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WHOLE NO. 55.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Pacific Coast.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 19.—A special to the *Union* from Tucson, Arizona, tonight says there is nothing but rumors from Sonora lately. Two men, supposed to have connection with the Lower California filibusters are here, which may give rise to the rumor that Sonora is to be visited by filibusters.

Another special from Yuma says a hasty note from the lately deposed Gov. Villagrans, of the Lower California frontier, to an intimate friend here, written previous to the sailing of the steamship *Neuborn* from La Paz, announces Villagrans' arrival here, from whence he goes to Mazatlan to obtain troops and probably a man-of-war from the general government to reinstate himself at San Rafael. He seems to have no doubt of his ability to obtain troops.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Tribune's* Washington special describing the reading of the committee's plan, says: When the report had been read through the Secretary said it was signed by members of the committee. "Read the names," insisted at least a score of reporters in one breath. They were read, when it was found that Morton's name was not there. Of the fourteen members of the joint committee, every one had signed it except the Indiana Senator. All eyes were turned towards him, but he offered no minority report, and said nothing. A buzz of relief from the suppressed excitement that had prevailed, ran through the galleries. Sargent, who came in after the bill had been read, insisted on a second reading. This over, Boggs proceeded to administer a sedative in the form of a tedious speech.

Morton stated to one of the House members of the committee this morning, that although he did not sign the report, he should say nothing in the Senate to oppose the passage of the bill. He took strong grounds last session against the constitutional power of Congress to throw a settlement of the disputed questions growing out of the Presidential election into the Supreme Court, or into any tribunal outside of the Houses.

In the House, Hurd, Wallace, Southard, Bell and others oppose the bill, some saying it is an outrage on the Democratic party, others that it is unconstitutional.

Dodgess, of Virginia, profanely says, "I will see it in — before I vote for it."

Watterson is not pleased with it, but will not make a fight.

Tarbor says: "No department of the government can abrogate any of its proper functions in favor of any body. I prefer Hayes should be counted in, and let the Republican party take the responsibility of their fraudulent count, than that Congress should stultify itself by delegating any of its powers to any one."

Cox elegantly says, "I want to let the matter soak till morning before I express a decided opinion, for I would like to consider whether we can give any of our powers to any other fellows, and who their fellows are."

Almost an universal belief in Washington political circles to-night is that the committee's plan will be adopted in both Houses by overwhelming majorities.

The *Tribune's* Washington special speaking of the committee's plans says, it is a curious fact, extreme partisans on both sides in the House of Representatives, express belief that this bill by its operation will give the election to their opponent.

The *World's* Washington special on

the committee's plans says, Banks opposes, Crittendon supports it. Congressmen from New York city favor the bill almost with unanimity, as do many, it not all, Democratic Congressmen from the State. Indications are from a surface glance at the opinion of Senators such as has been made in the House, that the bill will probably command in the Senate a larger vote than in the House.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The Senate committee has virtually completed its labors, and leaves to-morrow for Washington.

No choice in either legislature to-day for Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Allard, director of the Belgian royal mint, writes Dr. Linderman, sketching an ingenious plan for rendering the market value of silver more uniform, and keeping it always nearly at par with gold. His leading idea is to establish a coinage of American dollars and subsidiary coins in Europe. The consequence he thinks, would furnish a steady market for silver in that quarter of the world, since it could never fall below the price paid for it at the mint where it is received for coinage, whereas at present a great quantity is poured into the market whenever there is a temporary demand, and a glut immediately ensues, which depresses the price of silver far below its average value. Allard says the royal mint at Brussels is ready to change silver into American coins at a cheaper rate than it could at our own mints.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Comments of the morning papers on the committee's plan: The *Times* says: It is a compromise, as Edmunds says, so far as the Republicans are concerned; it is more than a compromise; it is an abandonment of the position they were entitled to hold—a surrender of the method sanctified by usage, and which protects the right of the States to determine the regularity of their respective votes; it is, moreover, a surrender which, instead of quietly settling the points in dispute, lays the foundation for much bitterness and discontent, and drags into the mire of partisanship the judges of the Supreme Court, at a time when they, of all men, should be protected from the taint of the two parties whose interests are involved. The Democrats alone have reason to rejoice.

After mentioning other defects which will probably render the whole scheme valueless, the *Tribune* says: When all is done, we have set aside the constitution of the United States, which requires that the votes of such electors, as the States may appoint, shall be counted, and not such votes as a United States returning board may accept; we have established a precedent, under which, if a special election should be held on November next precisely the same machinery could be used to delay the declaration of the result until after the next 4th of March, when the President of the Senate could take another lease of power, and the people must go through the farce of a third election.

The *Sun* is silent.

The *World* says: We do not believe the framers of our fundamental law intended the President of the Senate to be anything more than an official receiver, keeper and opener of the electoral certificates. These things done his functions are all exhausted, and the two Houses have complete and exhaustive jurisdiction of the whole business. All powers of examination, verification, listing and counting, which the constitution or laws allow, or supply, reside in the two Houses. When a certificate is opened, the votes do not count themselves. They must be counted. That counting is an act in which both Houses must concur or there is no count. As it

is the lower House which makes the President if the electoral college fails to make him, its authority in that matter is supreme, and the Senate cannot interfere with that authority any more than the lower House can with the making of a Vice-President. Therefore, the lower House must, for itself as a House, examine, count and ascertain if any person has a majority of votes for President. These are our opinions by which we are compelled to test the mode just recommended by the joint committee, and we don't see how it is possible to reconcile with these opinions the rule that a single return is to be counted unless both bodies concur in rejecting it, and that the judgment of the board of arbitration is to stand unless both Houses overrule it. We have no cause for objection, of course, to the personal character and quality of the referees; none whatever.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Dispatches say two important engagements have recently been fought on the islands. The most important took place at the Faralones, where the Spanish were defeated by the Cubans under General Modesto Diaz and Antonio Macca. The other action was at Zapata, west of Cienfuegos, south coast, and here also the Spaniards suffered another reverse.

Cable News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—The dangers of the situation were fairly laid before the Grand Council of the Empire which met to-day, by the Sultan's brother-in-law, Ahmad Damad, as well as by Midhat Pasha. Safvet Pasha dwelt upon the peril of braving Europe, and remarked that the Russian squadron now in the waters of the United States, might stop the transmission of arms and ammunition which had been ordered to that country for Turkey. Two hundred and thirty-seven dignitaries and officials were present at the council. A protocol of the proceedings was drawn up, to which all who took part in the council affixed their signatures.

Midhat Pasha made a speech. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation, and spoke of the departure of the plenipotentiaries and the possibility of war, the horrors attending it, the injury it would do to the internal affairs of the country, and the impossibility of procuring funds for a war, and the fact that Turkey could not rely upon any alliance. Several speeches followed, and all the speakers repelled the idea of accepting the European proposals. Midhat Pasha again pointed out the gravity of the crisis and the distress which would result from war. After hearing all the speakers, the council unanimously rejected the proposals amid shouts of "death before dishonor!"

MADRID, Jan. 19.—A deep sensation exists throughout the Basque provinces in consequence of the promulgation of orders appointing the 1st of March as the date for beginning the military conscription in each Basque province. Gen. Quesada remains at Vittoria, with an army of 30,000, and will support the civil authorities.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A correspondent of the *News* writes that Midhat Pasha, while alluding to the difficulties concerning funds, alliances, etc., which would hamper Turkey in the event of war, pointed out that the many millions of cartridges which the Turks would require, must come from America at the risk of capture by hostile privateers; and he concluded by declaring the situation was unfavorable for war. The Council replied with loud shouts, "War rather than foreign interference!" The only dissenting voice was that of an Armenian Bishop, who suggested that the decision could be left to the discretion of the government. He was shouted down, the Council all being of the opinion that the government was not entitled to decide such a momentous question.

The Spiritual Ideas of African Savages.

From the *London Spiritualist*.

Modern Spiritualism, having made the mutual relationship between the spiritual and natural worlds more conspicuously and generally manifest than before, a new era in mankind's history has begun, and both psychology and anthropology, together with physiology, are being pushed into new lines of observation. Science feels the necessity for gathering, in a methodical way, information connected with those sciences from different parts of our globe, and at all times of its history. We live in a period of investigation, led on by rational critics. The old creeds prevailing in India, Japan, Africa, America, and the rest of the world, and also the remnants and corruptions of those creeds, are searched and sifted by numerous explorers and reporters, and learned literary men at home try to digest the observation and facts into systematical science.

The remnants of ancient creeds in Africa have particularly occupied the attention of the European savants since its interior has been the great object of exploration. The superstition and the fetishism of its sundry black, copper-colored, and yellow tribes; their oracles; and the absurd, nay, infernal machinations of their sorcerers, rainmakers, and exorcists, have been described by sundry travelers, as Magyar and Bastian. Even the superficial notice of Captain Burton have recently brought these insufficiently known matters before the public. Some valuable information may be gathered in the reports of the Berlin Mission to the Zulu-land, edited by its director, Dr. Wagemann (Berlin, 1875), which in the first chapters (pp. 4-14) treat of the theological traditions and notions still preserved by old men among the tribes of the Zulu-Kaffirs. The missionaries endorse the opinions of those who think that such African traditions are derived from the Mosaic dispensation, because they show some conformity with the Mosaic history of creation, circumcision, distinction between clean and unclean beasts, polygamy, and so on. It appears more likely that these scattered traditions and ceremonies are corrupted remnants of more ancient systems of religion. I abstain from entering here into the details of such disfigured traditions, and notice only a few points more especially relating to the theories about modern Spiritualism.

A great deal of skepticism, materialism and naturalism nowadays prevails in these tribes, and only finds an imperfect remedy in the teachings of missionaries from the zealous sects of old perverted Christian churches. Some practical good may certainly be effected, when the civil power of annexing governments joins the missionaries in putting down superstitious excesses and obnoxious abuses of pagan priestcraft and worship. The path to future spiritual insight and genuine truth may thus be prepared, and the rugged soil made ready for future civilization. In so far the missionary assistance may be far from absolutely detrimental. The egotism of Christian priestcraft may, perhaps, be quite as pernicious as the absurdity of the heathen; but, at all events, it is more manageable and accessible to reason.

The uncompromising materialism of the Zulus, which admits no doctrine which checks them in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures according to their animal taste, makes them reject the notions of sin and divine prohibition, believing that such enjoyment is rather conformable with the intentions of the Ordainer of nature, from whom the unbounded despotic power of their chiefs and kings, and their fore-fathers, is derived. They have constantly preserved a notion of continued life after natural death.

They distinguish, as the report tells, p. 15, four sorts of spirits, or future existences; viz. 1. *Ano longo*, possessing spiritual power either for good or for evil, and who preside as itongo, in the shape of a serpent, over every place and locality. 2. The *shlaboi*, who enter into some animal body, generally into serpents, and thence influence the destiny of man. 3.

Izuni or shadows, which, by showing themselves in dreams or visions, make it evident that a reality must be at the bottom of them and that the spirit, after having left the body, still has personal existence. 4. The *isuta* the most common sort of spiritual beings, who wander about at the tombs, but also enter dwelling-places; they are restless, and often comforted by the living, and may be compared to imps, elves, and dwarfs, or the German "pötegeister."

Reincarnation is with the Zulus a belief; they hold that unprogressed spirits are still bound to earthly objects, or animals; a belief quite as crude as that of the Spiritualists, but less absurd.

The Heathen Talking Back.

From the *Boston Herald*.

The missionary efforts to convert the East to Western social ideas and the Christian religion, if they have accomplished nothing else have called forth a very strong Japanese book against the Bible of the Jews, the Gospels of the Christians and the whole structure of Christianity. The book is by Yasui Chin-hei, an eminent Japanese scholar, and it has recently been translated into English by an attaché of the British legation. The name of the work is "Bemmo, or an Exposition of Error." The Bemmo is said to be a systematic treatise embodying in a complete and methodical form all the objections which a Japanese *litterateur* and a Japanese hereditary noble can discover against Christianity. These old Eastern civilizations have been hammered at by the missions until they can stand it no longer and are beginning to strike back. These blows will be felt, too, in translations in the Christian languages. The Japanese author takes up the Mosaic books and impeaches the sincerity of the witnesses and the value of the testimony. Yasui rejects as fables the Mosaic plan of creation, the forming of man from clay, the serpent endowed with speech, the sin of Eve and our common inheritance in it, the flood, the ark, confusion of tongues and all the stories of the Bible. Then the disciple of Confucius reviews the Christian moral law from his standpoint. The Confucian idea is that the end of life is attained when each man has his own house and lives in it, and all the world is at peace. The attainment of this stage must be through respect to the laws and filial obedience to the household. Loyalty is but a larger growth of the patriarchal family law, upon which the Mongolian social system is built, and this author characterizes it as the prime offence of Christianity that it undermines this loyalty and saps the foundations of the domestic pyramid. A reviewer of the book thus sets forth its spirit: "The fundamental error of Jesus, according to Yasui, is that he takes no account of our actual present life, and dissects all thoughts and aspirations toward a future life of immeasurable and unceasing felicity. Hence his contempt for those relations of our present life which are really our chief concern. Of course the filial relation was too deeply engraved in the human heart to be entirely disregarded; hence Jesus gave it a place in his system, but a subordinate one, and one which perverted it from its proper object to an imaginary object in heaven. As to the subject's duty of submission, as subject's he counts it for nothing; indeed, in his own person furnishes the example of rebellion in all its forms. Hence come relaxations of the family tie, and civil discord must necessarily be the result wherever such precepts are practiced. Seduced by the promise of a future bliss—of which Jesus speaks so confidently, but is a mere delusion and fantasy derived from an imperfect conception of the relations between soul and body—the followers of this wretched heresy will not scruple at anything or shrink from any act of disobedience, in order to secure the prize."

The following notice is posted conspicuously in a Scotch office: "Shut the door; and when you have done talking on business, serve your mouth the same way."

Synodical Sermon.

The following is a condensed report of the opening sermon preached by Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Olympia, W. T., at the organization of the New Synod of Columbia in Portland, Oregon, Oct. 19, 1876.

John viii: 12, "I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."
Human language is too weak to express the strongest forms of human thought, too poverty stricken to give adequate expression to the rich treasures of the God-imagining soul. This weakness and poverty are sometimes partially remedied by the use of figures, whereby, through the comparison of the idea intended to be expressed with something well known, it obtains a more ready entrance into the mind, appeals more forcibly to the understanding, and fixes itself more firmly upon the memory, than it possibly could without the aid of such auxiliaries.

Savage and barbarous nations, on account of the paucity of words in their various dialects and languages, are especially noted for aptness in illustrating their discourses with figures of speech. Our North American Indians furnish a well known case in point. Indian orators are noted for the luxurious garniture of their orations by the use of highly wrought and striking figures.

The writings, and especially the poetry, of the ancient Greeks, Hebrews and Romans, are rich with striking and forcible metaphors. Our divine Master and Teacher made large and liberal use of the figures common among his countrymen. Hence the numerous parables found among his recorded utterances, and the wealth of beautiful similes sparkling like most precious gems in the matchless garments of his thoughts.

He speaks of ignorance as darkness, of himself as the Way, the Truth, and the Life. The slaves of guilty consciences which form, or will form the burden of the torments of the damned souls in hell, are in his simple yet terrible language, "everlasting fire," and the joys of the upper spirit land, are the kingdom prepared for the righteous from the foundation of the world. All through the recorded sayings of our dear Lord and Master Jesus, this rich clothing of his thoughts in glowing imagery, striking metaphor and impressive simile manifests itself, and forms not the least attractive feature thereof.

He uses the figure of light to indicate the truths of his gospel. In the language of our text, as elsewhere, he calls himself "the light of the world," and promises that all who follow him shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.

In calling himself the "light of the world" Christ gave great offense to his Pharisee auditors. The rabbis denominated the Divine Being "The Light of the World." Among their writings we find this language: "O Lord of the universe, thou commandest us to light lamps to thee, yet thou art the light of the world." Hence, in claiming to be the light of the world he used language well known to his auditors as descriptive of the Lord Jehovah himself. The words had only one meaning to them. They could understand them only as a claim to essential unity with the Creator and Monarch of the universe. And Jesus, our Redeemer, to all that he claimed to be, else he is not the long-promised Messiah. If he be not what his auditors understood and what he himself understood to be the plain meaning of his words, then he is an impostor—then he is darkness, instead of the true light "which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world"—then is "our preaching vain and your faith also vain"—then he is not risen from the dead, and we are idolaters when we worship him and render the loyal homage of our lives to him—then we are children of darkness and not "children of the light and of the day"—then that first Christian martyr, whom the church of all subsequent ages has honored for his faithfulness unto death, and to whom we believe that he who promised a glorious crown of life, did not receive any crown of life, because he was an impious blas-

phemer when he said: "Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing at the right hand of God;" an inexorable idolater when he prayed: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." These and a thousand other evils follow by a logical sequence from a denial of the full, round, well understood meaning of the term: "I am the light of the world." But accepting this and other like language in its obvious signification, those consequences disappear; and following him we do not walk in darkness, but have the light of life. This means, that following him in faith and love, and earnest seeking after a knowledge of and obedience to his will, we have the witness of the Spirit with our spirits that we are born of God; and we also possess such spiritual light as is necessary to sustain and develop the life of our souls.

We all know how needful the sunlight is to material health and life—how darkness long continued dwarfs the intellect and stunts the body; and you have seen the plants and flowers in a darkened room, reaching out their leaves and branches toward the single window through which the only light of the apartment enters, as through whispered prayers calling it to their embrace. You have possibly heard of the dwarfed and idiotic inhabitants of that Alpine valley into which the sunlight penetrates only a few hours a day. Without this sunlight (which so many careful housekeepers exclude from their homes by thick curtains and heavy blinds) all vegetable and animal life would die, and this earth—so lovely with the ten thousand tints and colorings of nature's brush; so grand with the multiform majesty of mountain and valley, ocean, river and plain; so glorious with the reflected radiance of sun, and moon and stars; so populous with the countless millions of the animal world—would soon become one dreary waste, a vast charnel house, cold and cheerless, like the midnight of a frozen clime, a world of darkness and the shadow (no, not the shadow, but the reality) of death, whose inhabitants are forever wrapped in the slumbers of mortality, whose mountains give back no echoing sound from cold and glittering precipices; whose icy plains show not the impress of any passing tread; whose seas are dismal, uninhabitable wastes—

Where ships are drifting with dead
To shores where all is dumb.

Such would be the terrible effect of the withdrawal of the material sunlight, direct and reflected, from this beautiful world of light, and life and joy. Well, as the connection between the material sunlight and the various forms of vegetable and animal life which exist in this world is so intimate, that the latter are, at least in their development and preservation, the direct result of the former, and could have no possible existence apart from it; even so, the connection between Jesus, "the light of the (religious) world," elsewhere called the Son of Righteousness, and the spiritual life of humanity, is so intimate that without his presence direct, or reflected, all true spiritual life would disappear from the habitations of the sons of men; and this world, now teeming with so many noble impulses and God-ward aspirations—glorious, in spite of the accursed curse of sin—with so much that is kingly in manhood and royal in womanhood—would become a perfect charnel house—a vast and cheerless graveyard, containing naught save the lifeless skeletons of all that is noble in philosophy, true in religion and divine in morality. But the presence of this sun of righteousness, visibly manifested by his human life and holy word and generating spirit, produces in human souls the principle of spiritual life, rendering them the ready receptacles of his truth and leading them to the highest phases of moral purity. He is, therefore, "the fountain of all spiritual and eternal life." His light develops the true soul life, and they who walk in his light live in his life. The quaint song of the poet Fletcher is theologically correct:

New light new love, new love new life hath
A life that lives by love, and loves by light;
A love to him, to whom all loves are won;
A light to whom the sun is darkest night;
Eye's light, heart's love, soul's only life he is;
Life, soul, love, heart, light, eye and all are his;
He eye, light, heart, love, soul; he all my
Joy and bliss.

Not only is he the light of the world

in the broad, general sense, that his word and spirit of truth and love never fail to beget purity of principle and nobility of character in those nations and communities that are blessed with his presence; but this same generating influence is inseparably connected with his presence in the individual soul. Indeed, it is only because of his power over individuals that he wields an influence over those collections thereof which constitute churches, communities and nations. Even as the life developing rays of the natural sun find their way down between the branches and leaves of the giant oak to the tiniest blade of grass or most fragile flower that sprouts or blooms at its feet, imparting vital warmth, and causing its microscopic pulse to beat in wondrous time and grow stronger day by day, until it reaches full maturity; so the benighted rays of the Sun of Righteousness flow down to the most insignificant of God's children, causing the weakest spiritual pulse, that beats time in unison with the harmony of heaven, to grow daily more powerful, until it attains to the full perfection of "the life that is hid with Christ in God."

Without dwelling on the world's indebtedness to Jesus Christ for all that is wisest in the council chambers of humanity, most just in civil government, truest in religious philosophy and practice, most loving and lovable in human life, whether they be called by the Christian name or not (for there is nothing good and noble in God's universe which does not emanate from the Spirit of Goodness, which is only another name for the Holy Spirit of God), let us be deeply interested this evening in the solemn inquiry—particularly solemn at this time, unless we are about to make a great advance along the whole line of our Presbyterian army—do we, as leaders of that army, reflect honestly and faithfully the great light of the world? For only as we do this do we fulfill the object for which we were called into this ministry of the word. The church of Jesus Christ has no possible business in this world if it be not to reflect his glorious light and surrounding darkness and sin. The moment she ceases to do that, her work on earth is done. Of equal importance to every individual present is the question: Have I this Sun of Righteousness shining in my soul? Am I following, it may be very imperfectly, yet earnestly, prayerfully and so much as in me lieth, faithfully, this great light of the world? Is Jesus my pattern and guide? Am I endeavoring honestly to place my feet in those foot-prints which he has left on the sands of time? And is it the one great desire of my life to follow him, that full-orbed upon my soul the life-giving and life-nourishing rays of this wonderful Sun of Righteousness shall continue to shine? These are questions of supreme importance to every member of the great human family, especially to all who live in Christian lands. They may be summarily comprehended in the one question vital to the interests of the soul: Are we resting in the salvation of Jesus Christ, and prayerfully and honestly striving to do such things as conscience, enlightened by God's word, dictates to be right and good? It seemeth but a little thing, when the light of God's truth is shining so brightly upon our world, to turn our eyes thitherward, that it may enter with all its benign influence into the chambers of our souls. It certainly is no hard Master's task, when beams of the Sun of Righteousness are flooding all the valleys and plains, radiating the darkest caverns and tinging all the seas and every high hill of earth with the glories of the upper world, to step out from beneath the dark, ugly shadow of our selfishness, or harsh, uncharitable judgments, or backbiting with our tongues, or carelessness regarding the salvation of our fellow-men, and, it may be, our dishonesty, falsehood, double-dealing, or degrading secret, or open sin, and let their vivifying influence permeate our whole being, and arouse within us the impulses of a noble, God-given, spiritual life. O friends! When our hearts are cold—when the life is well nigh frozen out of our souls by far and long absence from this light of the world, in the polar climes of indifference to the claims of the Great All Father—

how blessed the invitation to come down to those southern valleys, that are flooded with the warm sunlight of redeeming love, and drink of those streams of life and joy which flow from the mountains of Jehovah's holiness, singing as they go, murmuring along their never-ending path of life. Day after day, through all the passing years, we have been listening to this call, and yet some of you prefer to remain far away from the influence of this light of the world and source of all spiritual life, cold and dead in soul, with noblest energies paralyzed, and God-like powers all undeveloped in your being. Tell me, O my brother man! for what a life do you live? Is this life going to be worth anything to you, if you murder your own highest faculties by a life of impenitence in the cold polar lands of indifference or actual sin, and in the dark world of fiery woe die the second and most terrible death? "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul; or, what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

Upon all who have felt the power of the world's great light, I would once more impress the solemn truth that we are bound to reflect those life-giving rays which have irradiated our own souls. As the material sunlight reaches the darkest valleys and penetrates the deepest caverns, oftentimes by a multitude of reflections from one object to another, mountain reflecting it from plain, and river sending it far under the foliage-laden forest, the flower giving a share of it to the blade of grass, and the grass sending it downward to the root of the flowering shrub, so we, upon whose spiritual vision the sunlight of God's love hath fallen with its warm and vivifying power, must go forth to our fellow men a reflection of the life-giving influence. We are bound to, and are re-entitled to our trust if we do not let our light so shine before men that others seeing our good works may glorify him from whom we have received this light into our own souls. We must reflect it by the life of God in our own imperfect manhood, by enrolling ourselves among those who are known to be his followers, by gathering around his communion table on every sacred feast day, whereon he saith to his beloved, "Do this in remembrance of me;" reflect him by regular waiting upon him in the services of his sanctuary, and the performance of every duty therewith associated; reflect him by earnest and devoted prayer; reflect him by an honest, truthful, manly walk before our fellow-men; reflect him by doing unto others all things whatsoever we would have them do unto us. Thus we shall be successful workers in the fields of God. Thus only shall we prove faithful reflectors of the Light of the World, and walking with him through this world of darkness and sin, we shall have the light of life.

Galileo at Rome.

A correspondent of the Scotsman has the following account of the trials of Galileo, as derived from the original document at the Vatican:

"Galileo's discovery of the satellites of Jupiter had been hailed with delight, but the inference their movements suggested caused his perdition. The astronomer was first attacked by a Dominican preacher at Florence, who accused him of throwing doubt on the authenticity of the miracle performed by Joshua. Galileo replied that the Holy Scriptures could not err, but that they should not be literally interpreted. Another Dominican, called Nicholas Lorina, then denounced Galileo to the Holy Office, and the closest watch was kept on his words and acts by the Inquisition. He went to Rome in the hope of being able to prove his innocence, and of being allowed to continue his pursuits without interference. The Holy Office, however, unanimously declared it to be an absurd heresy to pretend that the sun is motionless and that the earth turns, and the Pope directed Cardinal Bellarmine to inform Galileo that he must no more teach the doctrine condemned or he would be thrown into prison. Galileo promised to obey. He was received with kindness by the Pope, and was treated with kindness. He was neither punished nor molested.

"Not long after this a new Pontiff was elected—Urban VIII. of the House of Barberini. He was a Florentine as well as Galileo, and a lover of letters. Galileo had six long audiences with the Pope, but what passed between them is not known. The astronomer now thought himself at liberty to write his dialogues, in which the system of Copernicus, without being defended, was expounded. The Pontiff had no sooner received a copy of this work than he showed himself violently irritated, and but for the supplications of the Tuscan Ambassador he would have at once sent him before the Holy Office. As it was a commission was charged to examine the 'Dialogues,' and shortly afterward the Inquisitor of Florence delivered Galileo a formal order to appear before the dreaded tribunal indicted to above. Galileo, who was then seventy years of age, and ill, implored pity. The Grand Duke of Tuscany interceded in his behalf. The Pope would hear of no delay. He gave orders that the culprit should be seized and brought to Rome in chains, if he was able to support the journey. Galileo, half dead, reached Rome in January, 1633, and in April he was interrogated by the Holy Office. For ten months he supported in anguish of mind, the threats and ill-treatment to which he was subjected, and then he confessed that he had gone too far in advocating the system of Copernicus. He was called upon to give a more explicit denial of the truth of what he had advanced, or the judges were to proceed to a rigorous examination, which in the language of the Holy Office means torture. It is urged, but not by Signor Berti, that Galileo was actually tortured, and that the document giving a description of this scene was suppressed at the suggestion of M. Guizot (a Protestant) and Rossi. On the other hand, it is asserted that when the Pope directed a rigorous examination, if it could be supported, he knew very well that Galileo could not support torture, and that torture would not be inflicted. It is clear, however, from what Signor Berti says, that the Pontiff showed neither compassion nor indulgence toward his old friend. Even after his abjuration, Galileo was kept in a state of semi-confinement, and was only permitted to see a few friends. He went blind—then died."

"Beth," in the Woman's Journal, describes a pattern San Francisco lady. A little lady who owns a \$25,000 city lot, whereon stands her modest cottage home, came to see me. Knowing that she kept no servant, I inquired if she never feared burglars, as she left her home alone so much? "Why, no, what should burglars come for? I really have nothing worth their carrying off. Having anything valuable enough to be a constant anxiety I consider being too much of a servant to lower things." Her home is full of books and art treasures, but there is no silver plate to worry over. Much of her summer life has been spent upon the mountains. She is a fine botanist and geologist and conchologist and entomologist. A gentleman friend calls her "the high stepping little woman who always reminds him of Dante." Another friend said that her step was so elastic that it seemed no more effort for her to walk than for a bird to fly. Living the higher life with nature. Forty years have left not a wrinkle upon her face, a face so divinely beautiful that one might readily say it had been only half that number of summers, and no winters at all.

A Philadelphia letter says: The last volumes of the library of General George Washington were scattered to the winds by the last heir of the family, Lawrence Washington, at Thomas' auction room to-day. This young man, who was present at the sale, is a great-grandson of General Washington's brother, and son of the late John A. Washington. The books were stored in a room of a house belonging to the family, which was rented to a Pennsylvania who promised that it should be kept constantly locked. When Mr. Washington examined the library, he found that volumes had disappeared that the autographs had been clipped from others, and that there was danger that the whole collection would be scattered in a few years, and its authenticity destroyed. There was no doubt whatever of the authenticity of the volume at this time. There was a large number of literary men, booksellers and private collectors present.

George H. being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for publishing a spurious royal speech, said that he hoped the punishment would be light, because so far as he understood either, he liked the spurious one best.

Resources of Washington Territory.

Hon. Elwood Evans the late Centennial Commissioner from Washington Territory, lectured in Olympia recently on the resources and general character of the Territory.

The lecture was published in full in the Olympia Courier from which we extract the following items, believing they will be of interest to the reading public:

TIMBER.

The extensive forests of Washington Territory yield an inexhaustible supply of the most useful timber. The average product per acre is twenty thousand feet and the average content of each tree, three thousand feet. The lowest value in rating growing timber, when selling the privilege to cut the same, is fifty cents per thousand. From this estimate how incalculably great the wealth of the Territory in its majestic forests, covering some twenty millions of acres of its area. Among the many native varieties, the following are principal:

The Douglas pine, Abies Douglasii, which grows to a gigantic size, chiefly used in the manufacturing lumber for building purposes and ship building. It is peculiarly adapted for masts and spars, on account of its size, straightness, tenacity and freedom from knots. There is a large and constantly increasing exportation of this lumber to all parts of the world. Numerous cargoes of spars and masts of the largest dimensions, have been shipped to several of the principal naval stations of Europe.

The chief engineer of Toulon, France, in 1850, in his reports of the experiments testing the adaptability of this timber for masts, says:

"The principal quality of these woods is a flexibility and a tenacity of fibre rarely met with in trees so aged; they may be bent and twisted several times in contrary directions without breaking. The masts and spars are woods rare and exceptional for dimensions and superior qualities, strength, lightness, absence of knots and other grave vices."

Mr. Wm. Wilson Saunders, F. R. S., of Leeds, experimented as to its strength and flexibility compared with other woods, and published valuable tables showing the results. Dr. Lindley, the editor of the Gardener's Chronicle thus comments on these tables:

"None of the fir approached in strength the Douglas and the Pitch Pine, it having required 250 pounds to break a small bar of their wood no more than an inch and a quarter square. Between the Douglas fir and pitch pine whose strength was equal, there is this great difference, that while the latter snapped short under a pressure of 250 pounds, the Douglas yielded unwillingly with a rough and long rend."

The yellow fir, A. Grandis, and black spruce, A. Menziesii, neither of which attain the altitude or size of the Douglas, though noble timber, are found abundantly west of the Cascade Mountains, and are used for the same purposes.

The cedar, Thuja occidentalis or gigantea, is abundant throughout Western Washington. This wood is valuable for its extreme durability, its lightness and softness; of it the Indians make their canoes, using the broad sheets of bark for roasting, the fibre of which they weave into blankets.

The hemlock is common throughout Western Washington. The bark is very valuable for tanning. There are also several varieties of the pine, the yew, the maple, alder, ash, a dwarf variety of oak, and in some localities a very superior oak.

AREA.

Prior to the purchase of Alaska, Washington was the extreme North-western Territory of the United States, bordering the Pacific Ocean, the strait of Juan de Fuca, Gulf of Georgia and the 49th parallel of north latitude divide it from British Columbia on the north, the Columbia river and 49th parallel, are its south boundary, separating it from the State of Oregon. To the east is Idaho Territory, the boundary being a line running due north from the intersection of Snake river, by the 46th parallel. The Territory embraces nearly eight degrees of longitude, with an average width of three degrees of latitude, containing 99,000 square miles, 41,707,

160 acres. Deducting the approximate area of Puget Sound and the mountainous regions unfit for cultivation, there remain about 35,000,000 acres, of which about 20,000,000 are timber lands, about 5,000,000 of rich alluvial bottom lands, and 10,000,000 prairies and plains. Of this latter a fair portion is of good agricultural capacity well adapted to wheat culture, and all of it available for successful stock raising.

People Will Talk.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow, If you listen to all that is said as you go; You'll be worried and fretted and kept in a stew, For meddling tongues must have something to do— For people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed That your humble position is only assumed, You'll be waiting in sleep's clothing, or else you're a fool! But don't get excited—keep perfectly cool— For people will talk.

And then if you show the least boldness of heart, Or a slight inclination to take your own part, They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain; But keep straight ahead—don't stop to explain— For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress, or old-fashioned your hat, Some one will surely take notice of that, And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way, But don't get excited whatever they say— For people will talk.

If you dress in the fashion, don't think to escape, For they criticize then in a different shape; You're ahead of your means; or your tailor's unpaid; But mind your own business—there's naught to be made— For people will talk.

Now, the best way to do is to do as you please, For your own mind, if you have one, will then be at ease, Of course you will meet with all sorts of abuse; But don't talk to stop them—'tain't any use, For people will talk.

Education.

The subject agitating many of the thinking people of the day is education. What to study, and how to study it, seem to be points under discussion. The matter is disposed of easily, a little common sense being used in the analysis. We are born in the possession of our natural faculties, and feeling, seeing, hearing, develop themselves slowly; every step is watched with the greatest anxiety, by parents, and when they know that every natural faculty is fully developed, great is their joy, for oftentimes it happens that all the natural faculties are not developed, and the absence of one, from whatever cause, is a source of bitterness to those who have children to educate.

When a child has learned to talk plainly it is time for him to go to school. Then it is absolutely necessary for him to learn to read and spell and write at the same time. They are the keys to the gates of learning. All your education depends on how well those three things are learned, and in order that they may be learned, memory, invention and application must be thoroughly exercised. No man can be a good scholar unless he understands his own language perfectly, be it Greek or Choctaw. He must be able to read it understandingly and with expression, spell all the words, and know their derivations, and thoroughly understand its construction. He must have knowledge of mathematics, for they enter largely into the affairs of life. The common carpenter who patches hen coops and rough sheds, derives his knowledge from the same source that the builders of London Bridge and the Capitol at Washington, derived theirs. All buildings, from a pig pen to a palace—all surveying, from plowing a flower bed to running a railroad over the continent, or laying a cable across the Atlantic Ocean; all commerce, navigation, and nearly every occupation that may be named, is governed more or less by mathematics.

All those who have inventive genius should turn their attention to physics. That section which deals with laws of heat teaches us about mining—how to prevent explosions, and to economize in our various industries. That which treats of light gives eyes to the old, and the microscope detects disease and adulteration, and improving light houses prevent ship wrecks. It is also necessary to have a knowledge of chemistry. The bleacher, dyer, and calico-printer,

will not do their work well unless they obey certain chemical laws. Sugar refining, gas making, soap boiling, gun powder manufacture, all are partly chemical. A knowledge of chemistry concerns every one directly or indirectly connected with our manufactures.

The study of physiology is important. The physician makes it a business, but every person should know that certain abuses inevitably bring about certain results. We should know that he ought to rest when he is tired, that an over-taxed brain will produce sickness and even insanity; that he should not persist in reading when his eyes ache, and that he should not subject himself to drafts and sudden cold when heated, nor persist in eating things that are hurtful when he knows he will suffer for it.

It is necessary that he should have a general knowledge of history—a review of the mighty past, which has made us what we are. To politicians it is necessary. All laws and changes in the affairs of nations which took place ages ago affect us to-day, and help us to perfect the work of the present. Inform yourselves therefore, of the great events of ancient and modern times; of persons noted for good and evil deeds, of inventions and improvements, of the religious history (is so mingled with all others), of the bitter wars and persecutions which gave rise to the liberty of to-day.

There is no excellence without labor. All these things must be learned by hard study, for "there is no royal road to learning." Princes and potentates must walk with the beggar over the same rough road. It is impossible to learn all that may be included in a modern education, therefore choose some branches especially adapted to yourselves and excel in them. The most blessed provision of our heavenly Father for mankind is work, be it with hand or brain. There is always hope for the man who works. Idleness alone is perpetual despair. It is the mother of mischief and crime, while the glow of labor is a purifying fire wherein all poison is burnt up and the foul snake itself is made into bright, blessed flames.

Gough, in a lecture east, told the story of two tapers, who occupied each a bed in the same room. One night both came home drunk, and instead of each taking his own, both tumbled into the same bed. After a while, "Bob," says Jim, "there's a man in my bed." "So there is in mine," answers Jim. After a while Bob's dignity felt itself to be too much insulted, and he gave the intruder an indignant kick, which sent him down on the floor like a log. "Jim," he said, at length, "I have kicked out my man." Poor Jim answers, from his place on the floor, "My man has kicked me out."

The Silver Steel DIAMOND Cross-Cut Saw. SOLE MANUFACTURERS: E. C. ATKINS & CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Includes an image of a cross-cut saw and descriptive text about its quality and availability.

E. C. Ferguson, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Snohomish City, W. T. HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE, Crockery & Glassware, Paints & Oils, Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c. ALSO A large assortment of SHIP KNEES constantly on hand. SHIP KNEES of any dimensions furnished to order. Give Me a Call SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

Snohomish Exchange SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. THIS HOTEL Is the Best in Snohomish County, in every respect. FIRST CLASS BOARD. Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates. THE BAR Is supplied with the best Wines and Liquors North of San Francisco Also a First-Class BILLIARD TABLE To Accomodate the Patrons of this House. ISAAC CATHOART, Proprietor.

Lowell Hotel. E. D. SMITH, Proprietor. THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW THE BAR ROOM Is the largest in the County, Furnished with a BILLIARD TABLE, and the best brands of WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS to be found in the market THE TABLE

electoral vote or votes from any States or upon objection to the report of said commission, or other questions arising under this act, each Senator or Representative may speak to each objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but it shall, after such debate shall have lasted two hours, be the duty of each House to put the main question, without further debate.

Sec. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses, seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately on his left; for the Senators, in the body of the hall upon the right of the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the clerk's desk. For the officers of the two Houses, in front of the clerk's desk upon each side of the speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately in the manner heretofore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day (Sunday excepted), at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and while any question is being considered by said commission, either House may proceed with its legislative or other business.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to affect or impair any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any right shall exist.

Sec. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, and the execution of its power.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

Local Items.

We last week noticed the elopement of a married woman from this city, and some of our readers seemed inclined to think our notice somewhat premature. From the following from a Seattle paper, it would seem that we were perfectly correct in our conclusions: After quoting our article the paper says: "We would add that the person in question has resided in this city for some time, and being a worthy man has the sympathies of all who know him. He returned here a few days ago, after having pursued the absconding woman far enough to learn that she had absconded with another man and left for parts unknown."

ACCIDENT.—A party consisting of Messrs. Plaskett, Ballentine, Korlas and Forward, met with an accident on the Snohomish river, last Sunday night, which came near resulting disastrously to the whole number. They were descending the river in a canoe, and the night being dark the look-out was unable to discern objects any great distance ahead. When near the mouth of Bennett's Slough he discovered to his terror a ponderous snag directly in the course of the canoe, and not ten feet distant. He had barely time to shout to the pilot to "port his helm," when she came with a crash, capsizing and emptying her entire load into the angry waters of the river. Three of the party struck out for the nearest shore, which they fortunately reached, but the fourth, Mr. Ballentine, with rare presence of mind and indomitable pluck, clung to the upset canoe, righted her, fished up the blankets and other floating stores, and taking on his water-soaked companions, reached the city at a late hour of night, where they were soon made comfortable inside and out with soothing drinks and dry clothes. No blame attaches to the pilot, as he was not responsible for the presence of the snag at that time of night.

SKATING.—It often happens that the most expert swimmers are drowned, while at the same time those unable to swim at all are saved. So we find the case with skaters. Many a one that can cut his name on the ice skating backward, and turn a summersault going ahead, has come to grief, while his less expert neighbor skated all day without a scratch or accident of any kind. But the number of accidents which happened those who took advantage of the cold snap of the past week to enjoy the exhilarating exercise of skating over the frozen ponds in this neighborhood, was trivial, and we are happy in having only to announce two of a serious character. Of course hard and soft falls were of frequent occurrence, but only elicited a laugh, or sometimes a stronger expression, varied according to the damage done the part that struck the ice first. The first day, out everything went along as slick as the ice itself, but on the second day the presence of a bevy of our city girls set the young men in a blaze of rivalry to out do each other in the straight run, the figure four or the flub-dub, and so, instead of the girls' presence being a source of pleasure and enjoyment, it proved to many a gallant young man one of pain and mortification. One of our young citizens, in attempting to show his agility, cut through the ice and cut a hole right over his eye two inches in length by one inch in depth. He will skate no more this winter. A stranger just arrived by steamer received a fall which came high proving fatal. He was an artistic skater, and with evident pride in his skatorial acquirements, cut many a hieroglyphic to the astonishment of his less cultivated companions. But he went too far. Elated with success he tried the can-can—throwing his right leg over the head of a fellow skater, his left wouldn't stay put, and he was landed about ten feet ahead, striking with his full weight upon his nose. It once was an aquiline. Now its style is decidedly mixed. Several others felt the sickening sensation of a cold bath with their clothes on, but nothing more serious. The warm rain and southerly winds of the past forty-eight hours, have ended the ice and fun for this winter, and skates and skaters are laid away.

FROM a telegram dated Tucson, Arizona, we learn that Mat Bledsoe was shot through the head and killed, on the 9th instant. Bledsoe was a person well known about the Sound and Oregon. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for killing a man in Portland, but after serving a term of years was pardoned. Like all of his class he was destined to go down with his boots on.

STEAMER Nellie left Seattle one hour and twenty minutes after the Libby last Monday, and made one landing between Seattle and Mukilteo; reaching Mukilteo before the Libby, passing her two miles south of Mukilteo.

SOCIABLE.—The regular sociable of the Ladies Sewing Society will be held at the Snohomish Exchange on Friday evening next. A general invitation is extended.

THE Nellie appeared yesterday evening with a full line of freight and passengers. Her cabin stretched back to the stern. Her stern appearance being somewhat like the Yakima.

Mrs. DUDOK, wife of the late E. F. Dodge, of Whatcom county, is lying very ill at her home on the Swinomish.

ICE in the bay, at Seattle, last Monday morning.

MARRIED.

At Esquimalt, Jan. 15, 1877, Thos. B. Merry, of Seattle, to Minnie Milne, of Yorkshire, England.

At Olympia, on the 24th instant, Capt. T. A. Wright of Seattle, to Olivia G. O'Brien of Olympia.

Jan. 9th, Mr. Edward McAlpine, of Skagit, to Miss Jane Ewing of Bellingham Bay.

Well done for Mac. It's hoped that before long others who occupy a prominent social position in the thriving settlement of Skagit City may imitate his worthy example.

DIED.

At La Courner, Jan. 15th, Frank L., aged 3 years and 3 months, and Mary Loh, aged 15 months, 13 days, children of James A. and S. A. Gilliland.

At Packwood's Landing, Jan. 19th, infant son of S. T. and Sara Packwood, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish—ss.

In the District Court of said county. Celia McMillen, plaintiff, vs. Neil McMillen, defendant. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting: To Neil McMillen, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said county, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served in the said county of Snohomish, or if served out of said county, but in the 3d Judicial District of said Territory, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of said Court to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and the plaintiff. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this [L. s.] 26th day of January, A. D. 1877. 55-5w H. A. GREGORY, Clerk.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish—ss.

In the District Court of said county.

L. L. Thomas, plaintiff, vs. L. T. Ireland, Defendant. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting: To L. T. Ireland, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said county, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served in the said county of Snohomish, or if served out of said county, but in the 3d Judicial District of said Territory, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the above Court, compelling you to make and deliver to said plaintiff a good and sufficient deed, with covenants as set forth in the complaint on file in said cause, conveying to said plaintiff his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described real estate in said county, situated to wit:

Lots number six and eight (6 and 8) in section number thirty-three (33), together with a strip eighteen rods wide of the east side of the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Lots numbered seven and nine (7 and 9) and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4) of section numbered thirty-three (33), in township No. thirty (30) north of range five (5) east. The east half of lot one (1), section thirty-three, and the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township No. thirty, north of range No. five (5) east, containing (165) one hundred and sixty five acres, more or less, according to the Government survey.

According to the specific terms of a certain contract entered into by you and said plaintiff, at said county, on the 9th day of May, 1876, by which, in consideration of \$800 dollars, United States gold coin, you then and there agreed to convey to said plaintiff, as aforesaid, the said described premises. The grounds of which action are fully set forth in said complaint.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you. Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge [L. s.] of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1877. H. A. GREGORY, Clerk. 55 5w

THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Seattle, W. T.

The Daily is the oldest, largest and best in the Territory. The Weekly, now in its sixteenth year of publication, contains more reading matter than any of its Territorial contemporaries. The contents of both will include the fullest home news, editorial matter, the latest telegrams from abroad, correspondence, interesting miscellany, &c.

TERMS: Daily per annum, \$10; Weekly, \$3. Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms. Address THOS. W. PROSSEL, Publisher. 71 st.

VERDICT ALWAYS FOR THE DAVIS' VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE

- The Centennial Gold Medal and Diploma.....1876
The Scott Medal.....1875
The Franklin Institute Medal.....1874

The Report of the Centennial Commission says: "The DAVIS is awarded the GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR and the DIPLOMA OF MERIT for excellent material and construction, adapted to the greatest range of work."

We claim sales UNPRECEDENTED, and satisfaction UNIVERSAL. In its construction it differs from all others, and is equalled by none. As an earnest of what is here claimed, the Manufacturers CHALLENGE all others to a friendly contest, either for amusement or for a more substantial consideration. The Family Machine is light running and easily comprehended; has an ingenious device "to take up" lost motion or wear, which, to a machinist, is positive proof of durability. This Machine has received more Medals and complimentary Testimonials than any other in the same length of time.

Agents Wanted in All Unoccupied Territory.

E. L. HALL, Agent for Washington Terr.

CHERRY STREET.....54..... SEATTLE, W. T.

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Occidental Hotel,

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This is the Largest Hotel North of San Francisco, and is

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Free Coach to and from the House.

54 WIGGIN & FOX, Proprietors

PHANTOM EXPRESS

TO WHIDBY ISLAND AND DUNGENESS.

Until further notice the Steamer Phantom will leave Port Townsend daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FOR WHIDBY ISLAND at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Whidby Island at 11 A. M.

Passengers can be assured of making the trip from Coupeville to Port Townsend in one hour by this route.

Every Monday and Thursday the Steamer Phantom will leave Port Townsend for Dungeness at 12 o'clock, noon.

Passengers and Freight as Low as by any other route. 54-5w.

M. GLORE,

IMPOBTER AND DEALER IN

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COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.

BUREAU, CENTER TABLES, CHAIRS,

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CURTAINS, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, ETC.

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COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SEATTLE..... WASH. TERR

G. NATHAN,

(OF MEYER'S & CO., SEATTLE)

—WILL SELL FOR CASH—

DRY GOODS— FANCY GOODS— NOTIONS, HOSIERY—

CLOTHING,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. N. will make monthly trips to Snohomish and up the Snohomish river. Orders may be left at the Exchange Hotel, or address BOX 181, SEATTLE, 581

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are expected to settle, by note or cash, immediately. ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor Snohomish Exchange.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

160 acres of good land lying near the mouth of the Skykomish River, with 15 acres cleared and 75 bearing fruit trees, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars enquire of W. H. WALE, or M. W. PACKARD. 71 st. 54

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Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BLOCK,

PORTLAND, — OREGON.

All Surgical Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Skillfully Performed.

Cataract Extracted,

And Cross Eyes straightened. Artificial Eyes—a large assortment of the best French manufacture always on hand. DEAFNESS, and all Discharges from the Ear, and Nasal Catarrh particularly treated.

Diseases of Women

Nervous Complaints and Lung Disorders also my specialties. Any number of first-class references given. 501

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to me, are hereby notified that unless they settle their accounts before the 1st of March the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against me will present them for settlement on or before that time. W. M. EDWARDS. Snohomish City, Dec. 30, 1876. 51 st

The Cost of a Train.

At the time when the first open court of law was established in Russia, a lady dressed with the utmost elegance, was walking on the Moscow promenade, leaning upon her husband's arm, and letting the long train of her rich dress sweep the dust and dirt of the street. A young officer coming hastily from a side street was so careless as to catch one of his spurs in the lady's train, and in an instant a great place was torn out of the costly but frail material of the dress.

"I beg a thousand pardons, madame," said the officer, with a polite bow, and then was about passing on, when he was detained by the lady's husband.

"You have insulted my wife." "Nothing was farther from my intentions, sir. Your wife's long dress is to blame for the accident, which I sincerely regret, and I beg you once more to receive my apologies for any carelessness on my part." And he attempted to hasten on.

"You shall not escape so," said the lady, with her head thrown back in a spirited way. "To-day is the first time I have worn this dress, and it cost two hundred rubles, which you must make good."

"My dear madame, I beg you not to detain me. I am obliged to go on duty at once. As to the two hundred rubles—I really cannot help the length of your dress, yet I beg your pardon for not having been more cautious."

"You shall be paid, sir. That you are obliged to go on duty is nothing to us. My wife is right; the dress must be made good."

The officer's face grew pale. "You force me to break through the rules of the service, and I shall receive punishment."

"Pay the two hundred rubles and you are free." The quickly changing color in the officer's face betrayed how inwardly disturbed he was; but, stepping close up to them both, he said, with apparent self-command—

"You will renounce your claim when I tell you that I am a poor man, who has nothing to live on but his officer's pay, and the amount of that pay hardly reaches the sum of two hundred rubles in a year. I can, therefore, make no amends for the accident, except by again begging your pardon."

"Oh, my body could say that; but we'll see if it's true; we'll find out if you have nothing but your pay. I declare myself not satisfied with your excuses, and I demand my money," persisted the lady, in the hard voice of a thoroughly unfeeling woman.

"That is true—you are right," the husband added, dutifully supporting her. "By good luck we have the open court now just in session. Go with us to the judge, and he will decide the matter."

A further protestation on the officer's part that he was poor, that he was expected on duty, etc., did not help matters. Out of respect for his uniform, and to avoid an open scene, he had to go with them to the court room, where the gallery was densely packed with people.

After waiting some time, the lady had leave to make her complaint.

"What have you to answer to this complaint?" said the judge, turning to the officer, who seemed embarrassed and half in despair.

"On the whole very little. As the lateness of the hour, and being required on duty at once, compelled me to hurry, I did not notice the lady's train, which was dragging on the ground. I caught one of my spurs in it, and had the misfortune to tear the dress. The lady would not receive my excuses, but perhaps now she might find herself more disposed to forgiveness, when I declare, so help me God! that I committed this awkward blunder without any malicious intention, and I earnestly beg that she will pardon me."

A murmur ran through the gallery, evidently from the people taking sides with the defendant, and against long trains in general and that lady's in particular. The judge called them to order and asked—

"Are you satisfied, madame, with the defendant's explanation?" "Not at all satisfied. I demand two hundred rubles in payment for my torn dress."

"Defendant, will you pay this sum?" "I would have paid it long before this had I been in a position to do so. Un fortunately, I am poor. My pay as an officer is all I have to live on."

"You hear, complainant, that the defendant is not able to pay the sum you demand of him. Do you still wish the complaint to stand?"

An unbroken stillness reigned throughout the hall, and the young officer's breath could be heard coming hard.

"I wish it to stand. The law shall give me my rights."

There ran through the crowd a murmur of indignation that sounded like rushing water.

"Consider, complainant, the consequences of your demand. The defendant can be punished only by being deprived of his liberty, and by that you could obtain no satisfaction, while to the defendant it might prove the greatest injury in his rank and position as an officer, and especially as he is an officer who is poor and dependent upon his pay. Do you still insist upon your complaint?"

"I still insist upon it." The course the affair was taking seemed to have become painful to the lady's husband. He spoke to his wife earnestly, but, as could be seen by the way she held up her head and the energy with which she shook it, quite uselessly. The judge was just going on to further consideration of the case, when a loud voice was heard from the audience.

"I will place the two hundred rubles at the service of the defendant."

There followed a silence, during which a gentleman forced his way through the crowd and placed himself at the young officer's side.

"Sir, I am the Prince W—, and beg you will oblige me by accepting the loan of the two hundred rubles in question."

"Prince, I am not worthy of your kindness, for I don't know if I shall ever be able to pay the loan," answered the young man, in a voice tremulous with emotion.

"Take the money at all events. I can wait until you are able to pay it."

The prince then held out two notes of a hundred rubles each, and coming close up to him, whispered a few words to him very softly. There was a sudden lighting up of the officer's face. He immediately took the two notes, and turning toward the lady, handed them to her with a polite bow.

"I hope, madame, you are satisfied." With a malicious smile she reached out her hand for the money.

"Yes, now I am satisfied."

With a scornful glance over the crowd of spectators, she prepared to leave the court room on her husband's arm.

"Stop, madame," said the officer, who had suddenly become like another man, with a firm and confident manner.

"What do you want?"

The look that the young woman cast upon him was as insulting as possible.

"I want my dress," he answered, with a slight but perfectly polite bow.

"Give me your address, and I will send it to you."

"Oh, no, my dear madame, I am in the habit of taking my purchases with me at once. Favor me with the dress immediately."

A shout of approbation came from the gallery.

"Order!" cried the judge.

"What an insane demand!" said the lady's husband. "My wife cannot undress here."

"I have nothing to do with you, sir, in this matter, but only with the complainant. Be so good, madame, as to give me the dress immediately. I am in a great hurry; my affairs are urgent, and I can not wait a moment longer."

The pleasure of the audience at the expense of the lady increased with every word, until it was hard to enforce any approach to quiet, so that either party could be heard.

"Do not jest any more about it. I will hurry, and send you the dress as soon as possible."

"I am not jesting. I demand from the representative of the law my own property—that dress," said the officer, raising his voice.

The judge, thus appealed to, decided at once.

"The officer is right, madame. You

are obliged to hand him the dress on the spot."

"I cannot undress myself here before all these people, and go home without any dress on," said the lady, with anger and tears.

"You should have thought of that sooner. Either give up the dress of your own accord, or"— A nod that could not be misinterpreted brought two officers of the law to the lady's side, who seemed about to take upon themselves the office of my lady's maid.

"Take your money back, and leave my dress."

"Oh, no, madame; that dress is worth more than two hundred rubles to me."

"How much do you ask for it?"

"Two thousand rubles," said the officer.

"I will pay the sum," the weeping lady's husband responded. "I have here five hundred rubles, give me pen and paper and I will write an order for the remaining fifteen hundred."

After he had written the draft the worthy pair withdrew—and hisses from the audience.

Query: Did the lady ever again let her train sweep the street?

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Board of Health of Montreal, composed of French-Canadian, Irish Roman Catholic and Protestant doctors, has been investigating the sanitary condition of the city, and some of the statistics which it publishes are very remarkable—such, for instance, as the following table of birth and death rates:

French Canadians—Birth rate per 1,000, 65.91; death rate, 43.5; increase 21.51.

Irish Catholics—Birth rate, 32.; death rate, 23.26; increase 8.74.

Protestants (including Jews and all other non Catholics). Birth rate, 32.07; death rate, 21.76; increase 10.31.

The extraordinary fecundity of the French Canadian race is strikingly illustrated above, as well as their carelessness of infant life. It is nothing remarkable for a French Canadian mother to have a dozen to a score of children and only to rear half of them.

A HEROINE.—The following is a very pretty and romantic story if not a true one: Thirty eight years ago the 19th of November a terrible fire broke out at a convent school for young ladies in the town of Limoges. At the last moment it was perceived that one of the pensionaries had been left in her room. There appeared no hope of saving her, when a handsome girl, with floating locks and disheveled array, rushed through the crowd, crying, "Let me do it." She dashed into the flames, and reappeared carrying the child. A few days afterward Louis Philippe sent the heroine a gold medal, and a captain in the French army who had witnessed her courage asked to be presented to her. That captain is now President of the French Republic, and the heroine is his wife.

The following is a simple but sure way to tell good from bad eggs: Put them in water enough to cover them. All that lie flat, as they would on a smooth surface out of water, are good. Those of which the big end rises, are bad. The vessel used should have a smooth, level bottom.

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The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand at the

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W. M. EDWARDS,
Snohomish City, Dec. 31, 1876.

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JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS
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BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,

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OUR SPECIALTY.
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LOGGERS' TOOLS
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ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.
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Give us a call.
SEATTLE, W. T.
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A correspondent of an exchange says: If the crown in cattle is high up, it is an indication of a fractions disposition. I have seen cattle with the crown two or three inches above the line of the eyes, and others two or three inches below. Thirty years experience has confirmed me in the belief of the correctness of this test, although it may not be infallible. It is generally believed to be correct by all who have observed it. It applies equally as well to cows as to oxen. I would not buy cattle with the crown two or three inches below the eyes on any consideration.

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All stages leave the door.

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Bacon, per lb.	14 1/2 cts
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Chickens, per doz.	\$3 @ 4.50
Eggs, do.	37 1/2 cts
Flour, per bbl.	\$7.50 @ 8.00
Wheat, per bush.	\$1 @ 1.25
Butter, per lb.	35 @ 40 cts
Hides, green, per lb.	3 cts
Potatoes, per bush.	65 cts
Oats, per bush.	3 1/2 cts
Ground Barley, per ton.	\$42.50
Hay, per ton.	\$12.00 @ 14.00
Candles, per lb.	25 cts
Beans, do.	10 @ 16 cts
Sugars, do.	10 @ 16 cts
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals.	\$5.00
Dried Apples, per lb.	12 1/2 cts
Nails, per lb.	7 @ cts
Coarse salt, per lb.	2 cts
Tobacco, do.	75 @ \$1.20
Coal Oil, per case.	\$6.00
Cabbage, per bush.	1 1/2 cts
Turnips, do.	1 1/2 cts
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must come forward and settle up, or else their
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