

# The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

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WHOLE NO. 62.

## Inaugural Address

—OF—

PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES.

*Fellow-Citizens:* We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonies begun by Washington and observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with this usage to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably the principles or measures of the administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to be fitting that I should make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example and, in part, adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it; that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the Presidential administration of the government,

so far as depends under the constitution and laws on the chief executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, and the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of the revolution have not yet been realized. The difficult and embarrassing question meets us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these states are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of a wise, honest, and peaceful local government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complication and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which decides the interests of both races, carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local self-governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In the furtherance of such obedience to the

spirit and letter of the constitution, and in belief of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their importance, and party lines may all be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of the social order and the peaceful industries and all the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are near. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting a problem of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good to all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That the moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional powers and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights, when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious

### EFFORT OF BOTH RACES.

Activated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of an honest and efficient local government as the true resources of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of the restoration of the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and a wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity—for that as well as for every other part of the country—this improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people—

### UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE SHOULD REST UPON UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire and regard to promote their true interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both equally—and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out of our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North and a united South, but a united country.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself; a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete; a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointment to office was not to be made or expected merely as reward for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of reform in our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be accepted as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM SIX YEARS.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to the suffrages and zealous labors of a political party, members of which cherish with ardor and regard of essential importance the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that "he serves his party best who serves his country best." In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding a reelection.

### FINANCIAL.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all the varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon

### THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance. In my judgment the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views hitherto expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment. And I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in

### AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN NATIONS

Has proved of great value in past times, and

ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated to my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become the beneficial example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

### THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

We have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respects extraordinary, save in the closeness and consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country, it has been deemed best, in view of the circumstances of the case, that the objections in dispute, with reference to counting the electoral votes, should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary chosen equally from both political parties to the deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, and the general confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for, and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have, in this way, settled disputes in regard to which good men differ as to the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment that the conflicting claims to the Presidency must be peaceably and amicably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults, to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow citizens, here and everywhere to unite with us in earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union; a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; that all things may be so ordered and so tied upon the best and firmest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

Some drummers at Port Townsend set sail in a little boat to meet some of their own kindred coming over from Victoria, but some was telegraphed ahead of them to Port Ludlow not to let them land, as they had small pox on board, and armed with guns the Port Ludlowites kept the "commercial agents" away from their wharf.

Governor Ferry has appointed General T. I. McKenny, Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane in Washington Territory, vice A. A. Phillips, resigned. His term of office will expire on the 3d Wednesday of August, 1880.

Thomas Dixon, a well known logger who has resided at different points on the lower Sound for some years past, died of consumption at the Tallalip reservation on Monday, Feb. 26.

Nicholas Fitzgerald, fireman and deck-hand on the steamer *Vancouver*, in attempting to put out the gang plank, on here return from Portland to Vancouver fell overboard, and before he could be rescued was drowned.

John Thompson, sentenced to be hanged on March 30th, for killing Solomon Baxter, is to be removed to the Jefferson county jail for safe keeping until the time appointed for execution.

A Shelby county farmer has raised a cucumber two feet long, and the doctors in the vicinity have offered him a purse of \$27 to put it on the market.

What exploration has accomplished in Africa may be judged by a single act. In 1850 the area of cultivated land in Egypt was 2,000,000 acres, and in 1874 it was 5,000,000.

Men talk of little troubles; great griefs make them silent.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, March 12.—At a fire to-night in a tenement house occupied by a German and a Polish Jew, three children were burned to death.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by several prominent gentlemen passed through this city this evening, en route to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the new Cabinet at the executive Mansion at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time the oath of office will be administered to each member, with the exception of Secretary Sherman, who qualified yesterday.

The Judges of the Supreme Court to-day paid their respects to the President. The Cabinet officers who have not already taken the oath of office were sworn in to-day, except Secretary Thompson, who has not arrived in Washington. After the members qualified, a session lasting an hour followed, for the purpose of becoming acquainted. At the same time there was some talk upon the policy of the Administration.

A special of the *Herald* confirms your correspondent's foreshadowing of the Southern policy of Hayes. It is his hope to build up a Whig Republican party in Louisiana, which is one of the Southern States where Whig traditions lived most strongly. Louisiana wishes for the protection of its sugar industry, and wants national help to put her levee system in good order. She is therefore naturally Whig or Republican; and, with proper management, is acknowledged even by Democrats that it will not be difficult to draw into the administration party at once a preponderant number of intelligent white citizens and property owners, and thus break the colored line. The President probably sees that, if the Nicholas Legislature should elect to the Senate two influential native citizens of Whig learnings and traditions, this would do more to bring about such a change than anything else, particularly as Nicholas is himself of Whig antecedents and faith.

### EUROPE.

PESTH, March 12.—It has been snowing here for forty-eight hours. The railways are blocked and traffic stopped. The snow is from three to twelve feet deep in the streets of this city.

CAIRO, March 11.—An Egyptian man-of-war, which was cruising in the Gulf of Suez to break up the slave traffic, took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. There were 420 men on board, of whom 400 were saved.

A novel locomotive has been made in California to run on the long flumes that are used to float lumber down from the mountains. The wheels go on the edge of the sides of the flume, and at the ends of the car are paddle wheels dipping into the water, and which are turned by the swift current. By a simple arrangement of this power it is made to propel the locomotive up the flume, and it runs back itself.

The talk about the relationship between the wife of General Sherman and Mr. Blaine has drawn from the *Des Moines, Iowa, Register*, this explanation: "Mr. Blaine's mother was a daughter of Neal Gillespie, Jr., of the late Thomas Ewing of Ohio, and the mother of Mrs. Sherman. Another daughter was the wife of Henry Stanbery, President Johnson's Attorney General, and still another married Philadelphia Van Trump, formerly a Representative in Congress from Ohio.

A darkey who was stooping to wash his hands in a creek, did not notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind him, and when he scrambled out of the water, and was asked how it happened, he answered, "I dunno, za, ty, but peared as ef ds shoab kinder h'ed and frowed us."

## The Northern Star.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 17, 1877.

## Darwiniana and the Big Trees of California.

It is not often we find so unpretentious, yet so strictly a scientific writer as Charles Darwin. Perhaps never before in the history of science has a work addressed only to scientific men awakened so great a curiosity and required so great an influence over the thought of the world, and been read by so many non-scientific readers as the "Origin of Species."

Many before had striven to account for the difference of species, the gradual changes witnessed, etc.; many theories had been presented, yet most of them soon dropped into obscurity, either because the progressive advancement of science brought to light new facts that set aside the theory or else the writer had called upon other than true natural agencies to account for the development of life; and when once a scientific theory is built upon other than natural agencies, science can do nought with it, but let its rhetoric amuse the fancy for a while, and then let it drop into deserved obscurity.

Darwin's language is so simple, his style is so condensed that the reader unused to scientific generalization would probably fail to see the depth of meaning conveyed in every sentence, and the immense number of facts carefully observed, classified and commented upon on every page.

This work was published some eighteen years ago, was followed from time to time by other publications wherein the facts were more fully stated, illustrating the various points of his Theory, yet to scientific men the whole question was stated in the single volume, "The Origin of Species."

Looking back from the present time, we can clearly see that the progress of science for near a century past has been gradually accumulating facts toward the demonstration of an hypothesis, something like this.

No sooner was the fact well established that there had in past geological ages been several different successions of animal and vegetable life on the globe; than many were led to think it possible if not probable that the present forms of life had been in some way developed from some existing forms; yet when they undertook to tell how this was brought about, they fail to discover natural causes that in the investigations of working naturalists and other practical scientific workers were of practical value, therefore their theories dropped out of notice in a very short time. On the other hand, Darwin's observations were so numerous, so exact and embraced so comprehensive a field of inquiry, and and solved what so many previously regarded as insoluble problems, that men who were not at all concerned in the religious or philosophical tendencies of the system studied his writings as a new revelation, while the theory proper, or the doctrines of the "struggle for existence," "the tendency to vary," the principles of "natural selection," and the "survival of the fittest," were all self-evident to their truthfulness to nature, when once stated as this writer stated them. They were also so strictly natural causes, always at work, and their effect was manifestly so great, the only wonder was that none previously had noted their effect before, yet regardless whether all the effects be fully demonstrated or not, that some ascribe to these and kindred scientific principles, no real scientific man will say but that their practical application by working scientists, has forwarded the progress of practical science since their discovery faster than ever before witnessed.

It was for its practical working value that Darwin's Theory became so quickly known among scientists, and for its religious and philosophical importance that other classes of society were led to examine it. Its importance in this respect may be estimated by the fact that no work in the past century has awakened so much comment, or caused so many other books to be written explaining its results, illustrating, defending, or opposing its principles. In Germany its principles are regarded as the basis for their

scientific reasonings by nearly all their representative scientific men; while the number of books written in the German language, illustrative of subjects growing out of Darwinism are so great that among German book-dealers the Darwinian literature is made a distinct branch of bibliography, an honor conferred on no other single author.

Another peculiarity of his writings are that the ignorant man, the one almost devoid of education and culture, the objections to the principles and theories he puts forth appear fully as strongly and universally with greater force than to the man of scientific culture; and he, himself, has the rare candor to state the objections that might be urged to his writings fully as forcibly, if not more so than any of his enemies have ever succeeded in doing.

The strength of his simple and condensed style of argument only appears after reflection. Although his writings have been more assailed than any living author; yet he has never been found guilty of misstating a single fact, of misrepresenting a person or position, or saying an abusive, sneering or discourteous word of any of his opponents. The consequences are, that in reading his works, if you are not at the time then and there able without investigation of the subject to answer his propositions, you will still less be likely to successfully combat them afterward, because after he has once indicated a special channel of thought or scientific inquiry, and you attempt in an honest, critical spirit to follow out and investigate the subject fully, you will be apt to feel that all your objections were more than anticipated, while the arguments in favor of his theory are not stated near as strongly as he could easily have stated them. It is this fact, together with their great practical utility that has converted and convinced most of the scientific men of the day of the truth of what Darwin himself properly terms his theory. Even the greatest rival and opponent of Darwin, in fact almost the only real opponent he ever had from strictly scientific men, on strictly scientific grounds, after his views were once understood, the distinguished and lamented Agassiz, admitted the truth of all that really belongs to the theory as a series of natural causes, which left to their own action for an indefinite period would be able to produce certain effects; yet claimed that there was no evidence that the effects were as great as claimed by Darwin and his followers, apparently intimating that there must, in the nature of things, be some supernatural limitation to the action of these causes before they could produce so great an effect as claimed for them.

These objections of Agassiz, all being of a negative rather than a positive character are seldom urged, except by those who oppose what they fancy, are the religious or philosophic tendencies of Darwinism, should it be demonstrated or generally regarded to be true.

Real scientific men regard it to be the more reverent course never to invoke a miracle to help out the weak points of their philosophic theories, or a working scientific hypothesis they may find of use in the classification or explanation of facts that the investigations of science presents to their view.

Therefore it was when many were startled by the propositions first so plainly enunciated by Darwin, that not a few at first severely criticised, and started out to violently oppose his writings; yet feeling they were attacking the matured convictions of one of the ablest living naturalists, thought it perhaps the safest course to examine first very fully the grounds of their opposition in detail, as well as the facts referred to by Darwin, including those they expected to find that would not agree with Darwin's views, out of which last class they expected to make a complete answer to his views. Not a few who started out in this spirit, both scientists as well as theologians, ended in becoming warm advocates of the views of Darwin.

Prominent among this class is the distinguished Prof. Asa Gray, "Fisher Professor of Natural History (Botany) in Harvard University," the ablest professor and writer on the science of botany in the Union.

This gentleman was well known for the diligence with which he had carried out

many special inquiries on subjects relating to botany, etc., where very few had given the subject any special attention before him. He was struck with the great working value of many of Darwin's principles, it true; yet opposed to accepting them generally, and inclined to accept no more than what was rather forced upon his belief than otherwise. In one very important point, on a subject he had previously very carefully investigated, he fancied he had caught Darwin tripping—caught him misstating a fact of such importance and of such a nature, that while few would be competent to judge of its truth or falsehood, yet if untrue it would go a long way to demonstrate the falsity of the theory as a whole.

Prof. Gray was able enough to see that it would not be exactly safe to risk his own splendid reputation as a careful, well informed and exact scientist without careful investigation of the subject; so he took some six months to carefully re-examine the whole subject, when to his own surprise he found Darwin to be right and himself wrong.

These investigations so completely satisfied him of the truth of Darwinism that ever since he has been its ablest exponent in America, and is now the authorized American editor of that very practical book for the former botanist—"Darwin's Animals and Plants under Domestication."

We were induced to write this article by thoughts suggested in reading, a few weeks since, a work by Prof. Gray, published in 1876, by Appleton & Co., entitled "Darwiniana." This work is not a systematic treatise, but a series of detached magazines, essays, lectures, etc., composed at various times and upon many different occasions during a period of some sixteen years, and collected and published at the request of the author's friends. The series is a friendly review of the Darwinian literature that has appeared in America, explaining and commenting on most of the different classes of articles written in opposition to Darwin, especially treating on the religious and philosophic tendencies of the system, as viewed by its friends as well as its opponents. Taking it all in all, we seldom have the pleasure of reading a more entertaining or instructive work.

In reference to the natural theological questions that occupy so great a place in these articles, the author says in his preface that "there are many who may be interested to know how these increasingly prevalent views and their tendencies are regarded by one who is scientifically and in his own fashion a Darwinian, philosophically a convinced theist and religiously an acceptor of the 'creed commonly called the Nicene,' as the exponent of the Christian faith."

Again he writes: "Truth emerges sooner from error than from confusion," says Bacon; and clearer views than commonly prevail upon the points at issue regarding 'religion and science' are still sufficiently needed to justify these endeavors."

It is impossible to properly describe such a work as this in a single article, or even give a synopsis of its contents nor do we intend to try more than to illustrate a few special features of this instructive work, and close with an outline of the author's views in relation to the big trees of California, the *Sequoia* and their history.

The first article, on "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," is a good statement of Darwin's theory for those who have given the subject but little attention. The articles on "Natural Selection not Inconsistent with Natural Theology," "Evolution and Theology," "And what is Darwinism," are of special interest to those who wish to study the philosophical and theological bearings upon the subject.

The article on "The attitude of working Naturalists towards Darwinism," notes the general tendency to accept this hypothesis by noted scientists like Lyell, Owen, etc., as well as its practical utility. The chapters on "Insectivorous and Climbing Plants," shows our ordinary conceptions of plants reversed describing those that feed on animal food, with a regular digestive apparatus, etc., while the chapter on "Duration and Origination of Race and Species" presents many questions worthy of the

thoughtful consideration of every student of nature. The chapter on "Evolutionary Teleology," or classification according to the development of function, is considered in reference to the question of design in nature, as well as compared with the classification according to internal structure or the forms of life, as established by Cuvier, called morphology. The subject of classification of life, whether it should be according to forms (morphology) or functions (teleology), began in the time of Cuvier, nearly a century ago, was for a long time one of the bitterest of controversies among naturalists. This work explains the reconciliation between the two established by the writings of Darwin.

The article, "What is Darwinism," is a review of a very severe criticism on Darwinism by the distinguished Presbyterian divine, Dr. Hodges, who eagerly seeks to prove that Darwinism leads only to atheism. The review of Prof. Gray very clearly demonstrates the impolicy of such a course of treatment in a religious point of view, as well as that it does by no means follow as a philosophic conclusion from the principles advanced by Darwin and his disciples.

We condense from a statement of Dr. Hodges, corrected by Prof. Gray, the following outline of the Darwinian hypothesis:

"Darwin does not speculate on the origin of the universe, in the nature of matter or of force. He is simply a naturalist, a careful and laborious observer, skillful in his description, and singularly candid in dealing with the difficulties in the way of his peculiar doctrine. He set before himself a single problem—namely, How are the fauna and flora of our earth to be accounted for? To account for the existence of matter and life, Mr. Darwin admits a Creator. This is done explicitly and repeatedly. He assumes, also, the existence of life in the form of one or more primordial germs. \* \* \* How all living things on earth, including the endless variety of plants and all the diversity of animals \* \* \* have descended from the primordial animalcule, he thinks, may be accounted for by the operation of the following natural laws, viz: First, the law of Heredity, or that by which like begets like—the offspring are like the parent. Second, the law of Variation; that is, while the offspring are in all essential characteristics like their immediate progenitor, they nevertheless vary more or less within narrow limits from their parent and from each other. Some of these variations are indifferent, some deteriorations, some improvements—that is, such as enable the plant or animal to exercise its functions to greater advantage. Third, the law of Over-Production. All plants and animals tend to increase in a geometrical ratio, and therefore tend to overrun enormously the means of support. If all the seeds of a plant, all the spawn of a fish, were to arrive at maturity, in a very short time the world could not contain them. Hence, of necessity, arises the struggle for life. Only a few of the myriads born can possibly live. Fourth, here comes in the law of Natural Selection; or the Survival of the Fittest; that is, if any individual of a given species of plant or animal happens to have a slight deviation from the normal type favorable to its success in the struggle for life it will survive. This variation, by the law of heredity, will be transmitted to its offspring, and by them again to theirs. Soon these favored ones gain the ascendancy, and the less favored perish, and the modification becomes established in the species. After a time, another and another of such favorable variations occur with like results. Thus, very gradually, great changes of structure are introduced, and not only species, but genera, families and orders, in the vegetable and animal world are produced."

A deep thought expressed in this volume is that it is the province of natural science to explain the why of things, of science to explain the how. Darwin was purely and simply a scientist, who studied, compared, and observed how nature worked more closely perhaps than most any living man, and when he gave to the world the result of how he saw nature perform her work, the chances were that it scarce could agree with systematic theories of why such and such things should

be so constructed in advance of any knowledge of their actual existence. In other words, science should take its course freely and unimpeded, to learn everything knowable of nature and her teachings, then natural theology and schemes of reconciliation of the teachings of science with systems assumed to be divine, may reverently follow after, and explain why things that are done so and so should thus take place, when, as is too often the case, rules are laid down why nature should work thus and so, in advance of observing how she performs her operation, confusion is usually the result.

Perhaps the most interesting paper to those on this coast in this work, is an address delivered by Prof. Gray before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dubuque, Iowa,

in August, 1872, on the *Sequoia* and its history, and the relations of North American to Northeast Asian and to Tertiary Vegetation. Our space is too limited to publish the whole of this address without comment even, yet after so fully giving the relations in which the address and its able author are placed, we will venture the attempt of giving a condensed outline of the author's ideas as therein expressed, especially in relation to the *Sequoia* or big trees of California. We shall not attempt to follow strictly the author's language, or in every instance to indicate which are his expressions, or otherwise, but only to give the substance of his remarks, omitting every thing not strictly applicable to our purpose in publishing this article. Says the author:

"Although no account and no photographic representation of either species of the far-famed *Sequoia* trees gives any adequate impression of their singular majesty—still less of their beauty—yet my interest in them did not culminate merely or mainly in consideration of their size and age. Other trees, in other parts of the world, may claim to be older. Certain Australian gum-trees (*Eucalypti*) are said to be taller. Some, we are told, rise so high that they might even cast a flicker of shadow upon the summit of the Pyramid of Cheops. Yet the oldest of them doubtless grew from seed which was shed long after the names of the pyramid-builders had been forgotten. So far as we can judge from the actual counting of the layers of several trees, no *Sequoia* now alive sensibly antedates the Christian era.

"One notable thing about the *Sequoia* trees is their isolation. Most of the trees associated with them are of peculiar species, and some of them are nearly as local. Yet every pine, fir, and cypress of California is in some part familiar, because it has near relatives in other parts of the world. But the redwoods have none. The redwood—including in that name the two species of 'big-trees'—belongs to the general Cypress family, but is *sui generis*. Thus isolated systematically—and extremely isolated geographically, and so wonderful in size and port, they more than other trees suggest questions.

"Were they created thus local and lonely, denizens of California only; one in limited numbers in a few choice spots on the Sierra Nevada, the other along the Coast Range from the Bay of Monterey to the frontiers of Oregon? Are they veritable Melchizedeks, without pedigree or early relationship, and possibly fated to be without descent?

"Or are they now coming upon the stage—or rather were they coming but for man's interference—to play a part in the future?

"Or are they remnants, sole and scanty survivors of a race that has played a grander part in the past, but is now verging to extinction? Have they had a career, and can that career be ascertained or surmised, so that we may at least guess whence they came, and how, and when?

Time was, and not long ago, when such questions as these were regarded as useless and vain—when students of natural history, unmindful of what the name denotes, were content with a knowledge of things as they now are, but gave little heed as to how they came to be so; now such questions are held to be legitimate, and perhaps not wholly unanswerable. \* \* \*

That these two species of redwood we are contemplating originated as they are and where they are, and for the part they are now playing, is, to say the least, not a scientific proposition, nor in any sense a probable one. Nor is it more likely that they are destined to play a conspicuous part in the future, or that they would have done so, even if the Indian's fires and the white man's ax had spared them. The redwood of the coast (*Sequoia sempervirens*) had the stronger hold upon existence, forming as it did large forests throughout a narrow belt about three hundred miles in length, and being so tenacious of life that every large stump sprouts into a copse. But it does not pass the bay of Monterey, nor cross the line of Oregon, although so grandly developed not far below it. The more remarkable *Sequoia gigantea* of the Sierra exists in numbers so limited that the separate groves may be reckoned upon the fingers, and the trees of most of them have been counted, except near their southern limit, where they are said to be more copious. A species limited in individuals holds its existence by a precarious tenure; and this has a foothold only in a few sheltered spots, of a happy mean in temperature, and locally favored with moisture in summer. Even there, the pines with which they are associated, the firs, and even the incense-cedars, possess a great advantage, and, though they try in vain to emulate their size, wholly overpower, the *Sequoias* in numbers. "To him that hath shall be given." The force of numbers eventually wins. At least in the commonly-visited groves *Sequoia gigantea* is invested in its last stronghold, can neither advance into more exposed portions above, nor fall back into drier and barren ground below, nor hold its own in the long-race where it is, under present conditions; and a little further drying of the climate, which must once have been much moister than now, would precipitate its doom. Whatever the individual longevity, certain if not speedy is the decline of a race in which a high death-rate afflicts the young. Seedlings of the big trees occur not rarely, indeed, but in meagre proportion to those of associated trees; and small indeed is the chance that any of these will attain to "the days of the years of their fathers." "Few and evil" are the days of all the forest likely to be, while man both barbarian and civilized, torments them with fires, fatal at once to seedlings, and at length to the aged also. The forests of California, proud as the State may be of them, are already too scanty and insufficient for her uses. Two lines, such as may be drawn with one sweep of a brush over the map, would cover them all. The coast redwood—the most important tree in California, although a million times more numerous than its relative of the Sierra—is too good to live long. Such is its value for lumber and its accessibility, that, judging the future by the past, it is not likely, in its primeval growth, to out-last its rarer fellow-species.

Happily man preserves and disseminates as well as destroys. The species will doubtless be preserved to science, and for ornamental and other uses, in its own and other lands; and the more remarkable individuals of the present day are likely to be sedulously cared for, all the more so as they become scarce.

Our third question remains to be answered: Have these famous *Sequoias* played in former times and upon a larger stage a more imposing part, of which the present is but the epilogue? We cannot gaze high up the huge and venerable trunks, which one crosses the continent to behold, without wishing that these patriarchs of the grove were able, like the long-lived antediluvians of scripture, to hand down to us, through a few generations, the traditions of centuries, and so tell us somewhat of the history of their race. Fifteen hundred annual layers have been counted or satisfactorily made out, upon one or two fallen trunks. It is probable that close to the heart of some of the living trees may be found the circle that records the year of our Savior's nativity. A few generations of such trees might carry the history a long way back. But the ground they stand upon, and the marks of very recent geological change and vicissitude in the region around, testify

that not very many such generations can have flourished just there, at least in an unbroken series. When their site was covered by glaciers, these *Sequoias* must have occupied other stations, if, as there is reason to believe, they then existed in the land.

I have said that the redwoods have no near relatives in the country of their abode, and none of their genus elsewhere. Perhaps something may be learned of their genealogy by inquiring of such relations as they have. There are only two of any particular nearness of kin; and they are far away. One is the bald cypress, our Southern cypress, *Taxodium*, inhabiting the swamps of the Atlantic coast from Maryland to Texas, thence extending— with, probably a specific difference— into Mexico. It is well known as one of the largest trees of our Atlantic forest-district, and, although it never—except perhaps in Mexico, and in rare instances—attains the portliness of its western relatives, yet it may equal them in longevity. The other relative is *Glyptostrobus*, a sort of modified *Taxodium*, being about as much like our bald cypress as one species of redwood is like another.

Now species of the same type are usually associated together, where it is not so, there is something to be explained; especially in an instance like this: these four trees, sole representatives of their tribe, dwell almost in three separate quarters of the globe; the two redwoods in California, the bald cypress in Atlantic North America, its near relative, *Glyptostrobus*, in China.

"It was not always so. In the Tertiary period, the geological botanists assure us, our own very *Taxodium* or bald cypress, and a *Glyptostrobus*, exceedingly like the present Chinese tree, and more than one *Sequoia* co-existed in a fourth quarter of the globe, viz., in Europe!" \* \* \*

There is another set of three or four peculiar trees, in this case of the yew family, which have just the same peculiar distribution, and which therefore may have the same explanation."

The genus *Torreya*, named after Dr. Torrey, was discovered about thirty-five years ago, in northern Florida. "It is a noble yew-like tree, and very local, being, so far as known, nearly confined to a few miles along a single river." "Now another species of *Torreya* is a characteristic tree of Japan; and one very like it, if not the same, inhabits the mountains of Northern China, belongs, therefore, to the eastern Asiatic temperate region, of which Northern China is a part, and Japan, as we shall see, the portion most interesting to us. There is only one more species of *Torreya*, and that is a companion of the redwoods of California. It is the tree locally known under the name of the California nutmeg. Here are three or four near brethren, species of the same genus, known nowhere else than in these three habitats. Moreover the *Torreya* of Florida is associated with a yew; and the trees of this grove are the only yew trees of Eastern North America, for the yew of our northern woods is a decumbent shrub. A yew tree perhaps the same, is found with *Taxodium* in the temperate parts of Mexico. The only other yews in America grow with the redwoods and other *Torreya* in California, and extend northward into Oregon. Yews are also associated with *Torreya* in Japan; and they extend westward through Montcharia and the Himalayas to Western Europe, and even to the Azores Islands, where occurs the common yew of the Old World."

So we have three groups of coniferous trees which agree in this peculiar geographical distribution: \* \* \*

First, The redwoods and their relative *Taxodium* and *Glyptostrobus*, which differ so as to constitute a genus for each of the three regions. Second, The *Torreya*s, more nearly akin, merely a different species in each region. Third, The yews, still more closely related, while more widely disseminated, of which it is yet uncertain whether they constitute seven, five, three, or only one species." \* \* \*

Then the author takes up some eight or ten pages with a careful examination of the vegetation of California as compared with Eastern Asia, and the Atlan-

tic States. The result arrived at is that while each region has a certain number of other trees in common with the whole northern hemisphere, yet leaving them out of view, the vegetation of California is strikingly unlike that of the Atlantic States. That almost all the characteristic forms of vegetation of the Atlantic States are wanting in California; while those of California are wanting in the Atlantic States. The near relatives of most of the California vegetation, such as they have, are to be found southward, on the Mexican plateau, or many as far south as Chili. "This may be said of the plants of the intervening great Plains, except that northward in the sub-saline vegetation there are some close alliances with the flora of the steppes of Siberia, and along the crests of high mountain ranges the Arctic Alpine flora has sent southward more or less numerous representatives through the whole length of the country. The differences in vegetation between the two sides of the continent growing less and less as we go north, in the latitude of Lake Superior, where on a more rainy line, trees of the Atlantic forest and that of Oregon may be said to intermix."

The flora of California is different from that of Eastern Asia, as from the Atlantic States; while between Eastern North America and Eastern Asia there is an astonishing similarity. There are types which appear to have reached the Atlantic States from the South; and there is a large infusion of sub-tropical Asiatic types into temperate China and Japan; among these there is no relationship to speak of. Besides these there are species common to the whole northern hemisphere, without special significance for this article. "The point to be remarked is that many or even most of the genera and species which are peculiar to North America as compared with Europe, and largely peculiar to Atlantic North America as compared with the California region, are also represented in Japan and Manchouria, either by identical or by closely similar forms. These repetitions are in all degrees of likeness; sometimes the one is undistinguishable from the other; sometimes there is a difference of aspect but hardly of a tangible character; sometimes the two would be termed marked varieties if they grew naturally in the same forest or in the same region; sometimes they are what the botanist calls representative species, the one answering closely to the other, but with some differences regarded as specific; sometimes the two are merely of the same genus, or not quite that, but of a single or very few species in each country; in which case the point which interests us is, that this peculiar limited type should occur in two antipodal places, and nowhere else.

"These singular relations attracted my curiosity early in the course of my botanical studies, when comparatively few of them were known, and my serious attention in later years, when I had numerous and new Japanese plants to study. \* \* \* This was before Heer had developed the rich fossil botany of the Arctic zone, before the immense antiquity of existing species of plants was recognized, and before the publication of Darwin's now famous volume on the "Origin of Species" had introduced and familiarized the scientific world with those now current ideas respecting the history and vicissitudes of species. \* \* \*

My speculation was based upon the former glaciation of the northern temperate zone, and the inference of a warmer period preceding and perhaps following. I consider that our own present vegetation, or its proximate ancestry, must have occupied the arctic and subarctic regions in Pliocene times, and that it had been gradually pushed southward as the temperature lowered and the glaciation advanced, even beyond its present habitation; that plants of the same stock and kindred, probably ranging round the Arctic zone as the present Arctic species do, made their forced migration southward upon widely different longitudes, and receded more or less as the climate grew warmer; that the general difference of climate which marks the eastern and the western sides of the continents—the one extreme, the other mean—was doubtless even then

[Concluded on 6th page.]

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to be found in the market

THE TABLE

Will be supplied with the best that can be obtained in this market

CHARGES REASONABLE.



The Northern Star.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 17, 1877.

Local Items.

Personal.

Mr. Harry Mills, an old resident of the lower river, has removed to town with his family. We can but welcome him and his amiable lady as a valuable addition to our social circle.

Our esteemed friend, W. M. Tirtlot, Esq., has just returned from a visit to his family at present residing on the Chehalis. He informs us that he has disposed of his property there and will in a short time move his family here. We are heartily glad of it, Mr. T. is an estimable gentleman, a man of culture and reliability, and is heart and soul with the people here, in all their enterprises for the public good.

Work on the new church, as well as all out door carpenter work, has been suspended for over a week on account of the heavy rains. As soon as the weather permits all work will be resumed.

Lost.—A small lot of lumber, belonging to the Presbyterian Church now being built in this place, was swept off the wharf by the sudden rise of the river. It had recently been landed from the steamer and most of it will be lost.

Planer.—We are pleased to be able to announce to our readers on the river, that, on the last trip of the *Yakima*, she brought a planer for Messrs. Ferguson & Morgan, which was immediately hauled to their new mill and will be put in running order as soon as possible.

Logs Lost.—We regret to announce that the boom of Fields & Austin, on the Skykomish, parted during the night of Monday last, and as the Pill Chuck boom was not hung, many of their logs went to sea. Their loss is not very heavy as they had not fairly got under way at their works.

A RIVAL of the big trees of California is reported by Mr. L. E. Beach, who states that last week he discovered a cedar tree, alive, straight trunk probably 100 feet high to where it was broken off, that is twenty-seven feet in diameter, and over eight feet in circumference. This tree is situated about three miles from town, near the corduroy, leading to old Mr. Kellogg's place.

HIGH WATER.—An unusual thing for this time of the year is the present freshet on the river. The river is bank full, and at the present writing, March 15th, is rising rapidly. This will be a good thing for all our farmers, as the melting of the snow in the mountains so early, will prevent a heavy rise in June, a season of the year when, if the water is high, it is not desirable to have our bottom farms flooded; as it is it can do no damage to farms so situated.

FRIENDS OF THE ATHENIUM.—Dr. Folsom, present Supt. Scientific Dept. of the Athenium, informs us that he has received offers of exchange with similar institutions at the east, if the institution was in a condition to accept, would add over 4,000 specimens to the present collection. These liberal offers he can not reciprocate because the building of the Society is unfinished and the room now occupied is already over-crowded. Can not the Trustees of the Society manage to cover the building and complete the room for this department, and let this valuable work go on?

THE Naturalists' Directory, by M. Cassino, of Salem, Mass., has been received. It contains the names of all Naturalists and Scientists in the United States, with their address and their specialities, as well as the positions they occupy in Scientific Institutions and whether or not they desire an exchange of specimens. It is a valuable work and will be revised and reissued every year. Also, Microscopical Observations of the Fauna of the waters of New York, by Chas. F. Gissler. It is finely illustrated and is of incalculable value to the Microscopist.

Steamers.

The *Nellie* came in on Monday with full freight, a large passenger list, including a family of immigrants who are to settle on the rich lands between the Skykomish and the Snoqualmie. She left Tuesday, loaded with hay for loggers below, and passengers for Seattle and way ports.

SWEPT AWAY.—We mentioned elsewhere the breaking of Fields & Austin's boom. Since then a portion of the immense jam at Fiddler's Bluff has given way, carrying with it the Pill Chuck boom, and the boom of Blackman Bros. The latter contained about 60,000 feet of logs and the former about 20,000. Many of these logs will be saved, and probably all of the boom sticks and chains, so that the loss of lumber will not be very large. For over an hour the river was full of drift, snags, boom sticks and logs. The water has been much higher this winter with less drift.

GENTLE Spring has come again, the delightful season, when sleepy-eyed individuals turn their thoughtful, imaginative minds to love and poetry. We do not expect to escape unscathed—no, it will just be our everlasting luck to find these low sweet melodies, bred through drooping, briny tears by the flickering glim of the midnight lamp, pouring in by the yard, ton, cart-load—Jehosaphat! What shall we do?

THE regular March term of the District Court, of Snohomish County, will be in session next Tuesday.

REMEMBER the Athenium meeting, as previously called, at the Snohomish Exchange at 2 P. M. to-day.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The *Oregonian* contains a lengthy account of the murder, early on Saturday morning, about four miles south of Portland, of an unfortunate man named Davis. He was about 45 years of age, and had lived in Portland three or four years. It seems that at the time of the murder, he and another man were the occupants of a small log cabin near the macadamized road in the locality mentioned, and had been chopping wood. They were aroused in the latter part of the night, and Davis' partner, on going to the door, was requested to admit two strangers who professed to want something to eat. As soon as they could gain admission to the room, they did so, and being masked, no clue to their identity could be obtained. One of them snatched up a small hatchet lying on the floor and killed Davis with it, mutilating his body horribly, while the other held a pistol to the partner's head, who was released and told to leave after the house had been set on fire. On Saturday morning when the authorities arrived at the scene, nothing but the charred and blackened remains of either the body or the house were left. No trace of the villains has yet been found.

About Ostriches.

Dr. Livingstone says: "The ostrich when feeding has a pace from twenty to twenty-two inches; when walking at other times, about four inches more. In general, the eye cannot follow its legs. I was once able to count the steps by a stop-watch, and, if I am not mistaken, the bird made thirty strides in ten seconds. Reckoning each stride at twelve feet, we have a speed of about twenty-six miles per hour." Mr. Henry de Monsenthal says: "An ostrich in motion does not rise upon the wing; he skims, as it were, along the surface of the ground, and if he meets with an obstacle, such as a fence, he will skirt along it, but never attempt to cross it, although he will cross a creek, the two banks of which are nearly on a level with each other, by flying. The pace of an ostrich in full speed, going before the wind, with his feathers standing erect, is killing, and I never saw the horse the rider of which could with truth say that he ran his game down fairly." At present, however, the ostrich has been partially domesticated, and in 1875 a careful census showed that there were no less than 32,247 domesticated ostriches within Cape Colony alone. The bird appears to need no artificial food if he has plenty of good grass, but if the grass is sour he wants crushed bones, and good farmers improve his condition with allowances

of "mealies," or Indian corn. He would, however, in suitable localities, yield very large profit, except for one circumstance—the great amount of room that he requires—sixty acres a bird is a very large allowance, even for profitable stock.

According to the statements published by Messrs. Harting & Monsenthal, it takes 600 acres to feed eighty birds comfortably; and those acres, even if practically valueless, must be fenced in with wire, at a cost of some £500. The birds cannot jump, and make no effort to cross the fencing, but it seems certain that he will not bear confinement close enough to prevent his enjoying a healthy amount of his customary exercise. Of course while feathers yielded from £20 to £40 a pound, the profits were enormous; but in the present day, when the average value, according to official returns, is £5 5s. per pound, the farmer must content himself, even though he grows ostriches, with moderate returns in cash. He can get a pound of feathers a year from each bird, and by the latest statistics is pretty sure of £5 a pound all round; but £400 a year, though a good yield in such a locality from 600 acres is not enough to make diamond-hunters quit their avocations. Still, as the land is usually fenced off from a farm too large to be cultivated, and food costs little, and the profit is received in cash, the rearing of ostriches may be considered a fairly established and very curious industry.

A Local Returning Board.

They were playing poker, and Pomp held a full hand. His eyes glistened with conscious triumph as he put up a ten-cent ante and gazed at his partner expectantly.

"I raises dat ten cents," remarked Pete.

"I goes a quarter more," insinuated Pomp.

"I stand you, and raises an under quarter," replied Pete.

"I continues on de war path, and flops down the last thirty cents," answered Pomp, placing six nickles on the table.

"I kivers de pile and calls you," remarked Pete.

"Full hand," said Pomp, turning his cards. "What you got?"

"A pair, and de game am undecided."

"What's dat? Undecided? Dis here child takes de pile."

"Not by a long chalk. Dis case will now be referred to de returnin' board, who will examine into de particklers. Dar's plenty more good cards in de pack, and why didn't I git 'em. Dar's been intimidation and fraud, an' meanwhile de returnin' board takes possession of de spoils," and Pete reached out his hand.

Then the other side denied the right of the board to meddle, and when the reporter left the horrible demon of civil war was dancing a wild dance in the neighborhood, and a policeman was marching up to mediate with a club.—*Sunday Argus.*

Seattle Steamboat Directory.

FOR VICTORIA.—Steamer North Pacific, Clancy master, leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M.  
 FOR OLYMPIA.—Steamer Messenger, Parker master, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; Steamer Zephyr, Wright master, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.  
 FOR WHATCOM AND WAY PORTS.—Steamer J. B. Libby, Brannon master, leaves every Monday and Friday, at 7 A. M.  
 FOR SNOHOMISH CITY.—Steamer Nellie, D. Hill master, leaves every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.  
 FOR SKAGIT AND LA CONNER.—Steamer Fanny Lake, J. S. Hill master, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.  
 FOR TOWNSEND, SAN JUAN, ORCAS ISLAND, LOPEZ, SEMIAHOOD AND WHATCOM.—Str. Dispatch, Monroe master, leaves every Thursday, at 10 P. M.  
 FOR FREEPORT AND BLAKELY.—Steamer Success, Nugent master, leaves every day, at 3 P. M.  
 FOR TACOMA, EN ROUTE TO PORTLAND.—Str. Alida, Brower master, every day, after P. M.  
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Mail steamers leave San Francisco 19th, 30th and 30th of each month.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the board of County commissioners of Snohomish County, W. T. invite sealed proposals for covering Pill Chuck bridge with two inch plank or split cedar puncheon said proposals will be received at the Auditors office until April 15, 1877, also for covering the bridge across Matt slough with either of the above material. Also tenders will be received up to same date for building a bridge across Frencher's slough on the Skykomish River. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board. JOHN H. SWERT, Auditor. Snohomish City, W. T., February 20, 1877.

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. WM. EDWARDS, Snohomish City, Dec. 30, 1876. 51-1f

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Seattle, W. T.

71:4

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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

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Excel for Cheapness, Durability and Convenience. Made of the best spring wire. Are the softest, most elastic and strongest bed in use.

Warranted for Five Years.

First Premium

Awarded them at the Fair at Olympia, Oct. 1876, and at every other Fair where exhibited on this coast. County Rights for sale in Oregon and Washington Territory. Bedsteads on hand, to be sold cheap for cash.

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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. 54-9w

established, so that the same species and the same sorts of species would be likely to secure and retain foothold in the similar climates of Japan and the Atlantic United States, but not in the intermediate regions of different distribution of heat and moisture; so that different species of the same genus, as in *Torreya* or different genera of the same group, as redwood *Taxodium* and *Glyptostrobus*, or different associations of forest trees, might establish themselves each in the region best suited to the particular requirements, while they might fail to do so in others. These views implied that the sources of our actual vegetation, and the explanation of these peculiarities were to be sought in and presupposed, an ancestry in Pliocene or earlier times, occupying the high northern regions. \* \* \* The hypothesis supposed a gradual modification of species in different directions under altering conditions, at least to the extent of producing varieties, sub-species and representative species as they may be variously regarded; likewise the single and local origination of each type, which is now almost universally taken for granted. \* \* \*

The needful facts, of which he was then ignorant, have since then for many years been made known, through the researches of Herr, confirmed by Lesquereux.

"The *Taxodium*, which everywhere abounds in the miocene formations in Europe, has been specifically identified with our common cypress of the Southern States. It has been found fossil in Spitzbergen, Greenland and Alaska—in the later country along with the remains of another form, distinguishable, but very like the common species; this has been identified by Lesquereux in the miocene of the Rocky Mountains. So there is one species of tree which has come down essentially unchanged from the Tertiary period, which for a long while inhabited both Europe and North America, and also at some part of the period the region which connects the two, but which has survived only in the Atlantic United States and Mexico."

The same *Sequoia* which abounds in the same miocene formation in Northern Europe has been abundantly found in those of Iceland, Spitzbergen, Greenland, Mackenzie river, and Alaska. It is named *S. Longsdorffii*, but it is pronounced to be very much like *S. Sempervirens*, our living redwood of the California coast, and to be the ancient representative of it. Fossil specimens of a similar, if not the same, species have recently been detected in the Rocky Mountains by Hayden, and determined by our eminent palaeontological botanist Lesquereux; and he assures me that he has the common redwood itself from Oregon in a deposit of Tertiary age. Another *Sequoia* (*S. Sternbergii*) discovered in miocene deposits in Greenland, is pronounced to be the representative of *S. Gigantea*, the big tree of the California Sierra. \* \* \*

I think we may with our present light, fairly assume that the two redwoods of California are the direct or collateral descendants of the two ancient species which so closely resemble them. The forests of the Arctic Zone in Tertiary times contained at least three other species of *Sequoias*, as determined by their remains, one of which from Spitzbergen, also, much resembles the common redwood of California. Another, which appears to be the commonest coniferous tree on Disco, was common in England and some other parts of Europe. So the *Sequoias*, now remarkable for their restricted station and numbers, as well as for their extraordinary size, are of an ancient stock; their ancestors ancestors and kindred formed part of the forests which flourished throughout the polar regions, now desolate and ice-clad, and which extended into low latitudes in Europe. \* \* \*

Differences of climate, or circumstances of migration, or both, must have determined the survival of the *Sequoia* upon the Pacific, and of *Taxodium* upon the Atlantic coast. And still the redwoods will not stand in the east, nor could our *Taxodium* find a congenial home in California. Both had probably their opportunity in the olden time and failed. As to the remaining near relative of *Sequoia*, the Chinese *Glyptostrobus*, a species of it, and its veritable representative, was contemporaneous with *Sequoia* and *Taxodium*, not only in temperate Europe, but throughout the Arctic regions from Greenland to Alaska. According to Newberry it was abundantly represented in the miocene flora of the Temperate Zone of our own continent from Nebraska to the Pacific. \* \* \* Libocedrus, on the other hand, appears to have set in its lot with the *Sequoias*. Two species \* \* \* were with them in Spitzbergen, *L. decurans*, the incense-cedar, is one of the noblest associates of the present redwoods. But all the rest are in the southern hemisphere, two at the southern extremity of the Andes, two in the South Sea Islands. \* \* \*

It is not unlikely that the yew-like trees, named *Taxites*, which flourished with the *Sequoias* in the Tertiary Arctic forests, are the remote ancestors of the three species of *Taxus*, now severally in Florida, in California, and Japan.

As to the pines and firs, they were more numerous associated with the ancient *Sequoias* of the polar forests than with their present representatives, but in different species, apparently more like those of Eastern than Western North America. They must have encircled the Polar Zone then, as they encircle the present Temperate Zone now."

Then after describing the other vegetation of those times when Greenland had a climate like the present New England climate, the author concludes: "That our existing vegetation is a continuation of that of the Tertiary period. May we suppose that it absolutely originated there? Evidently not. The preceding Cretaceous period has furnished to Carruthers in Europe a fossil fruit like that of the *sequoia gigantea* of the famous groves, associated with pines of the same character as those that accompany the present tree; his furnished to Herr, from Greenland, two more *Sequoias* one of them identical with Tertiary species, and one nearly allied with *Sequoia Longsdorffii*, which in turn is a probable ancestor of the common California redwood; has furnished to Newberry and Lesquereux, in North America, the remains of another ancient *Sequoia*, a *Glyptostrobus*, a Liquidambar which well represents our sweet gum tree, oaks analogous to living ones, leaves of a plane tree which are also in the Tertiary, and are hardly distinguishable from our own *Platanus occidentalis*, of a *Magnolia* and a *Tulip* tree, and of a *Sassafras* undistinguishable from our living species. \* \* \* Suffice it to say that the facts justify the conclusion of Lesquereux—a scrupulous investigator—that the essential types of our actual flora are marked in the Cretaceous period, and have come to us after passing, without notable changes, through the Tertiary formation of our continent. \* \* \* I, for one, can not doubt that the present existing species are the lineal successors of those that garnished the earth in the olden time before them, and that they were well adapted to their surroundings then, as those which flourish and bloom around us are to their conditions now.

Order and exquisite adaptation did not wait for man's coming, nor were they ever stereotyped. Organic Nature—by which I mean the system and totality of living things, and their adaptation to each other and to the world—with all its apparent and indeed real stability, should be likened, not to the ocean, which varies only by tidal oscillations from a fixed level to which it is always returning, but rather to a river, so vast that we can neither discern its shores nor reach its sources, whose onward flow is not less actual because too slow to be observed by the ephemera which hover over its surface, or are borne upon its bosom."

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For the Northern Star.

Woman and Wine.

[Written upon hearing a young lady say, "We all drink wine at our card parties."]

FIRST.

"Drink, lover, drink this ruby wine;" I heard a maiden say; Her smile was sweet, almost divine, Her heart was light and gay, He took it from her jeweled hand, And said in whispered breath, "I'll drink it, love, at your command, I'll drink it though 'twas Death."

SECOND.

"My darling, ere the sun has set, We will be joined for life; Oh, may we ne'er our love forget, when you are made my wife." 'Twas so ere setting sun; When stars began to shine, Their health was drunk by every one, In sparkling ruby wine.

THIRD.

She's seated in her parlor grand, The midnight hour has passed, Her head is resting on her hand And tears are falling fast; A step: he's coming at the door, "He has been out to dine With friends up town, and nothing more, They forced him to drink wine."

FOURTH.

Cold, bitter cold, no fireside bright, Out on the icy street; Clothed but in rags this freezing night The drunkard's wife we meet; Her cheek is pale, her pulse is slow, No more her beauties shine; None but herself and God shall know Her heart is broke by wine. —Lenno.

Ulysses Grant, Jr. will practice law in New York, and President Grant and wife, in May, will go to Europe.

Illinois has 200 cheese factories, to which 2,000,000 milch cows make daily contributions.

A Boston girl and her wealthy mother are out west looking for a poor young man with whom the daughter fell in love while traveling in Europe. She refused his proposal then, but longs for him now.

Miss Laura Spence of Georgia is six feet two and a half inches high, and when her young man sings "Thou art so near and yet so far," he can throw more feeling into the song than any other man in the State.

A Milwaukee man made three unsuccessful attempts to blow his brains out, and then his wife told him: "Don't try it again, John; you haven't got any." He goes about saying he owes his life to that woman.

Check wins in this world, especially if the check is dimpled and rosy.

Old Times.

There's a beautiful song on the slumberous air That drifts through the valley of dreams; It comes from a clime where the roses were, And a tuneful heart, and light brown hair That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure, and eyes of brown And snow-white foreheads are there; Aglimmering cross and glittering crown, A thorny bed and a couch of down, Lost hopes and leadlets of prayer.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song That sohs on the summer air, And loneliness felt in the festive throng Sinks down in the soul as it trembles along From a clime where the roses are.

We heard it first at the dawn of day, And it mingled with matin chimes; But years have distanced the beautiful lay, And its melody floweth from far away, And we call it now "Old Times."

The man who drank port wine freely in the morning became portable before night and was transported home in a wheel barrow.

Why is a doctor better taken care of than his patients?—Because, when he goes to bed, somebody is sure to rap him up.

No man can tell another's feelings. A stalwart Irish laborer was one day begging from a gentleman, who requested a medical man present to examine the said laborer. The laborer had enforced his plea with, "Yer honor, I can't work." "I can find nothing the matter with you to prevent your working, my man," said the doctor. "Ah, that's true for ye," replied Pat; "but then yer honor can't tell how lazy I feel."

In what vehicle did the man ride who was driven frantic?—If a man revolves much in his mind, does it make him dizzy? If all things are for the best, where do the rations for the second best come from? What is the exact width of a broad grin?

It will not improve your understanding to have your shoes fixed by a sherry cobbler.

A physiognomist says that a large eye will take in more at a glance, though perhaps with less attention to details, than a small one. Generally speaking, large eyes see things in general, and small eyes things in particular. The one sees many things as a whole, considering them in a philosophical or speculative way, often seeing through and beyond them; the other sees fewer things, but usually looks keenly into them.

A machine has been invented, after a study of ten years, for making seamless paper boxes. It rolls them from the pulp, and will make 600 an hour, no matter whether they are large or small, round or square.

"I think I have seen you before, sir. Are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh, yes; I'm owlin' Smith, and owlin' Brown, and owlin' Jones, and owlin' everybody."

George W. Vaughn a prominent citizen of Portland, died last Sunday; aged 64 years.

One hundred and ninety of the cities and towns of Massachusetts maintain high schools. They embrace seven-eighths of the entire population, and one-fifth of these towns support such schools of their own free will, without any requirements of the statute.

Ridicule is a weak weapon when leveled at a strong mind; but common men are: cowards, and dread an empty laugh.

Artificial violets are sold in Paris to a great extent. They resemble natural ones, and have the same perfume. They are made of Chinese silk, dyed.

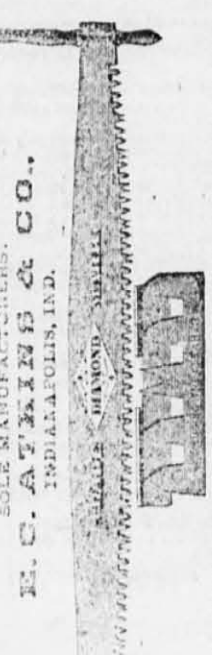
True merit, like the pearl inside an oyster, is content to remain quiet until it finds an opening.

Charity stays at home in cold weather.

The Silver Steel Diamond Cross-Cut Saw.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: E. C. FERGUSON & CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS THE CHEAPEST SAW IN THE WORLD, because it is manufactured out of Edge Tool Steel, and has the best cutting principle yet applied to saws. Every Saw Warranted to cut from 25 to 30 cords of wood without dulling. It is the easiest to use, and requires no gumming for a long time. Time is money, and in the same number of hours you can produce more work with this saw than with any other. PRICES, including freight and handling—Six ft. \$8; Six and a half, \$9; Seven ft. \$10; Seven and a half, \$11; Eight ft. \$12. Orders promptly filled by E. C. FERGUSON, Agent, Snohomish City, W. T.



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CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars  
We keep for sale the best Brand of Oregon Flour in the Market.  
**A NEW INVOICE OF**  
JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS  
and as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Territory.  
**BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,**  
SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS  
Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

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Country Orders Promptly Filled.  
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SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT

Table listing market prices for various goods including Milk Cows, Work Oxen, Beefcattle, Horses, Sheep, Groceries, Provisions &c. such as Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices from the San Francisco Chronicle, including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hops, and Hay.

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

Comprehensive directory listing various organizations and individuals in Snohomish, including officers and trustees of the Snohomish Athenaeum, Free Religious Association, Union Presbyterian Congregation, Elders of the Union Presbyterian Church, Masonic lodge, I. O. Good Templars, Snohomish County Agricultural Society, Snohomish Telegraph Company, Snohomish Cemetery Association, and County Commissioners.

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