial with his health and inclinations. He will perhaps become a resident of Clallam.

**MR. JAS. McNAUGHT, of Seattle,** was in town on Monday and Tuesday last, attending to business in the Probate Court, the principal of which was making a semi-annual settlement of the affairs of the Phinney estate at Port Ludlow. In next month a settlement of all the business, transacted up to that time, will be made.

**BORN.**—On Lopez Island, Nov. 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Richardson, a son; also at the same place, on the 4th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, a son. A correspondent adds, "the ladies are not to be laughed at for visiting the young strangers, for even the old bachelors go to see them."

We take pleasure in calling attention to the splendid advertisement of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, inserted in this week's issue. This company is prepared to give the most complete satisfaction to all parties. Mr. Chas. C. Bartlett is their agent for Port Townsend.

**HON. Wm. Korter, of Port Ludlow,** has used the free scholarship to Territorial University, at his disposal, in favor of Miss Mary V. Hancock, daughter of Mrs. R. S. Robinson, of Chimacum. We congratulate our Chimacum friends upon the choice.

**AN infant child of the family of Capt. Wayson, living near this place,** was severely burned last week on the side of the face and neck, by upsetting some hot grease. We learn that it is doing as well as could be expected.

**MR. U. E. Hicks, formerly of Olympia,** has returned from California to Oregon, where he will hereafter remain. Mr. Hicks it will be remembered by old settlers on the Sound, was editor of the old "Weekly Review," published at Olympia.

**Mrs. Jacobs, one of the smartest young ladies on Lopez Island,** has turned out an accomplished competitor for prizes in pedestrian feats, having recently walked seven miles in two-and-a-half hours. Next!

**JUST THE THING.**—By the energetic efforts of Mr. D. C. H. Rothschild, about \$100 has been raised by subscription this week, to construct a much needed sidewalk along one of our streets.

"THERE'S a good time coming, and it's almost here." So friend Jones thought when he laid in that fine stock of holiday goods. Go and tell him you want to buy something.

**OWING to the illness of Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Clinger has been presiding for a short time at the meat market of Messrs. Briggs & Buchman.**

**THE bark Revere, Capt. McIntyre, arrived from San Francisco on Monday last, having made the passage in five days.**

**Miss Stella Galliber is again in town attending a friend, Mrs. B. S. Miller, who has been quite ill.**

It is expected that the free entertainment, given by the Good Templars, at their hall this evening, will be well worth attending. We are informed that no refreshments have been provided for, as at the last one; but these could hardly be expected every time without remuneration.

By mistake we omitted last week to mention the fact that Mr. N. D. Tobey, our enterprising Townsend ship-right and caulker, is going into building in his line quite extensively. This gentleman is noted for the thorough and artistic manner in which he performs his work.

An entertainment, consisting of a supper and festival, will be held under the auspices of the good Templars of this town, on New Year's eve next. The committee of arrangements consists of Mr. L. B. Hastings, Mrs. Harrod and Mr. Harry Tibbals.

**NEW WHARF.**—The P. M. S. S. Co., determined to construct a wharf near the upper end of Port Townsend Bay. The work will be begun, we are told, without delay, under the supervision of Mr. Hadlock and Agent Tibbals.

THERE will be a social dance, given on Christmas eve, Dec. 24th, 1877, at Fowler's Hall. Good music has been engaged. All are cordially invited to attend.

**HON. Edwin Eells, Indian Agent,** from the Skokomish reservation passed through here on Wednesday, on his way to Eklwa, in Clallam, where he will remain a few days.

By looking over our new advertisements you may examine the evidence of the public, testifying to their appreciation of the ARGUS as an advertising medium.

**OUR young Nimrod, Enoch Plummer,** was quite successful a few days ago—killing at one shot, 2 9-pound geese, and a number of ducks.

**C. E. P. WOOD, Esq., of Port Discovery,** has gone to San Francisco for a short time on business connected with the firm.

WE are indebted to Hon. Eason B. Ebey, ex-representative from Island County, for favors this week.

**MESSRS. Waterman & Katz** have one of the finest assortment of furniture ever brought to Port Townsend.

READ the items from Island and San Juan Counties, in this issue.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**

The following is the programme of the exercises this evening, at the open temperance meeting, under the auspices of Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T.:

- Greeting Glee.....Choir
- Opening Address.....Rev. Jno. Parsons
- Song.....Choir
- Address.....L. B. Hastings
- Instrumental Music.....Miss L. Tibbals
- INTERMISSION.
- Address.....Rev. John Ren
- Instrumental Music.....Miss L. Tibbals
- Song.....Choir
- Declaration.....Allen Web
- Good Night.....Choir
- Admission free.

**ISLAND ITEMS.**

The Jenne Bros. have finished planting winter wheat on Willowood farm—a of which is done in the best manner with one of Mast's patent grain drills. The young shoots are beginning to peep out of the moist earth, and will in time, reward the honest tillers of the soil with a bounteous harvest.

The fair ones of our "Island by the Sea," are fast growing wonderfully less in numbers, owing to the well conducted raids that are weekly being made by the stalwart sons of the main land, especially Seattle, upon our undefended lines.

Master Howard Cook, an industrious youth of District No. 2, has been presented by the member from Island, with the free scholarship in the Territorial University.

Our worthy Sheriff, since the passage by the last Legislature of the new Revenue law, has gone into the pork making business; and, judging from the plump hams and contented looking countenances of the many well-fed swine in his pens, at the willows farm, he will come out all right in the spring, if there is any virtue in spare ribs and sausages.

Mr. Thos. P. Hastie, one of the "ancient" residents of our Island, will this month move, with his family and world'y possessions, to the far famed valley of the Skaget where he has secured a fine piece of land and expects to build up in time a nice little fortune, and a pleasant home, where only a few years ago,

The forest lay so deep you scarcely saw the day save in the high hold middle noon; It lay a land of sleep and dreams, And clouds drew through like shoreless streams.

That stretch to where no man may see.—

May success attend him ever.—

George Perigo still "hangs out" at Alkali Point as happy and as free from care as ever. It is his intention to put a flume into the lower end of the lake on his land, and thereby reclaim a fine piece of rich land, the products from which he thinks will soon repay the investment.

The fruit drier owned and managed by Mr. S. Hancock is kept running at full blast every day. He is turning out a very fine article of dried apples and pears. Why don't he advertise? BEN. Coupeville, W. T. Dec. 8, 1877.

"SAY, Cap., where d'yer git yer groceries, an cigars n' things?" "Thunder n'blazes, can't I get 'em where I like 'bout askin you 'bout it?" "Course yer can, smartly, but marm says as how there's some of the alfordest cheap things down to Fawn Lenard's new shebang 'at ever you seed. She's goin ter buy some purties fur our mantle, coz they're only a dollar apiece—an lots uv goody things ter eat, an the folks 'iz all comin over to—o-r-c-h—leg-go!" "Well then, stop yer yowlin 'bout th' grocery store. Who keers?" "Why ther's a w-h-o-l-e half-a-collum in th' ARGUS, tells yer all about the new store. It's right 'longside uv Fitzpatrick's where cuzzin Kate got a pair uv shoes so duced big they squashed all the mud outen Water street; an Fawn's goin to do a slashin bizness—'n—oh!—lordy. The old tin can didn't quite hit his head, because he dodged—but the store and the 'ad,' both exist all the same."

**MR. G. W. Morse, of Oak Harbor,** was in town a few days this week—making additions to his stock of dry goods and groceries.

Just receive per Str. Alaska, the largest assortment of reading matter ever brought to Port Townsend, at Jas. Jones.

**In Bankruptcy.**

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, at Port Townsend, W. T., this 21st day of November A. D. 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred Edmondson, of Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson and Territory of Washington, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District court of aforesaid district.

J. A. KUHN, Assignee of Alfred Edmondson, bankrupt Port Townsend, W. T. 4034w

**NOTICE.**

I TAKE PLEASURE to state that I have transacted my business through Messrs. Rothschild & Co., and that they have given me entire satisfaction. I take pleasure in recommending them to Captains of vessels coming this way, to avail themselves of their valuable services.

JAMES S. THEOBALDS, Master ship Ventus. Port Townsend, Dec. 9, 1877.

**CONSIGNED TO ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

**Am Bk Colusa.**

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. C. C. HOWES, Master. Port Townsend, Dec. 10, 1877.

**Brit. Bk. Formosa.**

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. J. HYLAND Master. Port Townsend, Dec. 10 1877.

**Brit. bark Egremont Castle.**

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. W. F. DITCHBURN, Master. Port Townsend, Nov. 2, 1877.

**Hawaiian bark Kalakau.**

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. D. P. TRASK, Master. Port Townsend, Nov. 14, 1877.

**Bark Fred. P. Litchfield.**

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. S. C. SPALDING, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. Port Townsend, Oct. 22, 1877.

**Brit-Bark Brier Holme.**

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. JOHN JOHNSTON, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. Port Townsend, Oct. 24, 1877.

**Bktns Monitor.**

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named ship will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. J. EMERSON, Master. Port Townsend, Nov. 13, 1877.

**Italian bark Orzero**

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named bark, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents. GUEZLIO, NI OLA, Master. Port Townsend, Nov. 29 1877.

**The First-class steamship**

**CALIFORNIA**  
CAPT. THORN,  
WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Sitka, Alaska Terr'y, and Way Ports, On or about the 3d of each Month.

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

**NOTICE.**

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**

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

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

Port Townsend, Sept. 7, 1877.

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.,**  
**Shipping and Commission**

**MERCHANTS,**

Port Townsend, Washington Territory,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**Dry Goods, Clothing,**  
**Boots and Shoes,**  
**Ship Chandlery,**  
**Liquors,**  
**Tobacco and Cigars,**  
**Hardware,**  
**Crockery, Stationery, Etc.**

**Exchange Bought and Sold.**

**Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.**

**The Highest Price Paid for Wool, Hides, Furs and Produce.**

**Goods Bought and Sold on Commission.**  
**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

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

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

**Bargains, Bargains.**  
**FOR**

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**

—: WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF:—

**JEWELRY,**

*Comprising Gold Sets, Earrings, Finger Rings, Breast and Cuff Pins, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Studs, Lockets, Etc.*

—Also a—

**NICE AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF**

*Japanese Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases and Cabinets.*

**EATLY REDUCED RATES.**

**ROTHSCHILD & CO.**

Can she hear the faintest prayer?  
Can she hear the earnest prayer?  
That my soul is praying?  
Does she know that while she sleeps,  
I've consigned to heaven  
The fairest, dearest, loveliest thing  
That unto earth is given?  
Oh woe, white lilies, over the place  
Where my love lies sleeping;  
White-winged angels, fold her in  
To thy safest keeping.  
Thus may night tread softly by,  
And she serene peace borrow;  
And thus may love enfold her in  
Its waiting arms to-morrow.  
—E. B. Chesborough

### The "Installment Plan."

Do you observe it in the glaring advertisements of the day? Do you read it in the abominations of rhyme and jingle that are lined and leaded and spaced off like poetry? Here is a specimen:  
"Come, every one, without delay,  
And welcome the auspicious day  
When chairs and tables, forks and knives,  
To make the happiest set of wives—  
When dishes, too, and other things,  
Which solid comfort always brings,  
Can be procured without expense  
By those who're blessed with common sense—  
Just sense enough, my modest man,  
To buy on the installment plan—  
To buy of him who'll bless you all  
That give him just a friendly call.  
So, up, young man, and straightway go  
To the Magic Monstrous Never-failing  
All-containing Emporium of Suckerman & Co."

Charley Langdon read the advertisement, and swallowed it.  
"Dear Molly," he said, to the blue-eyed damsel who fondly hoped, one of these days, to unite her life with his, "why should we wait longer? Here we can get every thing we want for furnishing our house—everything from cellar to attic—for kitchen, parlor, bedroom and hall—and the amount to be paid down is a mere bagatelle.  
Molly read the advertisement—read the poetry, and read about the great blessings which Suckerman was throwing all about him, to be picked up and appropriated by those who were wise.  
"But," she suggested, "it has all got to be paid for at some time."  
"Certainly," said Charley; "but don't you see the amount we shall have to pay monthly will only amount to a sum equal to what a fair rental would be; and thus, in the end, we shall own the property all clear. I declare, Molly, it is a great thing. Just think of it; the furniture is really paying for itself. The use we shall get from it will be worth all we shall pay for the first year; and that rent is buying the whole thing. Come, darling, let us go and see."

Molly could not refuse that; so, on the following day, she went with her lover to the Magic Monstrous Never-failing All-containing Emporium of Suckerman & Co.  
Things did not look exactly as Charley had expected to find them looking. There was a disagreeable smell of paint and benzine, and that all-prevailing, nameless horror—so ghostly and coffin-like, which comes of new, cheap varnish. And then things were not as cheap as he had anticipated. But he had come for a purpose; he was young and buoyant; his hope was enormous, and he allowed that hope to become assurance. And then Mr. Suckerman presented the case so clearly. He knew exactly what the young man wanted—he had been there himself—it was a great want, and for a most noble and holy purpose. What could there be on earth so beautiful, so sublime, as the gathering of two loving, faithful hearts into one home? And should that home not be made attractive and comfortable? Ah, how grateful he was that he had it in his power to assist his needy fellows.  
Molly was charmed by the man's talk. Poor child! She did not know the world as she will know it later in life. And Charley was captivated. Of course it was as Mr. Suckerman said:  
"Nothing in the world can so put vim and energy into a young man as to have a beautiful home to pay for."

At the moment, with the prospect of a home ready made to hand before him, he did not give due thought to the much better thing of a home paid for.  
Ah! the installment plan was an immense thing!  
Charley and Molly selected their furniture, their kitchen and table ware, their beds and bedding; and when all had been set aside it made a grand show; and it would make a still grander show at home. But the bill was a little startling. Goodness! how the seemingly trivial things, separately priced, came to swell in the aggregate! Six hundred dollars—and he had not selected an article not really needed. Of course, on the celebrated installment plan, where the trade was entirely for the benefit of the buyer, said buyer could not expect reduction of price. However, only one hundred dollars was to be paid down. For the remainder Charley was to give five notes, of one hundred dollars each, payable quarterly. He was sure that he could do that easily. As Mr. Suck-

man explained to him, he would now have a home to work for. For security, you see, to have the business straight and safe, Mr. Suckerman took a bill of sale of the goods. That was the way to always get, and had found it worked to a charm.  
The rest of the story is soon told. First long Charley Langdon began to realize that he was not living in his own home. Every chair in a white Mr. Suckerman, smiling benignly and patronizingly, would drop to and look over the furniture—to see how it wore, and how much comfort it yielded, he said—but Molly knew that he came to make sure that he was not being robbed.  
Unfortunately, Charley was able to pay the first note when due—we say unfortunately, because it was, in the end, to amount to only so much rent. The second note found him hard pushed. It cost him something to live, and he would not run in debt for his food and clothing if he could help it. Upon the second note he asked for further time. Mr. Suckerman was willing, but he wanted a bonus. The "bonus" Charley found to be just about Shylock's pound of flesh. He made up his mind that he would not pay it, whereupon Mr. Suckerman's benign smile vanished, and he prepared to show the young husband and wife how "like a charm" the bill-of-sale of his Installment Plan worked. He carted the furniture all back to his store—every article, even to the few unused lamp-wicks—leaving the home naked and bare. Charley, in his indignation, consulted a legal friend, by whom he was informed that he could do nothing.

Mr. Suckerman had you hard and fast, my dear boy. I know what his bills-of-sale are. Had you observed critically at the time, you would have discovered that, until the last payment had been made, and your sign-manual recovered from his hands, every dollar immediately paid by you was only so much for the use of the goods.  
On the following day Charley Langdon found a boarding-place for himself and wife, while at the grand emporium of Suckerman & Co., his furniture was being repolished for the next young couple who might wish to furnish a home upon the installment plan.  
It is not a fancy sketch. Young man, put no faith in any "plan" which promises you the comforts of possession without prompt and full payment, for such possession is not ownership.—C., in N. Y. Ledger.

"He's a BRICK."—If it is slang, it is really classical slang. And yet, of the thousands who used the term, how few—how very few—know its origin or its primitive significance. Truly, it is a heroic thing to say of a man to call him a brick. The word, so used, if not twisted from its original intent, implies all that is brave, patriotic, and loyal.  
Plutarch, in his life of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, gives us the origin of the quaint and familiar expression.  
On a certain occasion an ambassador from Epirus, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the king over his capital. The ambassador knew of the monarch's fame—knew that, though only nominally King of Sparta, he was yet ruler of Greece—and he had looked to see the massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defence of the town; but he found nothing of the kind. He marveled much at this, and spoke of it to the king.  
"Sire," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no walls reared for defense. Why is this?"  
"Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied Agesilaus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta."  
Accordingly, on the following morning, the king led his guest out upon the plains, where his army was drawn up in full battle array, and pointing proudly to the serried hosts, he said, "There, thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—ten thousand men—and every man a brick!"

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.—The leading merchants and business men of our chief commercial cities are moving for an adequate representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition next year, and they find themselves seconded by the recommendations of the President to Congress. The latter suggests immediate legislation necessary to enable the people of this country to participate in the advantages of this Exposition of agricultural industry and the fine arts. The last Congress, as is well known, took no action on the invitation of the French Government. Letters, however, from all parts of the country, have been pouring in upon the State Department, and numerous private applications have been made to the United States Legation at Paris. The French Government still reserves space in the exhibition building for the use of exhibitors from the United States, even to the exclusion of their applicants. The President, therefore, requests an appropriation adequate to the carrying out of a design in compliance with the persistent invitation of France. It is to be hoped that Congress will not pass by this official request without making a generous and prompt response to it.

PERSONS who practice deceit and artifice always deceive themselves more than they deceive others. They may feel great complacency in view of the success of their doings; but they are in reality casting a mist before their own eyes. Such persons not only make a false estimate of their own character, but they estimate falsely the opinions and conduct of others. No person is obliged to tell all he thinks; but both duty and self-interest forbid him ever to make false pretences.

### A Gentlemanly Conductor in a Fix.

Some months ago, it is best not to be particular as to the exact time, Conductor Russell, of the Erie, was in a fix, and one from which his check could not extricate him.  
On his train from the west was a handsome young lady, who, sad to relate, had become deranged and was on her way to the Asylum at this place. From some cause, she seemed to take an aversion to him, and whenever he passed her, in his line of duty, she would salute him with exclamations more forcible than flattering. "Take this man away." "This conductor must be removed," and other similar remarks saluted him every time he passed her. Nothing would please her but his instant removal and official decapitation, and had not the conductor known of her insanity, he would have been greatly annoyed.

Arriving at Middletown, as the lady came to step off the cars, Conductor Russell, with his usual gallantry, tendered her his hand to assist her to alight. She took the proffered hand, grasping it firmly, then reached out her other hand for his disengaged one. Thus holding both her hands, he assisted her to the ground, but, to his chagrin, she persisted in holding on to them. With a beaming face, as sudden as her displeasure, she looked at the writhing conductor, who was wishing the lady would let go his hands. All at once she remarked, in a voice the opposite of quiet:  
"I think I will kiss the gentlemanly conductor."

Poor Russell was sweating away in untold agony, but the lady held on with a grasp that he could not loose, unless he resorted to violence. In the meantime, the crowd was gathering about and enjoying intensely the situation. Russell made up his mind that the easiest way out of the scrape would be to accept the proffered kiss, and so with a grace that Chesterfield never rivaled, blushing like a peony, he tendered his cheek for the salute. The maiden screamed, "No, no, no, not that way," and was only appeased when he brought his lips into position for the salute. With a most satisfactory smack the operation was performed, his hands released, and as she turned away she remarked to the bystanders:  
"The gentlemanly conductor shall not be removed."

The frantic manner in which Conductor Russell signalled his engineer to go ahead has never been equalled, and as the train moved out the lady stood kissing her hand to it until it was out of sight.—Orange County (N. Y.) Press.

"SURPRISED TO FIND."—Savings bank after savings bank fails; railroad after railroad turns out to be insolvent; insurance company after insurance company goes to pieces; and then as if it would afford some satisfaction to the victims who have lost their money, the well-meaning, but negligent trustees, come out with a solemn assurance that they are greatly surprised to find that the institution with which they have been nominally connected is in such a deplorable condition.  
They are condemned by the very plea which they make in their own defence. A trustee, a president, a director, has no right to be surprised at the state of the company of which he has been appointed one of the care-takers. Surprise implies in itself previous ignorance, and it is an imperative duty of every principal officer in a company to keep himself constantly informed in regard to its condition. When an officer neglects this duty his negligence is most culpable. He has accepted a trust and then ignored its obligations.  
Until public sentiment holds persons who accept places of confidence and trust to a more rigorous accountability, destructive failures and defalcations may be expected to occur. It is high time that every trustee who admits that he is surprised to find out the real condition of property entrusted to his keeping—of an institution wholly or in part put in his charge, has lost the good opinion and respect of his neighbors and of the community in general.—New York Ledger.

A GOOD STORY.—Perhaps the most curious of the stories told by Hutton relates to his own ancestors. A soldier in Cromwell's army, passing with his comrades over Derby's St. Mary's Bridge, observed a young girl lading water from the river. In the spirit of frolic and mischief, he threw a large stone, intending it should startle her by making a sudden splash. But it struck her on the head, and made a hideous wound. She fell into the river. The soldier did not wait to see that she was rescued. He galloped on, feeling that he had been guilty of a wanton murder. The unknown consequences of his folly preyed upon his mind. His conscience was always upbraiding him. Years after, when discharged from the army, he settled down in Derby. He took a public house in Bridge Gate, and after a short acquaintance with a woman of suitable age, got married. Very soon after their wedding he saw his wife combing her hair, and inquired how she got that great scar which disfigured one side of her head. She replied, "Some wretch of a soldier had once nearly killed her with a stone, but if ever she caught that man she would pay him off for it." It is not recorded how she punished her husband when he confessed being her assailant, or how great was his relief when the haunting thought of a wanton murder was removed from his mind. He was one of the five troopers who rode under the oak where Charles was hidden at Boscobel; and I cordially recommend Hutton's quaint story to novel-writers in search of such a plot.

THAT grief is most sincere which shuns observation.

### Epidemics of Fraud.

The years 1856-7 were in England pre-eminently remarkable for crimes of an extraordinary character. The criminals were no vulgar thieves; they were, on the contrary, men of brilliant abilities, who were apparently led astray by ambition and aesthetic tastes. On Sabbath morning, February 17, 1856, a man, wandering across Hempstead Heath in search of a strayed donkey, found a dead man lying on the rise of a mound on a spot which seemed to have been carefully selected. Beside it was a silver cream-ewer smelling strongly of prussic acid, and in one of the deceased's pockets was a piece of paper bearing the words "Jenn Sadleir, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park." Mr. Sadleir was a member of Parliament for Sligo, ex-Lord of the Treasury, and had been chairman or director of any number of banks and companies, and in fact a better-known man did not exist in the politico-commercial world of England and Ireland. When the inquest was held, a letter found in his house explained all. It ran: "I cannot live; I have ruined too many; I could not live and see their agony," and more to the same import. It was too true, as many in Ireland at this hour can to their sorrow attest.

And then there came a crime of which we have been reminded by the telegram referring to the extensive frauds said to have been perpetrated on an English railroad company. About the year 1850 there entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad one Lionel Redpath, who rose to the position of Registrar. It was his duty to know who were the shareholders, what stock they held, and what amount of dividend due to each, and likewise to place against every name the sum due to bearer. Redpath's custom was to make transfers of stock to imaginary individuals, and to sell out and appropriate the money. In this way he realized annually a splendid sum, part of which he used for speculation and with the rest indulged his really refined and aesthetic tastes. His house was a model of luxury and elegance; pictures and objets d'art abounded, and on one occasion when the Emperor of the French was very eager to get a certain statue at a famous sale, Redpath bid against him and got it. Altogether it was computed that not less than \$750,000 had thus been stolen by him, and this case, in connection with those that had preceded it, created very grave reflections and animadversions throughout the country. It was heard before two particularly able and eminent Judges, who expressed the opinion that frauds of this kind seemed greatly on the increase, and that in the case of companies they were in some degree due to the fact that no friendly relations grew up between employes and employed, to prevent men from committing depredations from feelings of attachment. The frequency and magnitude of crimes of this sort may, indeed, well make people ask themselves whether a secular education is, after all, of that value in checking criminality which many of its advocates contend that it is, for in this country, as well as in England, the number of forgeries, defalcations and misappropriations, nowadays, is such as to make most men feel very despondent as to moral progress. Crimes of violence may show a decrease, but do not crimes of fraud and cunning show a corresponding increase? Are there not in this community to-day numbers of families of the highest respectability who have members guilty of crimes for which they are, or ought to be, in the State Prison? Education of the intellect will not make men good. It will but change the nature of their criminality, and too often sharpen their wits to a point which will enable them to evade detection. There is a large and increasing body of thinkers who are of opinion that our common school system educates the intellect without enough consideration for the education of the heart, and who contend that thousands of boys and girls are annually turned out of these institutions who thus get no moral or religious instruction, either at home or at school. We hope they are mistaken. But the frightful catalogue of all sorts of breaches of trust which our columns are daily presenting give a terribly effective handle to those who hold to such theories.—New York Times.

IS the olden time Scotch servants considered themselves as members of the family, a fact which explains this anecdote: A gentleman of Angus had an ancient valet named Gabriel, whose petulance and license of speech went so far as to be almost intolerable. One day, at dinner, Gabriel took the liberty of calling something said "a great lee."  
"Well," said the laird, really offended, and rising from the table, "this will do no longer; Gabriel, we must part at last."  
"Hout, tout, laird," replied Gabriel, pressing his master again into his chair, "whaur wad yer honor be better than in your ain house?" not conceiving the possibility of his own removal.

A SENTRY at Chatham, when the captain of the guard questioned him as to his orders, replied: "My orders are, sir, if a fire broke out, I'm to take my musket and shoot the nearest policeman." The officer suggested he had made some mistake, but the soldier stuck to his text; and with "I pity the policeman," the captain of the guard walked on without giving the correct instruction: "If a fire breaks out, fire your musket, and alarm the nearest policeman."

IT is one thing to love truth, and to seek it for its own sake; and quite another to welcome so much of it as tallies with our impressions and prejudices.

### Bermuda Grass.

A correspondent of the Elmira Farmers' Club writes from Arkansas, extolling the merits of Bermuda grass, and sends the following letter from some one in Wharton, Texas, as reported in the *Husbandman*:  
"There is probably two varieties of this grass, both of which are said to grow in Louisiana and Texas; but my acquaintance is only with one, the short Bermuda grass. By whom or from whence the grass was introduced into this state is not known to me, but it was to some extent used as a yard grass in this country previous to my coming to the State in 1845. This grass blooms but has no seed, or at least I have never been able to detect a seed. We propagate it by setting small pieces of the sod four feet apart, or by chopping the sod with an ax and sewing it broadcast and harrowing it in. One single spear will grow. It runs on the ground, forming new roots at each joint, and thus runs about two feet in one season. There are pastures in this country that have been standing fifteen or twenty years constantly and heavily grazed. It forms a strong turf, so that a heavily-loaded wagon will not cut through it when the ground is wet. It can be set at any time when the ground is moist, from the first of March until September. When once set it is always a good pasture, from the last killing frost in the spring until the first killing frost in the fall, which in this latitude, about 30 deg., is usually from the 1st of March until November. Immigrants from Georgia and Alabama are afraid of this grass, and say it has ruined many plantations in those States, as they can never get rid of it. But this must have been the other variety, for it is here easily exterminated, either by cultivation or by shading. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of this grass, and fatten rapidly on it. We sow on the same ground yellow clover which comes up with the fall rains, grows through the winter and spring, and seeds die late in May. These two grasses some years give us a continuous good pasture the year round. But when we have an early frost and dry fall, the Bermuda fails about a month before the clover is sufficiently up for pasturing. Kentuckians who have seen these pastures say the blue grass of Kentucky does not equal them. There are other winter grasses that will combine with the Bermuda as well as the yellow clover."

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.  
It is astonishing to see the lack of taste around many village and farm houses; and their owners seem to think that it is money thrown away to beautify their houses; but let them offer their places for sale, and then they will realize the difference between a house without paint, or with one coat in a life-time, with no blinds, no pleasant door-yard, no tasty fences around the house, no shade-trees, no fruit trees, no beds of flowers, no climbing vines up the porches, no garden worthy of name, no snug, well-painted out-houses, no nicely-graveled walks; but in their places we often find a dwelling out of repair, out-houses in a state of decay, fences in poor condition, and the general appearance of the place repugnant to our feelings. We see the old sign: "This place for sale," hanging on an old tree, with barely a leaf upon it. Here it has hung for many years, and there it will continue to hang, probably, till the owner goes into his grave. Nobody wants to buy such a forlorn-looking home, and people in search of a country place pass on till they see another sign: "This place for sale;" and here they find order, taste, and neatness prevailing—a beautiful cottage, or other style of house, out-buildings in perfect repair, fences neat and in good order, shade trees abundant, fruit trees loaded with good apples, plums and cherries. In the well-planned garden they find an abundance of strawberries, currants, gooseberries, quinces and grapes; and the place suits them, and they purchase it. Now this place costs but a little more than the one they passed, in regard to its adornments. What was done to beautify it was done by degrees, and the expense was never felt as amounting to much; and so it always is with people who commence to lay out their houses in the right manner.—Farmer's Friend.

GAPES IN POULTRY.—In a recent conversation with an experienced chicken grower, he informed us that he had been very successful in conquering that precarious disease in his young fowls by the application of air-slacked lime. As soon as a manifestation of gapes in his fowls appears, he confines his chickens in a box, one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a coarse piece of cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon this he places the pulverized lime, and taps the screen sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime dust the fowl inhales and causes it to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of the gapes is thrown out in the form of a slimy mass or masses of worms, which had accumulated in the windpipe and smaller air vessels. This remedy he considers superior to any he has ever tried, and he seldom fails to effect a perfect cure. He has abjured all those mechanical means by which it is attempted to dislodge the Entozoa with instruments made of whalebone, hog's bristles, or fine wire, alleging that people are quite as certain to push the gape worm further down the throat of the fowls as to draw them out.—Lancaster Farmer.

WEALTH and want equally harden the human heart, as frost and fire are both alien to the human flesh. Famine and gluttony alike drive nature away from the heart of man.—Theodore Parker.

Progress of Cremation.

The Cremation Society of England in its recent report enumerates the instances in different countries of the adoption of the new method. In 1869, a woman of 35, whose body weighed 116 pounds, was reduced in a furnace at Padua to 6 pounds. In the same city two men were next year burned, the corpse of one weighing 99 pounds, and that of the other 90, these being respectively reduced by fire to ashes weighing only 3.06 and 4.06. In the last of these cases the cost was only the small sum of 2s. 4d. The body of a woman, 70 years of age, at Breslau in 1874, who weighed 70 pounds, was burned in 70 minutes, at the cost of 3s. In 1874, the bodies of two young women of 26 and 23 were burned at Dresden, and reduced respectively to 3.75 pounds of ashes and 4 pounds, and the operations occupied 75 and 78 minutes. At Milan, a man of 76 was cremated in 1870, leaving 6 pounds of ashes after 90 minutes' ignition; and a woman, whose age is not stated, was cremated at a cost of 70 shillings. At Washington, Penn., the similar combustion of a man, Baron de Palm, aged 67, cost 30s., all labor included, and occupied 120 minutes. Again, in Milan, 1877, there was a case of a man of 72, who was reduced to ashes in 90 minutes, the expense not stated. Since March, 1877, cremations are allowed in Italy, on an order from the prefect, if, after due conference, no objections are raised by the provincial sanitary council. Before that day the permission of the government had to be obtained. The chief Cremation Society in Germany—at Berlin—is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and has contributed largely to the funds for the Crematorium about to be erected at Gotha or Coburg. The system most in favor in that country is a modification of the regenerative one of Dr. Siemens, of London. The temperature of ignition is about 1,400 degrees Fahr., beyond which the ashes are apt to become fused. In Austria the sanitary council has long ago submitted a carefully prepared opinion to the municipal authorities, with a request that cremation might be made permissive, but no answer has been received; and it is supposed that this is due to some pressure having been exercised by persons in the highest circles having an antipathy to cremation. There are several cremation societies in Austria, but their endeavors are for the present confined to the collection of contributions, "in order that a certain number of orations and reports be made." In Switzerland there are several associations for promoting cremation, that of Zurich including 400 members, and it is hoped that a new sanitary law will soon be passed legalizing the practice, but for the present the government holds that the ground is not yet sufficiently cleared for its interference. The Cremation Society of Holland is described as extending over the whole kingdom, and has branches in several towns. There is a fund for erecting crematoria, cremated out of gifts and legacies, and a yearly donation from the general board. The society also publishes a small periodical giving information as to the course of the movement. At present the law is that a corpse should be buried in a coffin. In France "no practical steps have been taken toward the performance of cremation there; neither does a fair opportunity seem to have occurred for testing whether the law will permit cremation;" but, of course, the want of opportunity is simply the fault of the public, not of the system. In the United States seven societies have been formed; and in Brooklyn and Chicago arrangements have been made for the erection of suitable buildings. There is no law to forbid cremation, and three cremations have taken place, one being that of the body of the Baron de Palm mentioned before.

BLUNT BUT TRUE.—There is said to be a young man in the Missouri penitentiary whose parents, at their death, left him a fortune of \$50,000. There is where his parents made a fatal mistake. If they had taken the precaution to invest that sum in a small dog, and shot him, and then had simply left the young man a jack-plane or a wood-saw, with printed instructions how to use it, the chances are that, instead of being in the penitentiary, he would today have been gradually but surely working his way up to a handsome competency and an honorable old age. But ever since the days of Adam and Eve parents have made it a point to toil and struggle all their lives in order to realize a sufficient sum of money to purchase, when they are dead and gone, their sons each a first-class through ticket to the devil, and it is not much to be wondered at that so many of their sons, reared in vice and idleness, as too many of them often are, have no higher ambition than to invest their inheritance in just that sort of transportation.

SOME years ago, a Parisian bailiff, dying in extreme poverty, his friends organized a subscription to defray the expenses of his interment, and one of them, who knew Alexandre Dumas *per se* intimately, besought him to contribute something. Dumas, without questioning the applicant as to the destination of the money, instantly gave him a louis; on which the other, after thanking him, remarked that the sum was now sufficient to insure poor M.—a decent burial. "Ah!" said the novelist, "is that what you want it for, to bury a bailiff? Take another louis while you are about it, and bury *heo!*"

SPITE creeps like a snake out of the hedge of deceit or the sandbed of hypocrisy, and, having fermented its venom by basking in the sun of prosperity, aims the most deadly wound at the fairest game.

Joking a Joker.

My Uncle Eben was a grave old joker—that is, he was always grave when he joked, but he could laugh, be sure. Aye—when the laughing fit was fairly upon him, his ebullition was uproarious.

Once upon a time a party of young students—divinity students—were on a visit at Uncle Eben's mansion; for he was a wealthy man, retired from commerce, and spending the evening of his days in luxurious ease and independence. Uncle John was Eben's younger brother, and a clergyman, and the students above spoken of were pursuing their theological studies with Rev. John, and had come with him, by earnest invitation, to spend as long a time as they might choose at the mansion of "The Oaks," as Uncle Eben called his place.

Very soon the host began to exhibit his joking propensities, and there were times when he carried the thing a little beyond the bounds of propriety. Never mind the hundred different ways in which, in the course of a couple of weeks, he contrived to get a laugh upon one or another, or upon all of his guests; nor did he spare his reverend brother.

At length an opportunity of paying Uncle Eben off in his own coin offered of too tempting a character to be resisted. The party had been out upon the lake fishing. Their boat was a broad, round-bottomed gondola, large enough to carry thirty persons comfortably, and propelled by sweeps. In her bottom, nearly amidships, was a large plug which could be removed to let water out when the boat had been pulled ashore, or by means of which water could be let in should occasion require.

Well, on the occasion referred to, Uncle Eben and six of the students had been out several hours, and if they had not caught many fish it was simply because the old joker had been full of fun and pranks all the time. As they approached the shore the wind was blowing quite fresh, and setting directly out. The old man was always the last one to leave the boat. The students had concocted their plan, and were ready for putting it into execution. They leaped from the boat as soon as her bow touched, taking the oars with them, and the last one adroitly pulled out the plug, and as he landed he gave the boat a push that sent her away from the shore, and the strong wind waded her farther and farther off with considerable speed.

For a little time Uncle Eben's attention was directed to finding something with which to set the boat shoreward, but not a thing was at hand. Presently a loud howl told that he had discovered the greater danger. The boat was filling rapidly with water. Of course the young rascals on shore made great show of anxiety. They flew around furiously; halloed to their host, asking him what they could do to help him; and finally, when they saw the old gondola almost ready to sink, two of them got a small skiff off, and put out to his rescue, reaching him, as they had evidently intended, just as he was floundering in the water. With a mighty effort they got his two hundred and thirty pounds avoirdupois into the skiff, and pulled for the shore, leaving the gondola for others to fish up.

The old man said not a word to intimate that he was vexed, or that he held any suspicions of a practical joke. In rather a concerned manner, however, as though the greater danger was to come, he said he hoped the involuntary bath wouldn't bring on his old fever and ague.

As the party started for home, Uncle Eben was really sad and melancholy. The fun had all died out of his round face, and his speech was sorrowful. Once or twice he seemed almost ready to cry. The young men knew not what to make of it. They wondered if it could be possible that their little joke had affected their host's well-being. They began to feel uncomfortable.

At supper time Uncle Eben sent down and asked to be excused. He had no appetite for eating. An hour later he came down into the great drawing-room, wrapped up in a blanket and a shawl, and lay down upon a sofa. The physician had been sent for.

At nine o'clock the old man was seized with convulsions, and his howlings and groanings were terrible to hear. If there had been any mystery in the matter, Uncle Eben had whispered it to his wife at the outset, and she had caught the doctor in the hall, and whispered it to him.

The doctor examined his patient, and looked grave and dubious.

"The system has received a terrible shock!—a dreadful shock!" he said. And then he examined more critically.

It is doubtful if six mortals more painfully unhappy and agonizingly regretful could be found anywhere than were those six theological jokers. They were pale and flushed by turns, and their feelings grew more and more harrowing. At length, when they could endure their self-condemnation no longer, they all sank down upon their knees by the side of the sofa whereon their host was gasping.

"O, Uncle Eben! our friend and benefactor! good, noble man! can you ever forgive us for the deed we did? O, we did not mean you harm—Heaven knows it! O, do get well! Can you forgive?"

A brief space of silence, and then Uncle Eben sat up. He attempted to speak, but his feelings got the better of him, and he burst—burst into a laughter, loud, long and uproarious. At first the students feared it was a freak of insanity, but they quickly comprehended the truth—comprehended that the old fellow had been playing upon their emotions most outrageously, and that they had been sold.

"Well, young gentlemen," he said, "when he could command his speech, 'I'll

forgive you on these conditions: You shall join me in drinking a cold-water toast to the man who had the last laugh; and to-morrow you shall lift the old gondola and bring her to the shore." They were forgiven.—S. C. Jr., in New York Ledger.

The Home of the Locust.

The State Entomologist of Missouri is Prof. C. V. Riley, a naturalist who attracted attention in Europe by his able researches on the *Phylloxera*, an American insect that has played havoc with the vineyards of France. The invasions of enormous swarms of Rocky Mountain locusts, commonly called grasshoppers in the Western States and Northwestern Territories, during the years 1866, 1873, and 1874, led him to investigate the habits of this national pest and search in that way for some remedy to its disastrous attacks. The result of his studies reveals an extraordinary fact in the career of *Caloptenus spretus*, as the devourer is named by the learned. Prof. Riley believes that the insect is indigenous in the higher levels of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Northwestern Dakota, and British America. For successful breeding of healthy individuals it requires hot and dry soil. Experiments prove that frost and severe cold have little effect on the eggs, but a dry soil is necessary to the development of healthy insects. In the hatching-grounds of West Dakota and Montana, along the valleys of the three forks of the Missouri river and the Yellowstone the spring sets in early, and gives place suddenly to summer, so that vegetation is often burned out in the early part of July. If the locust hatches too soon, so that vegetation shrivels up before it grows its wings, then it perishes in vast numbers for want of food. But if it gets time to develop its wings, the drought compels it to migrate; or an exceptional increase in its numbers may cause the wingless hoppers to devour everything green, and the same result ensues.—N. Y. Times.

JAPANESE THEATRES.—When a "blood-and-thunder" melodrama is produced at a Japanese theatre, the audience insists upon having real blood and a thundering racket. A play which was recently put on the boards at a theatre in Yokohama, was not wanting in elements of horror, such as the successful simulation of wounds, but it afforded an opportunity for a more amusing bit of realism. One of the most terrible scenes was supposed to take place during a storm. The stage manager disdained to have recourse to the make-believe method of peas and shot to simulate the sound of the rain. He must give his audience real rain, and so, by means of concealed pipes, have a regular pouring shower, continuing throughout the scene, deluging the stage and drenching the actors. The effect was really admirable, not only aiding the mimicry of the scene, but in wafting a cool and refreshing moisture through the house.

BOSS TWEED says he is not worth \$5,000 to-day, though he had been worth over \$3,000,000. The members of his family, however, still cling to a good deal of his plunder.

The Carpet Business.

The principal Persian rugs and carpets sold in this country are imported direct by the firm of W. and J. Sloane of Broadway, in this city, who have agents stationed at various points in the East for the purpose of securing the pick of the market for American customers.

Messrs. Sloane's is said to be the largest carpet house in the world. Such is the extent of the business done—wholesale and retail—that they require to occupy one of the largest stores in the world, having a frontage of three full lots on Broadway and running five floors besides basements, in addition to which a large building on the opposite side of Mercer street is also occupied as a wholesale shipping department, the whole giving a superficial area not exceeded by any existing establishment, unless it be by Stewart's retail store on Broadway, which is said to include some nine acres of flooring.

We make this explanation simply because no article assuming to speak correctly on carpets would be complete without a reference to this firm.

New York, as a matter of course, is the headquarters of the carpet trade in this country, comparatively few being shipped to Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore direct, and perhaps none at all elsewhere. Philadelphia is probably the next most important market after this city.

In speaking of carpets it should be said that there are revolutions in the decorative arts as in everything else, and in these the question of the design in carpets is involved. American goods do not attain the place they might, in the estimation of people of cultivated tastes, principally because our people do not realize the importance of a technical education in the manufacture, or rather the design, of all goods made by machinery. In France, England and Scotland the State provides liberally for this education by means of government schools of art and design, in connection with which valuable prizes in money and other things are offered for excellence in design, and the scholars trained in these schools enter the great manufacturing concerns of the world, and thereby enable the goods of those countries to hold their ground against our own in the face of heavy protective duties.

Carpets from Asiatic countries, being the work of the hand, grow up unconsciously under the fingers of the workmen, and hence we seldom see two alike. The workmen, however, have a taste naturally which the men of colder clime need to obtain artificially.—N. Y. Trade Reporter.

On the Pacific coast the well-known house of W. & J. Sloane have a large establishment at 525 & 527 Market street, San Francisco, where they keep a full assortment of all kinds of carpets and other goods kept by the same firm in New York.

A BLESSING IN A BOTTLE.—Thousands of sufferers bless PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL, the never-failing remedy for gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, headache, sore throat, tooth ache, rheumatism, lame back and all lameness and pain.

Use Burnham's Abietine for croup, colds, sore throat and hoarseness.

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Being the most experienced as well as the most extensive Manufacturer on the Pacific Coast, I beg to call attention to my NEW DESIGN BEVELED TABLES, attached to which is the Phenix & Colliender New Combination Cushion (Patented Nov. 30, 1867), or H. W. Colliender's Patent "Steel Plate" Cushion. FIRST PREMIUM 1875 awarded to P. LIESENFELD for best workmanship and best cushions.



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**ENGLAND'S PERIL.**

An intelligent England correspondent, discussing the future of the Turco-Russian war, argues that its close will be as full of peril as its outbreak. England can hardly consent to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire without endangering her hold upon the loyalty of her Mussulman subjects in India; and if there be any truth in the very general belief that Germany means to use the ascendancy which this war has given her to extend her influence effectively and visibly over Belgium and Holland, the prestige of England as a great European power will receive such a blow as has not been struck at it since the allied Bourbon fleets swept the English Channel, and the war minister of King George the Third was compelled to sign the humiliating peace of Versailles. To all this it is claimed that the English public has become indifferent under the influence of Gladstone's foreign policy, the basis of which was that peace was more important to England than the honor and integrity of the British Empire. He made it fashionable to talk even of the separation of the colonies from the mother country as an event not only possible, but probable—not merely endurable, but desirable. Robert Lowe now pursues the same course in the "Fortnightly Review," soothing the jealousy of England against Russia by showing that India and all her foreign dominions are sources of anxiety and expense; that it would be well to get rid of them, that the rival of a nation which contemplated assuming any of these burdens ought to be thanked for its philanthropy, and not hated for its ambition or avarice.—"Colonist."

**A REMARKABLE CLOCK.**—A remarkable clock or time globe, has been invented, which according to the description given in the "Jeweler," exhibits the time, longitude and latitude of any place in the world, as well as the difference of the same between the two or more places. The device consists of a globe, on which is a complete map of the world. A large dial encircles the globe at its equator, at which the time of the various meridians is indicated. At the north is a smaller dial which shows the mean time at the place where the globe is located. The remarkable feature of this device, however, is the fact that, by the mechanism inside of it, this miniature globe actually revolves as the earth, once in every twenty four hours. The actual time of any part of the world can be easily and quickly ascertained by reference to the large dial encircling the globe at the equator. It has a sliding vernier divided into 360 degrees, by means of which the latitude of localities can be ascertained, or the proper degree of inclination of our own or any other heavenly body illustrated. By setting the globe at the proper angle of inclination, giving the poles the proper direction north and south, and letting light, properly applied, fall upon it, it will give not only the amount of light and darkness each country has, but the very time at which it has it. The time, longitude, and latitude of any place in the world, as also the difference of the same between two or more places are thus given.

What shall I teach my child? Teach him that it is better to die than to lie; that it is better to starve than to steal; that it is better to be a scavenger or woodchopper than to be an idler or dead beat; that it is just as criminal and reprehensible to waste Monday as to desecrate Sunday; that labor is the price of all honest possessions; that no one is exempt from the obligation to labor with head, or hands, or heart; that an honest man is the noblest work of God; that knowledge is power; that labor is worship, and idleness is sin; that it is better to eat the crust of independent poverty than to luxuriate amidst the richest viands as a dependent. Teach him these facts until they are woven into his being and regulate his life, and we will insure his success though the heavens fall.

To HONOLULU.—The Hawaiian Government and Pacific Mail Company have arranged for the carriage of the mails from San Francisco to Honolulu by other steamers than those going to Australia, and for this purpose the Company has secured the St. Paul, which has made several trips to the islands of Alaska, in the interest of the Alaska Commercial Company. She will make her first trip to the Island about the end of this month.

A new safty cannon, that shoots an anchor from ships in distress has lately been tried at Bremerhaven. From a cannon with a diameter of five inches an anchor weighing seven teen pounds was shot, attached to a double rope 2,400 feet in length, and weighing 32 pounds, to a distance of 300 yards, by which a stronger rope was pulled on to the ship, with which ship and men could be drawn ashore.

Respect the man who knows distinctly what he wishes. The greater part of the mischief of this world comes from fact that men do not sufficiently understand their own aims. They have undertaken to build a tower, and spend no more labor on it than is necessary to erect a hut.

Germany, Austria, France and Italy have adopted the forage biscuit for the use of cavalry in the field. This invention of compressed horse feed is due to Russian experiments in Bulgaria.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what you would appear to be; and if we observe, we shall find that all human virtues increase and strengthen by the practice and experience of them.

Speaking of the Black Hill editors as poker players, the Deadwood "Miner" says: "If a fence rail was to be put up as a blind, the editors are so poor that not one of them could straddle it."

The day has gone by when you can chain a grasshopper to an astronomer's telescope and make the stargazer believe that he has discovered a new breed of horses in the moon.

To dance well, a man should know as little as possible of everything else. He can balance partners better if his hair is parted in the middle.

The vote on Woman Suffrage in Colorado stood thus: For suffrage, 6,612; against, 14,053.

The health officers of Chicago have vaccinated nearly 55,000 persons since August.

Obstinacy might be excusable in wise men; but wise men are not obstinate.

If you are too fat and would like to fall off, mount a vicious horse.

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**To the Public.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** That the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jackman and Laurence Smith, in the People's Market, under the firm name of T. Jackman & Co., is now dissolved. The business at the old stand will be continued by Laurence Smith and George Bickley, under the firm name of Smith & Bickley.  
**THOMAS JACKMAN,**  
**LAURENCE SMITH.**  
Dated Nov. 6, 1877.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**  
**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
  
**Steamship Dakota,**  
2100 Tons. H. G. MOORE, COMMANDER.  
WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE AFTER INDICATED:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Aug. 30	Aug. 4	Aug. 18
Sept. 10	Aug. 20	Aug. 30
Sept. 20	Sept. 10	Sept. 19
Oct. 10	Oct. 5	Oct. 10
	Oct. 25	Oct. 20

**Steamship City of Panama,**  
1500 tons. W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER.  
WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
Aug. 10	On arrival.	Aug. 20
Aug. 30	" "	Sept. 10
Sept. 20	" "	Sept. 30
Oct. 10	" "	Oct. 20

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

Passengers from Portland and up-Sound ports will take Puget Sound mail steamer and make connection with the City of Panama at Victoria. Steamer Dakota goes through to Olympia.

These steamers leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased, and are not transferable. For freight or passage apply on board, or to **H. L. TIBBALS,** General Agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

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

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