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New Tacoma—The Terminus City.

THE TACOMA LAND COMPANY—THE TOWNSHIP PROPRIETORS.

A Sketch of the Place, the Way it is Laid out, and its Surroundings.

In the past three numbers of the Star has appeared articles under the above heading. In last number, it was made an object to show the importance of the coal interests as well as the great natural resources, agricultural and otherwise, of the region north of the Payalup, on the east side of the Sound. It was shown that at present Seattle controls the whole Sound. The question here presented, is what means has New Tacoma, if rightly used, to secure control of the coal trade, as well as to largely control the resources of this section.

ADVANTAGES OF TRADING WITH NEW TACOMA.

Every time goods are re-shipped, there is a doubling of freight and warehouse charges, and usually to the consumer a profit that must be paid the additional middlemen, who buy the goods to re-ship them to smaller dealers in the next station beyond, by whom they are then re-shipped to the local dealer, to be sold to the consumer. If the goods are landed, oftentimes make the consumer have to pay twice as much to the local dealer for articles purchased as he would, if they were shipped direct to the local dealer from the original producer, in place of needless re-shipments, with a profit to each middleman for his handling of the goods.

For the majority of articles for sale, Seattle is doubtless the best market in which to purchase, there is on the Sound. Still there are a great many kinds of goods, especially those coming direct from Oregon to the Sound, in which prices at New Tacoma are regularly so much lower than they are in Seattle, that if generally known, would doubtless transfer trade amounting to \$10,000 per month from Seattle to New Tacoma. As an illustration, the single article of flour is taken. Most of the flour used on the Sound is brought on the railroad from Portland, perceiving which fact, Mr. Miller, of the celebrated Oregon City flouring mills, about a year or so ago, erected a large warehouse, that would hold 500 tons of flour and feed, on the wharf, at New Tacoma. This gave him the control of the trade in that necessary article.

The heavy wholesale merchants of Seattle bought of him, and sold again to the local dealers around the Sound; the consequence was, that when flour could be bought by the ton at New Tacoma, at \$50.00, Seattle merchants supplied down Sound merchants at \$50. per ton, and they were thereby compelled to charge 25 cents extra for every sack they sold, to keep even.

Numberless other articles might be mentioned in which the same disparity is found.

Enough facts of this kind can be produced to show that it is for the interest of this section to have direct communication with New Tacoma, while a tribute so onerous to the consumer is being levied at Seattle. Thus without stopping at Seattle, a steamer can easily make the run in one day from New Tacoma to

Snohomish city, or from that place to Le Comber, and the Stillaguamish, in the same time, returning the next day.

All that would be required, would be for the merchants of New Tacoma to carry a heavier stock of these articles where they were prepared to sell, to let the price down the Sound, *know* what they were prepared to do, and a trade would soon spring up, that would soon induce an active, energetic man like J. S. Hill, Captain of the *Emily Lake*, to put his steamer on this direct route. He knows not a bit about steamboating on the Sound, but also knows almost every business man there, and without his business, under such circumstances, it would take but little to induce him, since his present route has been a dry cut up by a good boat, to start in with any one through the trip each week between Tacoma and Snohomish city, and another from Tacoma to Le Comber, etc. A trade started this way and made profitable, would soon develop so that New Tacoma might have, like Seattle, a great, a half dozen or more steamers engaged exclusively in supplying the local wants of this region.

COAL, LIME, IRON, AND BELL AND STONE

These are the resources already found in the Payalup valley and tributary directly to the prosperity of the terminus.

It is nearly two years since work began at White on, 31 miles from New Tacoma, where are located some of the most excellent bituminous coal. The mines there located or designated as the *Payalup Colliery*, from the large number of mines and many obstacles were encountered and overcome, before the mines were finally successfully opened up; in the past few months, although their producing capacity will not be fully developed under several months to come.

There are two kinds of coal produced there; a gas and steam coal and a steam and large coal. The coal is a lot better than for domestic use, making a bright flame and fire, with no soot. The South and Goodwin yields a large amount of steam coal. The Railroad Company are just getting to work at the bottom of the shaft, and are now mining some 50 tons per day, but daily increasing. The South and Goodwin are mining 80 tons per day. The mines are now in such shape that, very soon over 300 tons will be mined daily.

The Tacoma coal is coming into general use to the forge in place of Cumberland coal, at about one half the cost. It is sold on the wharf for blacksmith's purposes at \$6.00 per ton. As a steam coal, the Dakota reports that 29 tons of Tacoma coal equal 50 tons of Seattle coal, with no clinkers, little smoke and no soot.

Portland was supplied for one month with this coal. The Gas Company reported that gas made from it, before purification was purer than gas made from a mixture of Nainimo and Australian coal after purification. As soon as their present supply is exhausted of other kinds of coal, they will use this kind of coal altogether.

It is not generally known that Col. Roberts's survey for the railroad over the Cowlitz Pass, when within less than twenty miles of the summit, passes very close to a very thick vein of

TRUE ANTHRACITE

coal. This alone would pay to build the road to that point from New Tacoma.

Near the colliery at Wilkeson is a solid mass of sandstone, that has been found to be of a superior character as a house-building stone, so that here along side the track may be found the materi-

al out of which the future city may be built.

Allerton is the second station from New Tacoma on the Payalup valley railroad, a short distance above the station a wagon road runs to the Lion Quarry reaches the track. The Tacoma Line Company opened this line of road last season. The railroad crosses the ground, the Line company lease it, work the line and there. The two are about a mile from the railroad. For their convenience, a bridge has been built across the Payalup river. The road being on the South side, and the Lion stone works are found on the north side. This year they will send off some 1,000 barrels of lime. Their freight back and forth will this year be about 30.00 tons. Their line is said to be specially adapted for a very fine quality and is of a very superior quality. Within a year or so the company can hardly avoid building a short branch road to their mine, when this line is really introduced.

POSSIBILITIES OF THIS BRANCH.

Probably within two years, this branch road will become almost a necessity in handling the freight to be shipped, so will be built by the company; when once across the river, some 10,000 tons of freight annually will be accumulated from the north side of the Payalup. The most fertile part of the valley, by extending the branch a mile or two further when the comparatively fertile Snake valley will be reached, perhaps the richest soil on Puget Sound, has not yet almost all vacant land, and almost wholly unimproved. This valley contains some 10,000 acres of land, situated between the Payalup and White river valleys. It would look to very great general effect, with a railroad pointing that way to Seattle, this extra product, it is now that the chief reason for its not being known since the Forest has tried it so thoroughly. If a third, a productive capacity is fully equal to the whole of Payalup valley. It will in barley and oats, it would raise from 50,000 to 1,000,000 bushels annually; over 10,000 dairy cows could be kept there. Within three years a complete structure of a branch road from near Alie to the Lion Quarry, thence on and through this valley, and a series of stations terminals, it could be made to turn over 25,000 tons of freight annually in connection with the line and the production from the north side of the Payalup river. The road then would be at the upper end of the fertile and highly improved White river valley, one of the chief tributaries of Seattle.

Five miles farther extension would bring the road to the famous Green river coal mines, when by a branch of 15 miles, the people of New Tacoma could secure nearly half the trade of the White river valley, would develop a country where they could secure some 40,000 to 50,000 tons of freight annually to Tacoma, besides the coal they might have from the Green river mines, probably the equal of the Newcastle veins. This would not compete with their Wilkeson coal, worth in the coal at Seattle now does, but would compete directly with Seattle. An investment of \$2,000,000 would secure all these advantages for New Tacoma, in themselves, when developed, amply sufficient to support a town of 10,000 people at the terminus city, and at the same time not competing with the anthracite coal found near the Cowlitz Pass, when the road should be built to that point, nor with most of the productions that might come from east of the mountains.

Many things to be seen at Seattle, indicate that in building the Seattle and Walla Walla road to Newcastle, that company has simply found a stern and silent master, who will not allow them

to build up the Cedar valley so as to open up rival mines in the same kind of coal, until it will be for the advantage of the Newcastle coal mine to have the work go on, so they can have an outlet into Squak valley years hence, when their present levels are worked out.

On the other hand, though a thousand tons of coal per day were taken out of the Green river coal mine to Tacoma, this would not prevent the Directors of the N. P. R. Co. extending an extension of their branch 20 miles farther, nearly due north, the length of White river valley and across the Cedar river into Squak valley, opening up the great Cedar valley coal mines, and competing with Seattle herself for the Newcastle coal, as well as the continuation of that great deposit of coal in the isolated Indian like mountains of coal in the centre of Squak valley.

Iron ore is found with coal and lignite in the Payalup. The forest wealth and the other wealth that such a railroad would concentrate at New Tacoma, would soon range in *Andersons*, a further extension, due north, almost on a meridian line 25 miles, when Snohomish city would be reached, furnishing them through a railroad communication from the Columbia river, and making Tacoma nearer, in a business point of view than Seattle and securing a large proportion of the varied wealth and industry of the great Snohomish valley for New Tacoma. No engineering obstacles are to be surmounted. The feasibility of such a branch, it started the project, to the line of tracks, will build itself, by the great extent and variety of products that will be found in its path. When once a railroad is built, the Prazier river and the Columbia are connected by direct railroad communication opening up a road destined to be the wealthiest of any on this coast, and controlling all things scarcely secondary to a road over the mountains. Such a road as this, averaging some 15 or 20 miles from salt water, would not compete with Bond's steamer, nor could they compete with it, except at Bellingham Bay and at the crossing of the Skagit and Snohomish rivers, where it would open up a million more acres of now almost inaccessible fertile land for settlement. It would run, nearly all the way through a level, fertile country, and at the same time strike a greater mineral wealth than most any other road on the coast.

After the first \$10,000,000 spent in starting the first ten miles, it would build itself within a few years, from the net profits of the business that would be found along the route. This work can be effected by New Tacoma alone, and it, with other advantages there, should the road over the mountains not be built, would prove amply sufficient to make a city there as large as Portland prior to 1880.

The Longest Spree on Record.

Cleveland, Commercial. John Wren, of Cleveland, O., has just returned from a 4000 mile drunk. He went to London, England, some weeks ago to visit a son, got very drunk at a wine party and vanished. When next heard of it was at the depot in Cleveland, where he was found under the influence of liquor, and armed with two big bottles of whiskey. They took him to the hospital, where after some days' delirium he recovered his senses, abused his English friends for deserting him in a strange place, and asked for paper to write home to Cleveland for money with which to return to America. "My God have I crossed the Atlantic ocean drunk!" he exclaimed, when at last they convinced him that he was in Ohio, not in England.

Terrible floods have visited Southern France.

GETTING A LIVING.

The Serious Task Imposed on Every Human Being.

New York Times.

The entire aim, thought and occupation of the great majority of people in the world over is to get a living, a mere material living, to keep body and mind together with some degree of comfort. This may seem to be an ignoble, insignificant employment and purpose, perhaps it is; but it is a solemn, undeniable fact, nevertheless. And comparatively few people achieve it, mean though it be. If the mass of men should show themselves capable of getting a living fairly and squarely, of earning whatever they possess and use, of being pecuniarily independent, they might be said to have, as things go, very good fortune. But they do not, and, owing to circumstances and their own temperament, they actually cannot. Not half of mankind has or keeps sound health, to begin with, and not many of the healthful have sufficient intelligence, prudence and industry to render them self supporting. The bulk of people, from innumerable causes, partly without and partly within, fail to get a living properly for themselves. They get it through the guidance, assistance or indulgence of others; so that, after all to get a living—simply and only a living—is relatively a shining success. I may be that not many of us bring this prosaic, unpleasant truth home, for we are apt to be more concerned with what we are going to do than with what we are doing. We exist through our wishes, commonly ungratified, and our hopes, never to be fulfilled. The sole time that we can call our own—the present—is the time that we never appreciate and generally neglect, either to dwell on the past or to picture the future. We are generally about to get so much more than a living that we should fall pitifully short of that but for our outside bolstering and benefit. Our heads are in the sky, while our hands are on the earth.

WE ARE STUFFED WITH PLANS.

Intentions, expectations; to-morrow is ever to crown us with freedom; we are incessantly on the eve of some sweet accomplishment; and meanwhile, we slight our obvious duties; we run in debt; we tax the patience and kindness of our neighbors; in short, despite our confidence, complacency and egotism, we do not get our own living. Getting a living? Pshaw, that is nothing. Any fool can get that. A man who cannot do that ought never to be born; he is a predestined bankrupt, a gross incompetent, a sheer zero. So it seems; so it is natural to say; but how is it? What proportion of men, even in the Republic—where there is more self-reliance and practicality than in any other nation—perform, veritably what it is alleged that any fool can perform? Scarcely one in twenty, we suspect, if men's whole lives could be unrolled and scanned. Many go far beyond making both ends meet for a certain period; but their progress is spasmodic; their prosperity is effusive; while they are climbing ambitiously, they tumble down, and never, probably, mount so high again. To get a living means to get it all the time, and at the end leave no arrears; to put surplus and deficit together through a series of years, and make them meet all liabilities. It is the application of arithmetic to character, the granting of a quiet claim to obligation and responsibility, and there are very few who have the force and resolution to secure it. There are, of course, many men who acquire wealth, position, power, and so lift themselves above the need and thought of getting a living, but compared with the multitude they are not many; they are really exceptions. The rank and file of the army of humanity who do the hard fighting, and win the victories that gird others with laurels, have such pay as forbids all luxuries. The great bulk of

workers, whether manual or mental, never rise above, and frequently fall below, a living. Although it may not so present itself to them, it is only food and raiment and shelter they are

LABOR AND SWEET AND SUFFER.

For, and much of their anxiety and apprehension is that they be deprived of these. Well-to-do merchants, bankers and professional men are wont to say in our times like the present, "We are getting nothing; we are merely getting a living." But it is a different living from the living, of most, it is not the proverbial meat and butter, nor chop and coffee, nor bread and beer; it is pate of leeks and chives, and chives, but what ever it is, it is unobtainable, per se, it is more than the majority get in any strict sense, and all that ninety-nine out of a hundred have any cause to expect. How immeasurably the contentment of the world would be increased if all its inhabitants could be assured of their living! It is universal and imperative. We cannot, any of us, work it. We must get it or accept it, and the crust of independence is sweeter to every man than the daintiest dainties of dependence. It is humiliating to reflect that the best of our endeavors, the highest of our thoughts, the loftiest of our aspirations, must be directed to so poor and plain an end. But the universality of the need should bring us into sympathy with all who are our co-workers, though in another and lower way than ours. When the ragged man or repulsive woman worries us to buy the thing we do not want, perhaps our tone of irritation or our act of rudeness might be softened or altered if we should remember that they are only trying to get a living—exactly as we are only by a different trade. Men are brothers more by their struggle to live than by aught else, and the struggle of many is too sad for words. Getting a living? Is that all we can do, after we have gushed so fondly of the dignity and destiny of man? Yes; all that the majority can do, and more than the majority really do, in this working world.

The Pierce County Tax Case.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PIERCE CO., W. T., JANUARY TERM, 1879. N. P. R. R. Co., vs. J. Wilson, County Treasurer.

Opinion by J. R. Lewis, Chief Justice.

Question is made as to the taxes levied on the right of way and lands of the Company for 1874-5-6-7. Bill filed in February, 1878. The Company has constructed through said county 22 7/10 miles of road, and has some 180,000 acres of land earned in the county; but has not paid the cost and expense of survey. For the years 1874, 5-6-7, the right of way was assessed and valued at the full cash value of the land, including the right of way. For the years 1874, 5-6, the same was assessed as personal property, with no other description than this, to wit: "22 7/10 miles of railroad." For 1877, the same was assessed as real estate, "valued as a whole, with no description of the several parcels; but the whole was assessed as one thing." The width of the right of way is not stated, nor is the several parcels of land over which the road is located set out. The lands were assessed only for 1877. Each parcel is described by proper subdivision; but the value of each parcel is not stated. The same being assessed in parcels of from 4,000 to 16,000 acres. In each of the years 1874, 5-6-7, the taxes were returned "unpaid" and amount to \$12,001. On the 13th of February, 1878, the Board of Commissioners caused to be made out a copy of the assessment rolls of each of the years, and annexed their warrant thereto, as provided by Sec. 33, Act of 1877, requiring the Treasurer to collect the same according to law. Whether the lands and "way" are taxable, whether the assessments and levies are legal, and the right of the Treasurer to collect, are among the questions raised.

The Treasurer was about to sell the property for the payment of such taxes. The Court did not decide the question made as to the exemption of the lands and right of way per Acts of Congress.

The points decided are these:

- 1. No tax can be levied except upon a valid assessment made in pursuance of law.
2. The manner of making the assessment and levy must be as pointed out by the Statute, and such Statute must be strictly construed for the protection of the citizen.
3. A substantial compliance with the directory provisions of the Revenue Act is all that is necessary; but the mandatory requirements of the Law must be strictly complied with.
4. The following provision of the Statute of 1875 are mandatory. There must be set out in the proper column of the assessment roll, by the Assessor, a description of each parcel of land to be taxed, specifying the township, range and section, and it shall be less than a legal subdivision, the same must be described by metes and bounds. The number of acres as near as may be must be stated, and the full cash value of each parcel of land to be taxed must be set out.
5. There can be no valid levy of taxes upon lands unless the foregoing mandatory provisions of the Statute be fully complied with.
6. Under the provisions of the Acts of 1871-5, "the right of way" of the Company, if taxable, was taxable as real estate, per Section 2 of the Act, as a right and privilege appertaining to land, the title to which is in another.
7. This right of way, therefore, to have been legally taxed under the Acts of 1871-5, should have been described as a right and privilege to certain described parcels of land, owned by the Company, in lands of others, and assessed as real estate, separate and distinct from the land.
8. The land whereon this right of way is located, may not be taxed to the Company, for the title to the same is not in the Company. All the interest plaintiff has therein is the right and privilege of building and operating their road and over the same.
9. The land and way being assessed as a whole for 1874-5-6 without other description than, "22 7/10 miles of railroad," such assessment wholly failed to conform to the provisions of the law, hence, was void, and no tax could lawfully be levied thereon. It was void for further reason that it was assessed as personal property for said years.
10. Further, if we concede the assessment for 1874-5-6, to have been valid, as made upon real estate, the same could not be sold by the Treasurer in the case here made, because under the Acts of 1871-5, it was the duty of the Sheriff to have sold such real estate for the unpaid taxes due thereon, in July, 1875-6-7. Such sales must have been made each year, and if no bidders, the same must have been struck off to the county, in which case no sale could again be made, except on special order of the Board. We have no such order, and the presumption of law is, that every officer has done his duty in accordance with law.
11. Statutes are not to be construed as retrospective, unless it is plainly apparent from their language that such was the legislative intent. The provisions of Section 33, Act of 1877, are not applicable to taxes levied before the enactment of the said Act.
12. At the time the Act of 1877 took effect, to wit: January 1st, 1878, the Treasurer had lawfully in his custody the tax list of 1877, and no provision being made for the disposition of such tax list, the Treasurer could lawfully retain the same.
13. This tax list of 1877, if made in pursuance of law, contained the names of all tax payers in the county, with the real estate taxed to each for the year 1877, as also the personal tax of that and all former years remaining "unpaid," and there neither was nor could have been, at that time, any other tax list undisposed of.

14. Under the provisions of the Act of 1877, Section 33 and 47, the Treasurer has authority to receive all delinquent taxes upon personalty, on the tax roll of 1877, and to collect by the sale of real estate all taxes lawfully levied thereon, found in the list of 1877.
15. If this right of way and lands of the Company, were lawfully assessed for 1877, the Treasurer has authority to sell the same for the payment thereof.
16. But as we have already seen the right of way was not properly taxable for want of a proper description, and the land was not lawfully taxable by the reason that the same "did not have the full cash value of each parcel stated," but was assessed and valued in parcels and lots of from 4,000 to 16,000 acres, in direct violation of the statutory mandate. Even had the value been stated by sections it would have been sufficient.
17. By the provisions of the Act of 1877, the Legislature has wisely provided for the taxation of the rights and privileges of our person, in the land of another, as personal property.

Caleb Cushing.

SOME REMARKABLE INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE.

A Man of Strong Passions and Marvelous Memory who was Without a Confidential Friend.

Boston Herald.

Caleb Cushing was never on confidential terms with anybody. To begin with, he was in youth an ambitious Napoleon, and he elevated himself to the position he occupied at his death by sheer force of physical application. The ability to work was his only great gift. In legal and political circles he was the parallel of Byron Taylor in the latter's power of literary application. He never carried favor with the shifting administration, so his friend says. He first made himself known, and then made himself necessary. He was one of the most extraordinary men of his age, for this reason: He had a memory probably unequalled by that of any man now alive. He could read sixteen hours a day for a month, and never forget an important fact obtained in that time, and this faculty made him the profoundest authority in Federal law in this country. His memory and his power of work was the secret of his success. As an illustration of this the following anecdote is told: In 1853, or thereabout, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. He was out of practice, and, to use his own words, "very rusty." He set to work, however, and in nineteen days had read sixty volumes on different laws—questions of precedent, laws of contracts, laws of exchange, etc. About seventeen volumes were devoted to Massachusetts law; twice as many more were made up of reports, and the reading was altogether extremely varied. Now for a sample of

HIS POWER OF WORK.

Between the ages of 27 and 54 he never knew what it was to be sick. He was accustomed in Washington to get to work in the morning at 5 o'clock and labor strenuously through meal hours, without taking a rest until 11 at night. Then he would smoke a cigar, get into bed and read an history until he fell asleep. In one winter he finished in this manner thirteen octavo volumes of scientific travel and recent history. While Attorney General he would have his meals brought to him and laid on his writing desk. His custom often was to eat the entire meal without looking at it or resting from his work. Friends or business associates during the time when he was trying to adjust the Hudson Bay Company's claims, and often on ordinary occasions, would find him buried in writing paper or law books at 4 o'clock in the morning, he having been at his desk for 23 hours without rest. Caleb Cushing was a man of strong passions, animal and intellectual; there was probably not a moment in his whole waking life when he was

not thinking profoundly. He smoked like a steam engine, and as though there was utility in tobacco. He used profanity to impart intense emphasis to some angry expressions, but never idly or meaninglessly. He drank socially, but made the occasion inevitably bear fruit, by starting an argument or making a business friend. No man ever gained his confidence; he never smiled.

HIS LIFE LONG AMBITIONS.

Made his perpetually cool and reserved; at times he relaxed himself, and laughed and joked with his friends, but never relaxed himself for his own sake. Mr. Cushing at least 25 years before his death was a politician. During his business and political life in Newburyport he saw him, and since his retirement he has continued his studies and kept himself in his study. His great health broke down while he was in Pierce's Cabinet, but up to the moment of his death he had never been able to bring himself to believe that he was not destined to live many years more. Only a short time ago, and during the illness which carried him off, he appeared Wednesday as the day on which he intended going to Washington to adjust some of his law business. He lived with his brother's wife and her family in a large white house not far from the business section of Newburyport. The house is partly furnished, but the walls contain about 300 choice paintings picked up in Mexico, France and Spain principally. Mr. Cushing had an understanding with the rest of the family that they should never enter his study for any purpose, even to dust it. He would

NEVER ALLOW A WOMAN

To take care of his offices in Washington either, and he would do the work himself. His library was large and miscellaneous; full of histories, works of travel and many novels. His law library at Newburyport was large, but his friends say, not particularly important. He was a great novel reader, and read everything in this line from the trashiest yellow covered novel, through the light and heavy French romances to the profound work on psychology that the novels of today are getting to be. He has always had a passion for novel-reading, and unless extremely busy would keep one at his side all day long, ready to pick it up at his first spare moment. He could not converse on light, social topics, but would stop on the street and join in a discussion with strangers if a word was dropped while he was passing on any profound subject, or indicating a sober topic of discourse. He knew everything in the novel world, and could talk about it, always quoting authorities. He once talked four hours with a stranger, who in his hearing said he believed in phrenology. Once the publisher of the first edition of Webster's Dictionary sent him from Springfield a presentation copy, requesting him to return a critical notice (complimentary, of course). Cushing, having

PLENTY OF LEISURE TIME.

Glanced at the first page and found numerous mistakes; he read the second and found as many more. He read the entire book, and wrote to the publishers that if they expected that he was going to write a complimentary notice for a book with five thousand errors in it they were mistaken. The publishers, of course, found fault with his extraordinary statement, and wrote back to the effect that if he would prove this to the satisfaction of Professor Porter, of Harvard, the editor of the dictionary, they would believe him. Angry at this imputation, this extraordinary man read the gigantic book or raggin and wrote out the five thousand mistakes and mailed them to Professor Porter. Numerous anecdotes might yet be related about Mr. Cushing, but to the old excuse of "space forbids it" must be repeated. Mr. Cushing leaves no direct heirs. His property in Newburyport is estimated to be worth \$30,000. Besides this he owns large tracts of land at St. Anthony's Falls, in Virginia, and other places. His total wealth is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

One hundred and three boys, between the age of 14 and 16, are confined in the State Prison at San Quentin.

Pacific Coast Items.

Prescott, Arizona, at last accounts, was enveloped in snow.

From Tuscarora, Nevada, a good many people are leaving for Paradise Valley, Bodie and other mining camps, but fully many are returning from these same places.

At Silver Reef, Utah, the mining excitement is unabated. Prospectors are arriving and departing every day. Some of the mills are out of quick-silver, but a supply is on the road.

At Battle Mountain, Nevada, people are expecting a report from the committee appointed several weeks since to investigate the feasibility of establishing a reduction works at that place.

A gold nugget has been received at Victoria, B. C., from Deloit Creek, Cassiar, weighing twenty three ounces, and valued at \$412.50. This is one of the largest pieces of gold found in British Columbia.

The mining interests around Spencer ville, Nevada County, have received quite an impetus lately, and several new ledges have been worked, with good prospects. Copper mines and a silver mine have been opened.

Secretary Gosper thinks Arizona to be the great "Mother Country" of silver and the precious metals. He prophesies that in a few years the Territory will be producing more bullion than all the rest of the United States combined.

The total amount of money paid into the Idaho county (Nev.) Treasury during the year 1878, was \$134,581.36. The total expenditure for all purposes was \$134,181.92. The increased valuation of taxable property was \$68,589. The bonded debt was reduced by 16,189.85.

Accounts from Little Colorado county, Arizona, agree as to the great influx of Mexicans into that vicinity recently. Every spring, water hole, and even spot of damp ground capable of sustaining a family has its camp of Latter Day Saints collected about it. In addition to these, hundreds are on their way to join the saints on Salt River, Maricopa County.

At Battle Creek, Tehama county, Cal., on Saturday last, a daughter of W. G. Hall was very badly burned, caused by the house of Mr. Hall being set on fire by the explosion of a small keg of gunpowder. The powder was in a cupboard in an adjoining room to that in which Miss Hall was, and from an unknown cause the keg exploded and set fire to the house, and the young girl was very seriously burned while trying to escape from the burning building.

The *Colonist*, Victoria, B. C., says: The news from Cassiar is more significant than a mere cursory glance would indicate. They have at last struck deep hill digging, and, as we are credibly informed, paying twenty ounces to the set of timbers, which means in a mining parlance a space of ten feet. A claim called the "White" is at present worked by twenty men, who average twenty ounces to the set of timbers, and a great rush has been made for that district.

The Utah Southern Railroad is about to be extended from York, its present terminus, to Frisco, a point 135 miles nearer the Arizona line. This move will bring that road within 140 miles of the copper mines near Grand Gulch Sunup Butte, in Mohave county; and to the great coal fields underlying the northern part of Arizona. The intermediate country is traversed by a good wagon road, through the Mormon settlements and well supplied with grain and water.

A resident of Hollister, who is now in Bodie, writes back the following account of that noted camp: Bodie is situated in a basin, surrounded by very high hills on three sides. The mines, of which there are eighteen, are located in these hills, and all are supplied with the necessary hoisting works. There are also several prospect holes. Nine of the mines are taking out pay dirt, and six are paying well. There are four quartz mills, of which three run night and day. Rents are very high; in fact, there are no houses to be had, and yet there is little

building going on. Bodie proper is about two miles long, and about a quarter to half a mile wide, with a population of something over 5,000 inhabitants, of whom 500 are gamblers, and 200 prostitutes. There are fifty saloons, and all the other branches of business are well represented. The one brewery cannot turn out beer enough to meet the wants of the customers.

Territorial Items.

J. B. Allen, U. S. Prosecuting Attorney for this Territory has been renominated by the President.

Large quantities of military stores have been shipped in the past week to the new post in Kittitas valley.

The King County Commissioners, appropriated \$500 for the making of a wagon road from Squak to Newcastle.

It is generally understood that Rev. Mr. Ludlow will receive the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, and assume the duties of the office as soon as Judge Greene returns to Seattle.

About two weeks ago the wife of Henry Ramsdell, foreman of the Tacoma lumber mills, gave birth to a bouncing ten pound boy. This youngster has since been named Hanson Akerstrom Ramsdell, in honor of the gentleman composing that mammoth lumbering firm at the terminus.

Mr. John O'Keefe, of Vancouver, recently appointed Indian Agent at the Tulalip Reservation, has received his commission and instructions, and will probably start for the Sound immediately to assume the duties of the office. Dr. A. N. Marion, the retiring officer, we understand will make Seattle his home, and engage in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Wm. Bishop, of Chinacum, bought a supply of goods from Messrs. Rothchild & Co., a few days ago, and intends opening a country store at his farm in Chinacum valley. Mr. B. is an enterprising man and is increasing his business as a farmer and dayman every year. He is to open up a cheese factory early in the Spring, to be operated by Mr. Fields, the latter having resigned his position as tonman of the North Pacific factory.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Richard Davis, of Lopez Island, was found lying dead by the roadside near his house. It seems that he had prepared breakfast in the morning and given medicine to his sick wife, after which he had started off to attend to some business and dropped dead on his way. He was a middle aged man, and leaves a wife and one child. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause of his death. The funeral took place on the 21st, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. T. J. Weeks, of the Presbyterian church. Many sympathizing friends were present.

By our items from Chinacum this week it will be noticed that the people are progressing in a manner indicative of more than ordinary thrift. A miniature town has been laid out upon the farms of Bishop and Eldridge. We are informed that two lots have been recently purchased by Mr. F. H. Poor, from Thos. Tanner, described as 250 feet north, along Eldridge's west line, thence 90 ft., more or less, west; thence 250 ft. south, and thence 90 ft., more or less, east to starting point. These lots, together with others, will be improved during the coming year, and the new town will only need a railroad terminus to make it a metropolis in the near future.

On last Saturday the city of Olympia was deprived of one of its oldest and most honored citizens by the death of Hon. B. F. Yantis. Mr. Yantis several times represented Thurston county in the legislature, and was a gentleman of sound views, good judgment and integrity. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and several persons from this city went to Olympia to attend the funeral. The Messenger took up from Steilacoom on Sunday quite a number of Masons (who had attended the funeral of Gov. Wallace,) who visited Olympia

for the same purpose. Judge Yantis came to this Territory from Missouri, in 1833, and has since that time resided in Thurston county. He was a gentleman greatly respected by a wide circle of friends who will mourn the death of a true man. —Post.

YOUR CHOICE, TWO GREAT OFFERS.

to Subscribe to the **Phrenological Journal** AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

This publication is widely known, having been before the reading world forty years, and occupying a place in literature exclusively its own, viz: the study of HUMAN NATURE in all its phases, including Phrenology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, etc., together with the "SCIENCE OF HEALTH," and no expense will be spared to make it the best publication for general circulation, tending always to make men better physically, mentally and morally.

OUR PREMIUMS.

1st — THE PHRENOLOGIC-AL ALPHABET. This is made of Plaster of Paris and so lettered as to show the exact location of each of the Phrenological Organs. The head is nearly life-size, and very ornamental, and until recently has sold for \$2.00. This with the illustrated key which accompanies each Bust, and the series of articles now being published in the *JOURNAL* on "Brain and Mind," will enable the reader to become a successful student of Human Nature.

2d. — A NEW BOOK PUBLISHED. — THE TEMPEREMENTS; or, Varieties of Physic I Constitution in Man, considered in their relation to Mental Character and Practical Affairs of life. \$1.50. A new work; the only one on the subject of Temperaments now before the public, and treating of this important subject in a most comprehensive manner, showing its bearings on marriage, education and training of children, occupation, health and disease, etc. The book contains about 250 portraits and other illustrations; is handsomely printed and bound in extra fine muslin, and can not be procured at less than \$1.50 retail, except when taken as a Premium.

TERMS. — The *JOURNAL* is now published at \$2.00 a year (having been reduced from \$3.00, for 1878), single numbers, 20c. 25c. extra must be received with each subscription to pay postage on the *Journal* and the expense of boxing and packing the Bust, which will then be sent by express; or No. 2, the small bust or the Premium Book, which will be sent by mail, post-paid.

Agents Wanted. Send 10 cents for Specimen Numbers and Terms.

S. R. WELLS & Co., Publishers, 737 Broadway, New York.

We have arranged for CLUBBING the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and Premiums, as above, which will be furnished with the *STAR* for \$4.50 per annum. Address, **NORTHERN STAR,** Snohomish City, W. T.

n151tf

THE Scientific American THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. THE MOST POPULAR SCIENTIFIC PAPER IN THE WORLD. Only \$3.20 a year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 4,000 back pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all the departments of Science, will be found in the *Scientific American*. Terms \$3.20 per year, \$1.90 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents: Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News-dealers. Remit by postal order to **MUNN & CO., Publishers,** 37 Park Row, New York.

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n149 ly

NOTICE. All parties indebted to Isaac Cathcart will save costs by immediate settlement of their accounts. All goods will be cash on delivery from this date. Snohomish W. T. Nov. 9th 1878. n143tf

Territory of Washington. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, AT A GENERAL ELECTION held in the Territory of Washington on the fifth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, there were submitted to the legal voters of said Territory, for adoption or rejection, a constitution for the State of Washington; and also three "Separate Articles" which should become a part of said constitution in the event of their adoption, and

WHEREAS, at a general election held in the counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce in the Territory of Idaho, on said fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, said constitution and "Separate Articles" were submitted for adoption or rejection to the legal voters of said counties, and

WHEREAS, it is made the duty of the Governor of said Territory of Washington to declare by proclamation the result of the votes cast and returned on the adoption or rejection of said Constitution and Separate Articles.

Now, therefore, I **ELISHA P. FERRY**, Governor of said Territory, do hereby declare the following to be the result of the vote cast at said election in the Territory of Washington.

For Constitution, six thousand five hundred and thirty-seven. Against the Constitution, three thousand two hundred and thirty-six.

For Separate Article No. 1, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. Against Separate Article No. 1, five thousand one hundred and seventeen.

For Separate Article No. 2, one thousand seven hundred and forty-five. Against Separate Article No. 2, five thousand and sixty-one.

For Separate Article No. 3, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Against Separate Article No. 3, four thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

And I do further declare the following to be the result of the votes cast in said counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce in the Territory of Idaho:

For Constitution, seven hundred and thirty-seven. Against Constitution, twenty-six.

For Separate article No. 1, one hundred and twenty three.

Against Separate Article No. 1, two hundred and eighty-two.

For Separate Article No. 2, one hundred and twenty-one.

Against Separate Article No. 2, two hundred and eighty-two.

For Separate Article No. 3, two hundred and twenty-one.

Against Separate Article No. 3, one hundred and eighty-eight.

And I do further declare that said Constitution has been adopted.

And I do further declare that said Article No. 1, Article No. 2, and Article No. 3 have been rejected.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Olympia this twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1878.

ELISHA P. FERRY, Governor.

N. H. OWINGS, Secretary.

Notice! — All persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle or secure their accounts prior to February 1st 1879, by so doing they will save costs of collection, as I shall be compelled to sue on all accounts not settled or secured by that time. Dated at Snohomish City, W. T. Dec., 1st 1878. Wm. EDWARDS.

n145 2m

MARYLAND HOUSE, La Connor, - - - W. T.

NO PAINS WILL BE SPARED IN keeping up the reputation of this house as one of the quietest and best kept hotels in the Territory.

NO LIQUOR SOLD! Every thing neat and clean about the premises.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLE Kept for the convenience of patrons of the house. Special efforts will be made to keep the table supplied with the best market affords, and to see that the food is cooked and served second to no other house in the Territory. **John McIlinn,** Proprietor. 121-tf

NOTICE of Disolution of Partnership,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of Packard & Jackson, doing business at Snohomish city, Snohomish county, Washington Territory, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. And further notice is hereby given that all debts due the said firm of Packard & Jackson are due and payable to D. B. Jackson, who is hereby authorized to collect the same; and all debts due by the said firm of Packard & Jackson will be paid on demand, by said D. B. Jackson.

M. W. Packard, D. B. Jackson, by his Attorney in fact, H. F. Jackson.

Dated at Snohomish city, W. T. February 15th, A. D. 1879. n145 4w

For Tacoma, Steilacoom & Olympia

THE STANCH AND SEAWORTHY STEAMER **ZEPHYR--** W. R. BALLARD, Master. Carrying U. S. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express. WILL LEAVE SEATTLE EVERY Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 A. M. and Sunday at 6 P. M., connecting with the Railroad at Tacoma. n149tf

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL

Cor. Commercial and Main St. SEATTLE W. T. BOARD AND LODGING per day \$.60 to \$2.00, per week from \$6.00 to \$8.00 according to room. FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE is conducted on first class principles, every attention will be paid to its patrons, and nothing will be left undone to preserve its reputation of being

The Best House in Seattle.

It is NEWLY built and HAND FINISHED throughout and has the cleanest and best furnished rooms of any house in the city. L. C. HARMON, Proprietor. n134tf

THE P. S. T. Co's. STEAMER,

MESSENGER,

C. G. PARKER - - - Master.

Leaves Seattle for the Tacomas, Steilacoom and Olympia, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday Mornings at Seven O'clock.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the March Term of the District Court of Snohomish Co., W. T., stands adjourned until the 22d day of April, 1879, per order of Hon. J. Lewis, Judge of said court. H. A. Gregory, Clerk, Dist. Court. n1514w

Boats! | | Boats!

BOATS of all kinds, large and small out to order at the lowest living rates by **JOHN YARNO** BOAT BUILDER, SEATTLE W. T. SHOP, FOOT OF SECOND STREET near Seattle and Walla Walla R. R. depot. None but the best material used and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. n134tf

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding, Window Shades, All Kinds of Upholstery Goods Etc. Etc.

AGENTS FOR SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE CO.

SEATTLE - - - W. T. n 138 tf

Notice to Creditors.

The creditors of Spencer W. Young of Snohomish county, an insolvent debtor, are requested to appear in the District Court of the Third Judicial District at Seattle, on the first day of the next term, January 27th A. D. 1879, and show cause why the prayer of the said insolvent debtor to be discharged from his debts should not be granted.

H. A. Gregory, Clerk of the Dist. Court, Snohomish Co., W. T. n145 4w

Crosby Davis & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. G. LOVE & CO.

OLYMPIA, Wash. Ter.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY FOR

DECKER BROS., EMERSON & FISCHER'S UPRIGHT PIANOS,

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Any of the above instruments sold on the installment plan, and all are fully guaranteed.

Anything in the line of Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods will be promptly attended to. Combs supplied with blank-books and stationery on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention paid to all orders by mail.

n1581

D. B. Jackson & Sons.,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Suohomish and vicinity that they have just opened a

COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRYGOODS AND GROCERIES

CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS.

And everything usually kept in a first class general store.

Ships knees, Shingles, Produce, Saw-logs, Hides, Etc., Etc. taken in exchange for

Merchandise.

We propose to sell at bottom prices, consequently payment must be secured on all goods before they leave the store.

D. B. JACKSON & SONS.

n153 3m

City Drug Store.

GEO. W. HARRIS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent and Proprietary Medicines. Country dealers and logging camps supplied on the most reasonable terms.

GOODS SENT C. O. D. TO ANY PART OF THE SOUND.

Geo. W. Harris & Co., Seattle, W. T.

n1581t

L. A. TREEN,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE

Kip, Calf and Stoga Boots and shoes of his own make constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit. Employing skilled workmen and the latest improved machinery, he is enabled to furnish the best work by the case or single pair at the lowest living prices. Custom and measure work done in any style. Alligator, Tongue or Cork-Sole boots; French Calf, Kip and the best brand of leather used. Orders solicited and goods sent to any place by Steamboat, Express or Mail.

n73 1f

Custom Made Boots and shoes.

Wholesale and Retail

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BENJ. VINCENT

Main st., Olympia, W. T.

Latest styles Boots and shoes made to order. All work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. Also agent for the celebrated New Weed,

Family Favorite

Sewing Machine. It is best,

IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,

DURABLE, PERFECT

It runs easy and quiet. Has no cams for shuttle motion. Has no springs to get out of order. The needle is set correctly without screw driver, or tool of any kind. It can be cleaned or oiled without from the table, and the best thing of all. It has Patent Self Adjusting Tension. Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere.

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Don't Forget.

After the 18th of December 1878 I sell for Cash only.

Don't ask for credit!

L. WILBUR.

n186 1f

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All persons desirous of purchasing a Sewing Machine, will please Note the names of prominent citizens of Suohomish City, owning, and using the standard machine of the world

The Singer!

Mrs. John Elwell	A. A. Blackman,
W. F. Eddy,	Judge Haskell,
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Simon Elwell,	Allen McDougall,
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Machines sold at \$5 & \$10, per month, and liberal discount made for cash, or Secured notes taken on six months time without interest.

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H. C. HALL, " Seattle "

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A COMMON SENSE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAPER—The American Young Folks, published by Hudson & Ewing, at Topeka, Kansas, comes to us for December beautifully illustrated and filled with entertaining and useful reading. It is really a common sense paper that parents need not hesitate to place in the hands of their children. It contains 16 pages and is sent one year to any address for 50 cents. The publishers offer to send a sample copy free.



Read! Read! Read!

Immense Cut Down In Prices.

Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!

Owing to the great depression and the extremely low price of goods in the Eastern and California markets, we have bought beyond all reason, and are determined to reduce our stock at prices guaranteed against all competition.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

Dress Goods in all the new and elegant shades. The Best, CHEAPEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK ever offered for sale on Puget Sound.

50 pieces, Dress Goods @ 25 cts. per yard. Former price, 37 1/2 cents. @ 37 1/2 " " 50 "

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets, Fancy Goods of all kinds, Furs, and in fact anything and everything in the Dry Goods line.

A Reduction of full 25 per cent. will be noted in our Clothing Department.

A Genuine Cheviot Suit for \$12.50. Former price, \$16.50.
An A. I. Cassimere " " \$4.50. " " \$12.00.
A Genuine Chinchilla Beaver Over Coat for \$7.50.
Brown Duck Overalls @ 50 cents per pair.

Our Clothing for Durability, Beauty in Pattern and Elegance in Style is second to none excelled any where, and has never been equalled in this market.

An immense assortment of Rubber Goods, Umbrellas, Blankets, Over Shirts and Furnishing Goods. Wagon Loads of Hats, and Caps, Tannin Valices, Etc.

Send for sample of Dress Goods. Orders Will Receive Prompt and Special Attention. Send Your Orders DIRECT to Us.

A Trial Order, or a Visit to Our Establishment, Will Convince You That WE MEAN BUSINESS.

The Arcade.

Boyd, Ponsin, & Young.

Front Street, Seattle, W. T.

no 149 1f



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Original Information

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Of the northwest. All men of culture are requested to assist us in this work by correspondence, as well as by furnishing for publication copies of lectures, addresses and scientific essays of a representative character. In carrying out these objects, the editorial department will continue as heretofore to be assisted by able contributors, who will endeavor to make the STAR the most able representative journal of the Territory. Address all communications,

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There is a possibility that you may not fully understand our principles and doctrines, and to take our paper for a year, which many could afford out of mere curiosity to do, would be a sure method of becoming fully informed concerning our faith, our works and our hopes.

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251

D. N. UTTER, Olympia, W. T.

D. R. SPINNEY

No. 11 Kearney Street,

Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM the effects of youthful indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid on the altar of suffering humanity. Dr. Spinney will guarantee to forfeit \$500 for every case of Seminal weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, aropy sediment will often be found and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a milky hue, again changing to a dark or milky appearance. There are many men who die of this literally ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genital and urinary organs. Office hours, 10 to 4 and 6 to 8—Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice \$5. Call or address, DR. SPINNEY & CO. No 11 Kearney St. San Francisco.

Wanted at this office, to complete a set for binding, the statutes of this Territory for the years 1854, 1857, 1858 and 1860; for which a reasonable price will be paid.

O. O. PEARSON.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Stanwood, - Snohomish Co

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a choice and well selected stock of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats, caps, clothing, fancy articles etc. etc. Highest market price paid for grain and produce in exchange for goods. 121 1/2

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to L. Hanson are required to appear at his place of business in this town and settle their accounts prior to Jan. 1, 1879. Dated at Snohomish City, W. T. Oct. 11, 1878. L. Hanson, n:139 1/2. Blacksmith.

Wm. H. WARD,

BLACKSMITH.

One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

All orders received at this shop

will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

FARMERS WILL BEAR IN MIND THAT

IN ORDER TO GET ONE OF THE

Improved horse Hay Forks

They must leave their orders in time

All tools used in Logging

Camps made to order, and

as cheap as can be

got on the

Sound.

v:1

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 CANTICART Proprietor

F. W. WALD.

SUCCESSOR TO WUSTHOFF & WALD,

DEALER IN,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Mechanic's Tools,
Plows and Cultivators.
Fanning Mills AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY
All kinds of machinery furnished to order. Correspondence solicited. Address:

F. W. Wald,

At the OLD STAND.

P. O. BOX 52
Front Street - - - - - Seattle W. T.

Holiday Goods !!!

L. P. SMITH & SON,

AT THEIR NEW STORE, Front Street, IN SULLIVAN'S BLOCK, A have just received and Seattle W. T. opened a large and carefully selected stock of

Watches; Jewelry,
Diamonds & Silverware.

The public are invited to call and examine the goods.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY THING AS REPRESENTED, AND OUR prices shall always be the lowest.

Give Us a Call and Satisfy Yourselves.

L. P. Smith & Son.

n:145 1m

L. A. TREEN,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE

Kip, Calf and Stoga Boots and shoes of his own make constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit. Employing skilled workmen and the latest improved machinery, he is enabled to furnish the best work by the case or single pair at the lowest living prices. Custom and measure work done in any style. Alligator, Tongue or Cork Sole boots; French Calf, Kip and the best brand of leather used. Orders solicited and goods sent to any place by Steamboat, Express or Mail. n:73 1/2

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HEM. KLAUSMAN.

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The great advantages of thorough scientific and practical instruction, as carried out at this institution, have long been felt and recognized in the mercantile community, where its graduates receive the preference and are rapidly promoted to positions of honor and profit.

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Wishing to prepare themselves for the practical duties of life, will find at this college unpassed facilities. Students learn just what they need to insure success. Each student receives separate instruction, and can thus advance as rapidly as his ability will permit, not being kept back by those more deficient.

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The Business course is by far more thorough and extensive than that of any other Business College on the Coast. It embraces the following branches:
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 COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, embracing the most rapid and abbreviated method of calculation in Percentage, Profit and Loss, Interest and Discount, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, General Average, Equation of Payments, Interest Accounts, Averaging Accounts, Partnership Settlements, etc.
 PENMANSHIP, including careful instruction in the finger, pen-ocular, whole-arm and combined movements, as applied to plain business writing, ledger headings, etc.
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 COMMERCIAL LAW, comprising lectures upon all the features of merchantile law important to the business man.
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 In the teaching of the Commercial course, THEORY AND PRACTICE are combined in such a manner as to make each an essential help to the other.

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Are united upon a plan that secures to the student all the practical advantages of each. There is in active operation a Banking House, with Checks, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, etc., fully illustrating the Banking business. The school-room is elegantly fitted up with

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COMMISSION and FORWARDING,
INSURANCE and EXPRESS OFFICES, &c.

The Student Buys, Sells, Ships, Barter, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, Draws Checks, Notes and Drafts, Gives Leases, Deeds, Etc. and goes through the entire routine of business. He becomes acquainted with changing books from single to double entry, and vice versa; and also with Joint Stock and Partnership Books, and every style and form of book-keeping practiced in well regulated Business Houses.
 It is impossible for attentive and industrious students to pass through this course of business training without becoming accomplished accountants and practically educated business men. A course of business training is no less important to a mechanic and farmer or manufacturer than to the merchant. If one would make farming or manufacturing pay well, he must not merely be a farmer or manufacturer but a competent business man.

Rates of Tuition for the Business Course.
 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

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SIX MONTHS DAY SESSIONS.....	\$50.00
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PARTIAL COURSE—Persons who wish a partial course, can receive instructions in the branches of the Business Course at the following rates:

THREE MONTHS DAY SESSIONS.....	\$30.00
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Students can enter at any time, there being no vacation to interrupt their progress.
Night school open to day scholars free of charge.

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THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT is intended for the younger pupils, and those whose early education has been neglected.

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ONE MONTH " \$ 6.00	ONE MONTH " \$ 5.00

SINGLE BRANCHES—Penmanship, one month \$5.00, three months, in advance, \$12.00. For book-keeping and different branches of the Business Course, other than penmanship, when pursued alone, the terms will be the same as for the Full Business Course for the same length of time.

SPECIAL BRANCHES. Ornamental Penmanship, Drawing, Higher Mathematics, Surveying, Navigation, Civil Engineering, etc. are practically taught in the College at reasonable rates, the tuition varying, according to the number and length of lessons.

For particulars, apply to or address

D. C. CUNN, PRESIDENT.

Puget Sound Business College.

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