

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 63.

Judge's Charge to the Grand Jury.

DISTRICT COURT OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY—
MARCH TERM, 1877.

Gentlemen: He is above men, who at all times dares to do his duty—it is strange and yet it is true that our average American citizen, in general, hesitates to do what the law requires of him in case the result would be opposed to his interests. The final summing up by the great Pollock is "ye knew your duty, but ye did it not."

The purpose of a Grand Jury is to inquire whether any crimes have been committed within the jurisdiction, and if so to inquire and ascertain who has violated the law, and let him be placed here to answer before the Court and a jury of his fellow-citizens.

The object of the charge to the Grand Jury, is to advise them as to the law, what matters are by them to be investigated, and the mode of procedure in making such investigation.

The great fundamental principle, which should control the action of Jurors, is that in no event should they know anything save "the law and the testimony," no malice, prejudice or ill will should ever enter the jury room, no desire to extend a favor to any one should influence you, but in all cases, your earnest aim should be to arrive at the truth, and you will present things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to law.

We obtain knowledge of facts, either by personal knowledge or from testimony. Jurors only have knowledge of facts, from the testimony of witnesses before them, if a Juror have knowledge of facts material to any matter pending before the jury, or submitted to them by the Court, it becomes his duty under the law to make the facts known to his fellow Jurors and be sworn and testify relative to such facts.

Grand Jurors are never to determine whether or not the law shall be enforced, the Legislature as the Supreme power in the Territory, has enacted the law, and whether it be a good or a bad law, it is our duty to obey it. We, gentlemen, inquire as to what is the law, not what ought it to be?

You are here, gentlemen, to make diligent inquiry under the law of the following matters:

First—As to any case submitted to you by the District Attorney upon a complaint in writing, sworn to, charging some person with the commission of a crime.

Second—As to all matters submitted to you by the Court, without any complaint in writing.

The Court now here submits to your consideration the matters hereinafter stated, to-wit:

Section 99 of the Criminal Practice Act, which provides for the punishment of any person who shall transact business without a license where a license is required by law. The District Attorney will advise you in what cases a license is required, and by whom it may be issued.

I will only call your attention to the matter of a license to retail spirituous liquors. Such license can only be ordered by the Board of County Commissioners when in session, but the Board cannot order the same issued, until the party applying therefor shall furnish the Board satisfactory proof that he is a man of good moral character, and the fact that such proof was so furnished must appear of record when the license is ordered. When the order is so made the Auditor will, when the party executes a bond to the county sufficient to secure the county the sum of one thousand dollars in case he shall keep a disorderly house, and has paid to the county Treasurer the sum fixed by law, issue the license. But this license will not authorize the party licensed to sell or give

away liquors or beer to a minor without the consent, in writing, of his parents or guardian. Nor to sell or give away liquors, beer or ale to any squaw or other Indian. Nor will it authorize the party to keep a squaw brothel, nor to do any act prohibited by law. Section 139 of the Criminal Code—under this Statute no person is permitted to sell or give away liquors, beer, ale, or cider, to any Indian, if this law has been violated, let the offenders be put upon trial.

The Statute of 1875, as to public nuisances—I have often called the attention of Grand Jurors, to this most excellent Statute, and especially to Section 13 thereof. These squaw brothels are a public disgrace to any community which will tolerate them, an outrage upon public decency, and an iniquity upon the face of the earth, which our Legislature hath declared ought to be abated and removed. Knowing the difficulty of procuring testimony from persons who visit them the law has declared that the character of such places may be shown by their general reputation as such, whether these nuisances exist within this county, is a question which is for your consideration.

Finally, gentlemen, you will inquire into the conduct in office of your public officers, and especially as to their management of the public funds, and ascertain if they have conformed to the provisions of the law, in transacting the business entrusted to them.

You will be diligent in the transaction of the business before you for consideration, have regard to economy, but remember that it is never economy to neglect to enforce the laws of the Territory, because of the expense incident to criminal prosecutions.

J. R. LEWIS, Judge.

Report of Grand Jury.

To the Honorable District Court of Snohomish County, the Grand Jury report as follows:

First—That the Sheriff's bond is defective. It is payable to the Board of County Commissioners and not to the county. It is not approved according to law, and not recorded.

Second—The Treasurer's bond is defective. It is payable to the County Commissioners and not to the county, and the penalty of the bond was not first fixed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Third—The Auditor's bond is defective. It is payable to the County Commissioners and not to the county. It is not filed with the Clerk of the District Court but left in Auditor's office.

Fourth—The penalty of the Probate Judge's bond was not first fixed by the Board of County Commissioners. It is otherwise correct and has been approved by the Board.

Fifth—Constable's bonds are all payable to the County Commissioners in place of to the County. They have been approved by the County Commissioners in place of the Auditor as the law requires.

Sixth—Justice of the Peace's bonds have been approved by the County Commissioners in place of the Auditor.

Seventh—Auditor's office properly kept; fee book kept; fee bill posted, but the Auditor has no official seal but uses the County Commissioner's seal. We are informed by the District Attorney that this is not a proper official seal for the Auditor as such.

Eighth—Sheriff's office properly kept; fee book properly kept and fee bill posted.

Ninth—Clerk of the District Court's fee bill posted and fee book and other books properly kept.

Tenth—Probate Judge's office in good order. Fee book kept; fee bill not posted.

Eleventh—County Treasurer's office books as far as we had time to examine appear to show correct accounts with the county, but we would recommend that the ledger account with the several funds of the county be more frequently balanced. His books show that he has received in payment of liquor and other licenses county script in place of money in the same manner as he receives county script in payment of county taxes, endorsing in many instances such license on the county orders in the same manner as he would if it was a tax. The Prosecuting Attorney informs us that there is no authority in law for this, but all that licenses paid are to be to the County Treasurer in current funds. We would most respectfully call the attention of the County Commissioners to this, that the matter may be righted hereafter.

Twelfth—In the matter of granting licenses to sell liquor by retail, the order of the Board does not show that the persons licensed are men of good moral character. This has been an oversight. The Board of Commissioners have generally granted the license and have not delegated this power to the Auditor. As soon as the county is able a suitable safe should be procured to keep the county records in, and county offices detached from other buildings should be, as soon as practicable, secured so as to avoid danger from fire; all of which are respectfully submitted.

E. C. FERGUSON, Foreman.

MADE HIM SICK.—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale does not greatly care for revivals and revivalists. He tells this suggestive story: In early life I happened to meet one morning with the distinguished author, Sylvester Judd just after we had both heard a great preacher, a man of much rhetorical power and remarkable religiosity speak on the text: "The whole creation groaned in pain together until now." I asked Mr. Judd how he liked the sermon. "I stood it through with difficulty," he said in a sort of agony. "I stood it till he came to the place where he abused God's ocean. But when he said that that was roaring in pain, was howling with agony as convicted of sin, I had to leave my seat and leave the church. I crowded by the good woman at the door of the pew. "Excuse me, Madam, but it makes me sick," I said. "I was not myself till I stood under God's clear stars in his still night. They were not in anguish; they were not howling in pain. And I could not hear that man defaming them." And then more seriously, Mr. Judd went on: "Is there nothing better to preach about than sin? Always sin! sin! sin! Is not virtue better to talk about that vice? Is it not better to think about the pure than the impure? Are not love and truth and beauty subjects better fitted for God's children than always sin, sin, sin?"

FAILURE OF MR. MECKER.—Mr. Ezra Mecker has failed. In contracting to do the clearing and grubbing on the new railroad up the valley his figures were too low. Every week's work placed him further and further behind in his cash accounts. Finally the crisis came, and Mr. Mecker had to acknowledge himself several thousand dollars behind. Work on his contract ceased, and the N. P. R. Co. organized a camp to continue the same. The matter is now being straightened up. The exact position in which Mr. Mecker stands is not known to many. He has bitter accusers as well as warm sympathizers. Our own feelings are mingled with pity and regret that such a calamity should have come upon Mr. Mecker and his creditors.—Herald.

Charles Earkerson fell from a royal yard of the *Morpha Ridout* on her up voyage and was drowned.

Judge Lewis as an Abater of Nuisances.

It is certainly quite refreshing to see the way Judge Lewis goes to work to to put a stop to *sicash* brothels and kindred institutions.

Like nearly every other place on the Sound containing a large floating population, until very recently this country has been cursed by many institutions of this character. When we first settled in the country a few years ago to engage in the practice of the legal profession we were repeatedly warned not to attempt to use our influence against such things, under penalty of the men who supported such things wholly destroying our practice, and compelling us to go elsewhere to seek a livelihood.

The gradual growth of the community, increase of families, etc., finally created a public sentiment, which, backed by the excellent nuisance law of the Territory as administered by Judge Lewis, enabled the citizens, without resort to criminal prosecutions to effectually stop every public house of this kind about one year ago.

Just after their suppression, two men built a house at the lower portage between Ebey and Steamboat sloughs, for the express purpose of carrying on this business. Fearing an indictment, they left the county last November, the business starting up again about Dec. 1st in the hands of Messrs. Manning & Engles, old birds at this business. After an indictment was found this term of Court, and the Sheriff went after these "gentlemen," they found them gone and a cook (Ferris) in charge. Him they arrested, and brought to this place, who pleaded guilty, the Court deeming him not the real culprit, only imposing a nominal fine, but made the following very effectual order in reference to the building. By this the real guilty parties can get their building for lawful uses.

But when they apply for it, the Sheriff's duty will be to arrest each and all of them, and hold them to appear before his honor, who will probably impose about a thousand dollars fine on each, accompanied by a reasonable term of imprisonment. This, probably effectually disposes of the *mad house* nuisance in Snohomish county.

Below we give an extract of the order of the Court:

"And it is further considered and adjudged by the Court that said nuisance be abated at once. And that the Sheriff of Snohomish county abate the same upon receiving a warrant from the Court to that effect, by removing from said house and taking into his possession all movable property used to carry on said house, as a mad house. And that to further abate said nuisance, the said Sheriff lock up, and keep in his possession, said house until the ownership thereof is claimed, when he will deliver it up to said owner to be used only for legitimate purposes. And the Court finding that it will cost seventy-five dollars, to abate said nuisance, it is now considered and adjudged that the plaintiff do have and recover of and from the said John Dennis Ferris, the sum of seventy-five dollars, for abating said nuisance and execution issue therefor to be first laid on the personal property which has been used in maintaining said public nuisance."

A Card.

I take this method of expressing thanks, in the Society's name, for favors rendered at the party last Wednesday night, especially to Mr. Codergren, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Packwood, the two Miss Bells, Miss Fannie Low and Miss Millie Woods; also to Mr. Cathart and lady.

W. H. WARD,
Sup't. Musical and Theatrical Dept. Snohomish Athenaeum.

DR. LOCKE, of the firm of Woodward & Locke, dentists of Olympia, has been in town the past week and will remain a short time longer. He is a regular student of dentistry, has had a long experience and guarantees satisfaction. Those needing such work should call on him before he leaves.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Frederick Douglas this evening qualified for U. S. Marshal of the District of Columbia and took charge of the office. Columbus, Alexander, Washington and George Hill of Georgetown united with him in execution of a bond of \$20,000. A large number of applicants for office under the Marshal were in attendance before he qualified, but Douglas promptly intimated his disfavor to the removing of any good men from their present positions, and would make no changes without careful consideration. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Phillips, who had been for 25 years chief deputy marshal, was to-day filled by the appointment of L. P. Williams, who for many years has been assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of the District. This selection is generally regarded with very great approbation by the bar and public at large.

L. W. Marshal, first assistant postmaster general, has been appointed superintendent of the railway mail service, with its headquarters in Washington.

In the breach of promise suit of Mary E. Oliver vs. ex-Senator Cameron, the defendant has filed his plea, denying that he promised as alleged.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Senator Bell, (colored) who has been acting with the Nichols Legislature, took his seat in the Packard Senate this morning, completing, it is claimed, a quorum in both Houses. The extra session has been extended.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It was decided at the cabinet meeting to-day to send a commission of prominent public men to Louisiana before taking final action in the affairs of that State. The cabinet then took a recess, after which the discussion of Southern affairs was continued. There is an expression of anxiety on the part of the Government to reach a final decision as quickly as possible, and it is believed if the Louisiana commission be decided upon, that affairs in South Carolina will be speedily settled.

TRUST HER.—Confidence is everything between husband and wife: and a woman loves and desires above all things to be trusted. She would not be ignored of his troubles or his anxieties. Anything is better to her than to be shut out from the innermost of the life of one who should be all hers and she all his. Women, generally, are averse to keeping things to themselves, and a husband is often overdone with confidence; but many real affectionate men lead, as far as their wives are concerned, a double life. Of that which is not domestic they think it right to say nothing. Some grievous troubles may be upon them—unread of failure, certainty of loss, remorse for some mistake which has plunged them into anxiety, and they make no sign of it save by a change of manner, which to the women who are ignorant that they have many cares, is incomprehensible.

The wife should be sympathetic, but when a frowning brow, silence and the lack of the usual caresses are all the tokens she has of her liege lord's trouble, all her boasted intuition cannot keep her from flying to the conclusion that it is a personal matter—that she is no longer loved, or that he loves some one else. And I believe much domestic misery has been caused in the first place by the man's secretiveness when he had no secrets which might not have been shared by his wife. You may say, why should he talk to one who cannot understand or give counsel—to a being with such vague ideas of stocks, and banking and speculation that she can only wonder why things have gone wrong? Well, there are many reasons. The woman who holds him dear will give him more sympathy than any other human being, for one thing; and he needs sympathy whether he knows it or not. And then she has her rights, for she is a partner in a firm of two, and the books should not be closed to her. She is mate of the vessel in which he is captain, and surely should know what shoals are near; and moreover, if you love her, you do not want to make her miserable. Trust her.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

The State in its Relation to Religion.

BY OLIVER JOHNSON.

From the Christian Register.

In a previous article (see *Christian Register* of Jan. 6th) we sought to demonstrate the fallacy of the assumption that the State is endowed with the attributes and responsibilities of personality, and therefore bound to make confession of its belief in God, in the inspiration of the Bible, and in Christ as the rightful ruler of nations. The way is now open to consider the actual relations of the American State to religion. For a definition of these we look neither to the Jewish nor the Christian Scriptures, nor to the disquisitions of political philosophers, nor yet again to the speculations of theologians, but to the Constitution. Turning to that, what do we find? That the government under which we live is a theocracy, established by a specific command from Heaven, holding organic and official relations with God, and receiving authority and inspiration from him? On the contrary, we find it to be a purely human institution, founded in the name of and deriving its authority from "We, the people of the United States," and acting through agents and by means which they, in the exercise of their self-assumed sovereignty prescribe. There is no attempt to define the character of God or the duties men owe to Him; no reference to a Divine revelation or to the authority of any sacred book; no assumption of a right to point out a way of salvation by Christ from sin and hell; no assertion of the superiority of one system of religion over another; no favor shown to Christians more than to Jews, Mohammedans or Infidels; no presentation of any religious creed or body of divinity whatever; and no hint of a purpose to have anything to do with the realm of spiritual truths or the relations of men to a future life. The aim, purpose and sphere of the government are as purely secular as those of a bank, a railway or a manufactory. How plain and simple, and yet how comprehensive, are the words: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Here is no hint of a God to be worshipped and obeyed, of an atoning sacrifice for sin, of a heaven to be lost, or a hell to be shunned. The objects set forth relate exclusively to this world, to the things that are seen and temporal, not to those that are unseen and eternal. So much for the preamble. Advancing from this to the framework of the government, to the distribution of its various powers and functions, and to the means and agencies provided for the attainment of its objects, we find the instrument, in every article and section, bearing the same stamp of secularism. The powers of Congress, of the Executive, of the Judiciary, relate exclusively to temporal and worldly interests, the importance of which is scarcely affected by any question relating to another life. The laws to be enacted and enforced are to operate only in this world, and the penalties which follow their violation are material and secular. The whole system rests at last upon physical force, the power to make war, to organize armies and navies. Surely these are not spiritual or religious powers and agencies. Men are not persuaded to love God, to accept Christ as a Savior, or to fit themselves for heaven, by threats of imprisonment, by the fear of a constable, or by the terrors of powder and ball! The weapons of Christianity, says Paul, "are not carnal, but spiritual;" and in saying he gave an unanswerable reason for a complete and perpetual divorce of the Church from the State. The sphere of religion lies above and beyond the domain of civil government. The morality required by the State is a secular morality, by no means identical with

religion, whose duties and sanctions rest not upon human but divine authority. But it may be said that our argument up to this point is only negative, resting upon no positive provision of the Constitution. Let us then look at the instrument again; and now what do we find? These two provisions, viz: 1. "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." A clear declaration that not Christians alone, but Jews, Atheists and Infidels are all alike eligible to any office, from that of President to Postmaster. 2. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." In other words, Congress shall not interfere with the religion of the people, who are at liberty to be Christians or Jews, Mohammedans or Fire-worshippers, Catholics or Protestants, Theists or Atheists, Rationalists or Infidels. "Hands off" is the doctrine of the Constitution in respect to religion.

It is beyond question that the framers of the instrument intended to put every class of citizens, without reference to religious views, upon a ground of perfect equality before the law, and to restrict the action of the government to temporal and mundane affairs. An attempt has sometimes been made to resist this conclusion, on the ground that the President, the members of Congress and the Judges, before entering upon the discharge of their respective duties, are required to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. The inference sought to be drawn from this fact, is a palpable *non sequitur*, as a moment's consideration will serve to show. The oath is not a profession of faith on the part of the government, but a device to put the officer under an obligation which he is presumed to hold the most sacred that could be imposed. In view of the fact that most men believe in God, it was assumed that an obligation which included an appeal to Him would, in most cases, secure the desired object; but, lest this requirement should operate as a religious test, it was provided that the officer might, if he chose, take a simple affirmation instead of an oath, the former not implying a belief in God. But to guard against the possible perversion of the provision by turning it into a national creed or profession of belief in God, the memorable words quoted above are immediately added: "But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." In other words, no man is to be interrogated by the government as to his religious beliefs; nor any favor shown or privilege denied him on that account. The citizen may be a Christian or an Atheist; his rights are the same in either case, and are neither to be enlarged nor diminished on account of his religious or anti-religious opinions.

What shall we say then? That the founders of our National Government were Atheists and Infidels, and that they meant to establish an atheistic and infidel nation? No; a thousand times no! The majority of them, no doubt, were believers in God and future life; many of them were even devout Christians, spiritually-minded and full of high aspiration. Beyond all doubt it was their conviction that, in organizing civil government upon a purely secular basis, they were doing what would be most pleasing to God and best calculated to promote the cause of pure and undivided religion in the New World. They had given to the question, in all its bearings, their most profound thought, while experience and observation, combined with the lessons of history, had wrought in their minds the deep conviction that the union of Church and State, the combination of spiritual with temporal power, was one of the greatest mistakes into which mankind had ever fallen: a mistake as injurious to religion as to government, and tending alike to the corruption of both. They had seen that the fruits of this unholy union were injustice, oppression and bloodshed; and they meant to avoid these evils by destroying the root from which they had grown. They resolved to organize a government in conformity with the spirit of the Golden Rule, in which every man should have a right to form his own religious opinions and to worship

or refrain from worshipping God, according to the dictates of his own conscience, or the conclusions of his own reason. If they did not see that under such a Constitution Christianity would have the best possible chance to become a mighty moral and spiritual force, then indeed they builded better than they knew. Madison at least had an inkling of this truth when he wrote: "Religion is essentially distinct from human government and exempt from its cognizance. A connection between them is injurious to both. There are causes in the human breast which ensure the perpetuity of religion without the aid of law." The Rev. Mr. Shute, in the Massachusetts Convention for the ratification of the Constitution, had a perception of the truth when, in replying to objections made to the clause prohibiting a religious test, he said: "In this great and extensive empire there is, and will be, a great variety of sentiments in religion among its inhabitants. Upon the plan of a religious test the question, I think, must be: Who shall be excluded from national trusts? Whatever answer bigotry may suggest, the dictates of candor and equity, I conceive, will be: None." So also the Rev. Mr. Payson, another member of the same Convention, when he said: "Had there been [in the Constitution] a religious test as a qualification for office, it would, in my opinion, have been a great blemish upon the instrument." So again the Rev. Mr. Backus, who, on the same occasion, said: "The imposing of religious tests hath been the greatest engine of tyranny in the world."

Much ingenuity has been employed to rebut this line of argument, and to show that, after all, this is, in some not very clearly-defined sense, a Christian State. Some very good people are shocked by the idea that ours is a purely secular government. They appear to think that to listen patiently to such an affirmation would be little less than treason to Christ and his cause. It would be well for such men to remember that the framers of the Constitution, who may be supposed to have understood their work, have left us no room for doubt as to their opinion upon this question. On the 14th of November, 1796, during the second administration of Washington, a treaty was formed between this country and Tripoli. That treaty, bearing the signature of Washington, and ratified by a Senate in which were a considerable number of men who, with him, had taken an active part in framing the Constitution, contains the following provision:—

As the Government of the United States is not in any sense on the Christian religion; as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussulmans; and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohammedan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.

This provision, be it remembered, in the language of the Constitution, is a part of "THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND."

Our view of the relation of the United States Government to religion will not be complete until we have adverted particularly to another clause of amendment which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." While "an establishment of religion" by law is forbidden, "the free exercise thereof" by individuals, churches and other associations, according to such forms and under such arrangements as they may choose to adopt, is expressly guaranteed by the whole power of the Government. The right to be religious, and to disseminate what he holds to be religious truth, pertains to every citizen. The State does not tell him whether he shall be Christian, Jew, or Mohammedan; Catholic or Protestant; Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, Rationalist, Positivist or Atheist. It allows him to form his own opinions, and to propagate them by means of the pulpit, the platform, the press, the church, the Sunday-school, or whatever other instrumentality he may choose to employ. The State assumes no responsibility for his opinions, but guarantees him the free expression thereof. The State holds no commission to preach the gospel of Christ or any other religion. It was not to the State, but to his disciples

individually, that Jesus said, "Go preach the gospel to every creature;" and the government fulfills its whole duty to its Christian subjects when it simply protects them in their right to obey this command.

There is a party in this country which proposes to undo the work of the Fathers, to incorporate the religious creed of a portion of the people into the Constitution, and thus to take a long step backward toward the time "when Church and State were wedded." The creed which this party proposes to inject into the framework of our government is in these words: "Acknowledging Almighty God as the Source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations, and his revealed will as of supreme authority, in order to constitute the Christian government," etc.

This article is already so long that we must not enter now upon any further argument against the proposition which we firmly believe to be subversive of Republican government. We rejoice in the conviction that a large majority even of those who embrace the creed in question are opposed to the project for incorporating it into the Constitution, and that the more the subject is discussed the more clearly will it be made to appear that the project is inimical alike to Christianity and to the cause of free government.

Mexico's Muddle.

From the S. F. Call.

Since the flight of President Lerdo from the Mexican capital his whereabouts have been involved in an interesting state of uncertainty, and his arrival is daily expected, either in this port or New York. A rumor that he had arrived here yesterday prevailed, and, after a search, Senor Manuel Castellano was found.

He is Representative of the Mexican Congress from the State of Sinaloa for the past eight years, and arrived here on Sunday night. The history of the Mexican troubles, as given briefly by Senor Castellano, are as follows: Lerdo has been President of the Republic for four years, and upon the approach of a new election the question of a second term was agitated, and a strong feeling against establishing such a precedent was created, although there was no provision in the Constitution that forbids it. The election was held in October last, and Congress declared Lerdo re-elected, by a vote of 155 to 36. Iglesias, President of the Supreme Court and Vice President of the Republic, held that the election was illegal and fraudulent, and submitted a motion to the Supreme Court to declare it void. His application was defeated by a large majority, and he thereupon took it upon himself to set the election aside and declare himself President *pro tem*, under the Constitution. Meanwhile, Porfirio Diaz had issued his Plan de Tuxtepec, refusing to recognize any legal government in Mexico since January 1, 1866, and declaring himself President by virtue of his military authority as commander of the army. General Ignacio Mejia, Minister of War, commander of the Government troops, was in collusion with Iglesias, and upon his defeat by Diaz joined Iglesias in Guanajuato, where the latter had taken his stand at the head of 14,000 troops. Diaz took possession of the City of Mexico in December, Lerdo and his government fleeing from the capital before him. The States rapidly sent in their adherence to Iglesias, with the exception of those under the military control of Diaz and Matamoros, which still remains faithful to Lerdo. The latter fled to Maronato, on the western coast, with the intention of leaving the country, as his cause was utterly hopeless. Senor Castellano left Mexico on the 12th of December, and at that time Iglesias and Diaz were 150 miles apart, marching toward each other at the head of their respective armies.

Although Diaz is in possession of the capital, the majority of the States are in favor of Iglesias, who has some slight show of law on his side since the flight of Lerdo, while Diaz is in open rebellion against all law and authority. Castellano has no doubt of the success of Iglesias, as he is at the head of the regular army, and his opponent is supported

only by about 15,000 guerrillas, badly officered. In the event of Iglesias' success he will retain the office of President only until a new election can be held, and General Mejia declared President. In Castellano's opinion, Lerdo took the course best calculated to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the troubles, for if he had remained in the country and attempted to maintain his authority, which was undoubtedly legal, it would have been a triangular fight that would have plunged the nation into an endless and bloody struggle, whereas in the present state of affairs a decisive and speedy termination of the difficulties is probable in the defeat of Diaz.

The press of Mexico is almost unanimous in the advocacy of peace, as the people have had enough of war, and are getting about tired of semi-annual revolutions. The 125 Congressmen who voted for Lerdo and some of the opposition have scattered in every direction and left Mexico; but Senor Castellano says he intends to return as soon as possible and settle down to private life as he has enjoyed a sufficiency of politics for the present. He experienced considerable difficulty in getting out of Mexico in company with Senor Betancourt of the opposition and a merchant of this city, who happened to be in this city on business, but succeeded in passing through Diaz's lines and reaching New Orleans. Lerdo has either taken direct passage to this city or gone to New York via Acapulco, and as he started in good season he will undoubtedly get through safely. He bears a strong resemblance to Samuel Tilden, and may find himself treated to an ovation upon his arrival as one of the prospective Presidents of the United States instead of a refugee executive from the home of the Montezumas.

From the position of the opposing armies when last heard from it is probable that news of a battle will soon be received, and the future of Mexico determined, at least until the next revolution.

History of Alcohol.

Alcohol was invented 950 years ago, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and prodigality prevailed to such an extent that the retailers of intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places, informing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on. In the sixteenth century, distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States were then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life, was among the laborers in the Hungarian mines, in the fifteenth century. In 1751, it was used by the English soldiers as a cordial. The alcohol from Europe was made from grapes, and sold in Italy and Spain as a medicine. The Genoese afterward made it from grain, and sold it as a medicine in bottles, under the name of the "water of life." Until the sixteenth century it was kept by apothecaries as a medicine. During the reign of Henry VIII, brandy was first known in Ireland, and soon its alarming effects induced the governor to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture. About 120 years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness and made men fearless in the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign cure. Such is a brief history of its introduction into society as a beverage.—*Home Scientist.*

Astoria has a "Five Points"—got it bad too.

There are 68 inmates of the Territorial insane asylum.

Excellent prospects for a large wheat crop in Oregon.

Four thousand Chinamen will soon be added to the population of Astoria.

The Courier says the girl who bet ten kisses that Tilden would be elected, and has been making the payment and taking it back for the last three months, "made the last payment on the 5th inst, but hopes the case will be thrown into the Courts.

Finding His Level.

When a man emerges from the crowd of his fellows and climbs many degrees in the social scale, it is only the bigoted and uncharitable who deny his merits. Although this is allowed, strange to say the converse is never admitted. Every one who is placed by the accident of birth among the higher classes is expected to stop there and concluded to be fit for his position; while to give up is reckoned disgraceful. This want of logic is only to be paralleled in the cases of those who hold that evil thoughts, even though they bear no fruit, are almost as bad as evil deeds, and yet who assert at the same time that the infernal regions are paved with good intentions.

John Weybridge, of Gresham College, Cambridge, was a man with whom, as his tutor, I had as little communication as tutor and undergraduate well could have; but in the end I was fated to know something more of him, which it seems to me, as bearing upon a considerable social question, it is worth while to tell. He was placed in my hands, as it is sometimes called—but indeed I did not touch him with my finger tips—by his uncle and guardian (who himself died within a year or so of our introduction), and I was informed by him that he had no other near relation. But, for all that, he had been brought up like other young men of the upper middle class, and enjoyed all their educational advantages. Of course when he was at home he passed his holidays in the stable—but that is nothing. Weybridge's nature inclined yet a step downwards. He was "horsey" only to a limited extent, his moderate means probably conducing to this; but from the top of his bullet head to the sole of his back sliding feet he was "doggy." I see the young fellow now—a well-built man, broad shoulders, low in the forehead, thick in the neck, tight as to his legs—altogether what is called by physiologists "a fine animal"—and with a bull dog attached to each of his heels. They sometimes attached themselves to other people's heels, or wherever they could lay hold of them. His college cap was always battered. In his mouth was a short pipe, which it was the one business of his life to "color;" and it is fair to say that he succeeded in it. It is said, and justly, that it is well for all young people when they evince any particular taste; when they have a pursuit of their own—what in a lady's case is called "an object in life;" and John Weybridge possessed this. He was ardently attached to the art of self-defense. In this respect he was born behind his time, which is allowed to be a great misfortune.

The only classical literature he ever studied was "Boxing, or the oracle of the Ring." He knew the least and greatest number of rounds by which Dutch Sam had gained his victories, and also Molyneux (a black boxer, I believe) weighed—down to an ounce—before each encounter. As to the more modern heroes of the ring, he was (very literally) hand and glove with them, and had, when an under graduate, the honor of containing "the Tipton Slasher" for a week, when on a professional visit to the Eastern counties.

His little fortune—doubtless with the best intentions—had been largely treasured upon with the view of giving him a good education; it had been squandered in the futile attempt to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; whereas, if he had been taught to read and write and to chalk up a score upon a board, his guardian might have set him up in a public house in a grassy neighborhood, and felt that he had done his duty by him. It is true he could only read and write and cipher, as it was, but the attempt to teach him other things had been as costly as though he had succeeded, while it had also given him habits of extravagance. I had reason to believe that this young gentleman spent almost all his slender patrimony during his university career, and had nothing to show for it beyond half a dozen genuine bull terriers and one doubtful St. Bernard. There was never a more clear or a more literal case of a man's going to the dogs. Poor John Weybridge, Esq., became as friendless as he was penniless, and eventually "went under," and was heard of no more.

The memory of him alone remained, and still smelt and blossomed in certain

university circles; where the ferret and badger are held in as high honor as the cross-bill and the Brambling among the natives of the East. For, to do him justice, the man was honest after his kind, and would have made an incorruptible stud groom of a racing stable, or as a publican would have sold his beer as it came from the brewer. Besides being honest he was brave, or at all events possessed that attribute of evil omen to him, so far as his educational career was concerned, called "pluck."

I remember an adventure of his which put his courage beyond question, and at the same time illustrated the close connection that existed between himself and the canine race. There was a certain granary in Cambridge so infested with rats that for some time they had made the place almost useless for the purpose for which it was designed. Mr. Weybridge and some young friends of similar tastes purchased at a high price the rights of sporting over the granary floors, and the rats were allowed to have their fill like pheasants in reserve, in return for the amusement they afforded. On one occasion it was computed that about 600 rats were indulging a false confidence, and getting too fat to live in Mr. Miller's granary. Mr. John Weybridge resolved to enter upon the adventure alone—save for the company of his favorite and inseparable black-and-tan terrier, Jacko. He had a handy bludgeon and Jacko—these were all his weapons. So soon as the two allies appeared the 600 scuttled away to their holes, and found them stopped; then they turned round (rattled), stood at bay, and finally attacked their assailants; their motto was no longer "Sauce qui peut," but "Death to tyrants." With the second blow of his bludgeon, Mr. John Weybridge killed Jacko. Even in that supreme moment, with angry rats holding on to him every where, and climbing up him in all directions like flies, a pathetic thought passed through his mind. He knew that the dog was dead, for he never hit anything twice, and he resolved to have him stuffed. He did not know at that time how small was the chance of his ever being able to pay that last sad tribute to his faithful companion's memory, but after ten minutes of hot combat, during which he laid about him like a Paladin, and with all the fury of revenge, he began to fear that his foes were very literally "too much for him," and, fighting as he fled, he retreated to the door. Some early risers, hearing his cries broke in the door, and found him half dead, though fighting still, with his dead dog beside him, but not—no, "not the 600." He had killed about a third of them, and the other 400 would have certainly killed him but for that timely aid.

It was nearly ten years after John Weybridge had left college before I set eyes on him again. I was bound one afternoon for Cambridge from London, but had the misfortune to miss my train at the Great Eastern Station. I found a rather large and tolerably clean coffee house hard by, and, walking into the public room, sat down and ordered a mutton chop. The man who brought the chop was John Weybridge. I felt sure of this at once, though his white tie and black attire gave him the appearance of a sporting undertaker, and the napkin on his arm suggested an infant funeral job. I looked down quite naturally at his heels for the brace of bull dogs; they were not there, of course; but I still kept my eyes upon the carpet from motives of delicacy. I thought it would be very painful to him that I should seem to recognize him, and I was casting about in my mind what I should say, and how I should perhaps be able to give him some little assistance in his fallen fortunes; for being a Gresham man, though I could hardly have called him an old pupil, he had obviously a claim upon me. To my surprise and relief he was, however, the first to speak.

"I hope I have the pleasure of seeing you well, Mr. Daetyl."

"Quite well, Mr. Weybridge. And you?"

"Never better. Indeed, I may say, never so well."

"I am sorry things have not gone well with you in a material point of view."

"Well, thank you, Mr. Daetyl, but I am not sure that I myself am sorry. The work here is hard at times, but not always, and one enjoys one's holidays all

the better, as I have heard you say, when one has work to do. The neighborhood is very lively (I knew he meant 'sporting') and there are some good fellows with whom I feel quite at home. We have our Sunday out, and the half-holiday movement is a great boon to us. And then, except in business hours, one needn't put on any company manners, which of course is a great comfort."

I could not help smiling at this, for, to say the truth, he had never inconvenienced himself in that way; he understood what my face meant at once.

"Ah, sir," said he, "you don't know what it is to feel like a fish out of water, as I did all my life until my money was gone, and I found myself in my proper position. I can enjoy myself now in my own way without bringing discredit on anybody. Of course I regret the money that has been thrown away upon my Greek and stuff."

"Yes, my dear Mr. Weybridge," said I, smiling, "I am afraid we didn't do you much good at Gresham."

"Well, sir, to speak frankly, not one half penny's worth. I wasted my substance in hard words and soft living; out there, that light is over and the sponge is thrown up. Let us say no more about it."

There was a manliness about him that went home to one's heart far more than any complaining would have done.

"If you are in want of any material assistance, Mr. Weybridge," said I, "I hope you will allow your old college tutor—"

"Nay, sir, nay," interrupted he quickly, "you are very kind, but I need nothing of that sort. I have enough for my requirements, and even keep a couple of dogs" (he pronounced the word "daws," as he always used to do) "that I will back for rats, against any two in Christendom. If I had foreseen this meeting, I would have kept you a terrier pup."

"Well," said I, rising from my seat, "though you refuse to let me be of any material service, Mr. Weybridge, there must be something surely that I can do for you. Can I send you books. What say you?"

"Oh, dear, no," answered he precipitately; "I have had quite enough of them. The *Sporting Times* of a Sunday is as much as I can get through with in the way of literature. But there is something; I do miss the old Gresham audit ale, and that's a fact. If you'd send me a half dozen!"

"You shall have half a dozen by Saturday, or my name is not Decimus Daetyl." And so, with a weary hand-shake, tutor and pupil parted. I sent him his ale, of course; and he replied in a few words of thanks, the spirit of which excused the spelling. I have never set eyes on him from that time; but the memory of our last meeting abides with me.

MUD SPRINGS AND DIAMONDS.—Prof. Hurley, who is now, and for some time past has been at the Silver Springs mines, has made over seventy assays of the mud, and in almost all of them he found silver in paying quantities, and some reached as high as \$2,630 per ton. He will remain there next summer, and expresses full confidence in their richness. The springs are frozen too hard to prospect with any degree of satisfaction, yet sufficient has been done to demonstrate the fact that they contain untold wealth. It is reported that a lady named Mrs. Davis, residing in the vicinity, found a valuable sapphire, worth about \$1,500, recently, near one of the mud holes. Mr. Henrichsen says he knows of others being found there, and thinks valuable diamonds in paying quantities will be discovered in that section.

The opening excursion on the first section of the Seattle and Walla Walla rail-road took place on the 7th inst.

The Tacoma Herald publishes a marriage notice under the symbolic cut of a hen and rooster.

A Wisconsin lumberman offers \$30 in cash for "a rattling good wife—one who is not too high-toned to grow fat on bean soup."

E. C. Ferguson,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Snohomish City, W. T.HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE,

Crocery & Glassware,

Paints & Oils,

Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

ALSO

A large assortment of SHIP KNEES constantly on hand. SHIP KNEES of any dimensions furnished to order.

Give Me a Call

vial

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

Snohomish Exchange

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

THIS HOTEL

Is the Best in Snohomish County, in every
respect.

FIRST CLASS BOARD.

Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates,

THE BAR

Is supplied with the best Wines and Liquors North of San Francisco

Also a First-Class BILLIARD TABLE

To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

Lowell Hotel.

E. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW

THE BAR ROOM

Is the largest in the County,

Furnished with a BILLIARD TABLE, and the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS

to be found in the market

THE TABLE

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

117a

CHARGES REASONABLE.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 24, 1877.

Local Items.

Proceedings of the Court.

FIRST DAY.

The following is an outline of the proceedings of the March term, 1877, of the District Court of this county:

The session began last Tuesday morning, the Hon. J. R. Lewis, the Chief Justice of the Territory, and Judge of this District, being the presiding Judge; W. H. White, Prosecuting Attorney; Wm. Whitfield, Deputy Sheriff; and H. A. Gregory, Clerk.

Members of the Bar present, were Jas. McNaught, W. R. Andrews, C. H. Hanford, and F. M. Ellsworth, of Seattle; G. M. Haller, of Port Townsend; and Eldridge Morse, and W. M. Tirtlot, of this place.

The Grand Jury impanelled and sworn, were, Chas. Stackpole, A. A. Blackman, C. M. Kikendall, J. Getchell, W. F. Eldy, W. J. Finlason, Jas. Caldon, John Richards, H. Ross, E. C. Ferguson, A. J. Edgar, S. T. Packwood, D. Marvin, W. W. Larrimer, Geo. Plumb, and Henry Mills, E. C. Ferguson was appointed foreman. The Grand Jury completed their business the first day of the session, presenting one indictment, and their report, after which they were discharged.

F. M. Ellsworth, Esq., being a member of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, on motion was admitted to practice in the District Courts of this Territory.

Default was entered the first day, and decree of divorce the second day of the term in the case of Coila McMillen vs. Niel McMillen.

Decree of foreclosure of mortgage entered in the case of Mercereau vs. E. D. Smith and wife.

Robert C. Hill vs. Perrin C. Preston and G. W. Preston, foreclosure of mortgage, judgment for \$1,939.42.

Anastasia Spithill vs. Hugh Ross, appearance of defendant's Attorneys noted and motion to amend summons by plaintiff over ruled.

Crawford & Harrington vs. S. Hogan, judgment entered for \$813.

E. C. Ferguson vs. S. F. Middlestadt, suit on account, defense accord satisfaction, judgment for plaintiff after trial by jury, coin \$343.28, currency \$8.52.

SECOND DAY.

John F. Jones vs. Stephen Hogan, defendant, Sheriff Stretch made a co defendant, and required to answer within twenty days. Judgment against Hogan \$71.85 and costs.

C. M. Cedergreen, and Joseph Radley, admitted to citizenship.

S. B. Crockett vs. John Cochran, judgment entered for amount due on promissory note.

A portion of second day's proceedings noted with first day's proceedings.

Grand Jury, only one day in attendance, Petit Jury two.

The Court issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties indicted by the Grand Jury for keeping a public nuisance. Upon this warrant, one John Dennis Ferris was arrested and brought into Court, on the third day. The defendant pleading guilty, and the building being declared a public nuisance, the Sheriff was ordered to abate the same.

After signing the record, the Court adjourned.

Last week, Friday, the Nellie brought to this place Mr. John Fairbanks, a near relative of the Hilton family. He had in charge a full-blooded gelding and stallion of the Hamiltonian-Knox stock—same stock as Dexter. These fine animals came from Maine. Came here for Mr. R. D. Hilton, who deserves great credit for his efforts to improve the stock of this section.

The Nellie has made her regular trips the past week.

The Yakima came yesterday with a large load of lumber and feed.

The high water of one week ago has subsided.

New Advertisements.

PLUMB BAKERY,

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

Bread, Pies and Cakes,

Constantly on hand. Balls and parties supplied, and all kinds of pastry cooking done to order on short notice.

F. M. ELLSWORTH. C. H. HANFORD.

Ellsworth & Hanford,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—IN FRAUENTHAL BUILDING, Commercial street, Seattle.

Practice in all the courts of the Territory. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

SECOND STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

N. LCUIS, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging by the week.....\$6.00 Board and Lodging by the day..... 1.00 Single meal..... 25 Beds..... From 25 to 50 The house is newly built, hard finished throughout, has large and well furnished rooms, and first class Board, on the European plan. Baggage conveyed to and from the house free of charge. No Chinamen employed.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory, in the action of Granville O. Haller against John S. Le Balister and orange S. Kellogg, partners doing business under the firm name of Le Balister & Kellogg, duly attested the 21st day of March A. D. 1877, I have duly levied upon all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land known and described as the south half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter is 1/2 of sw 1/4 and e 1/2 of sw 1/4 of section fourteen (14) in township thirty north, of range five (5) east, in Snohomish county, W. T.

Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 3 1/4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House door of Snohomish county, in Snohomish city, W. T., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, the whole of said premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment and the costs of the action, according to said execution.

BENJ. STRETCH,

Sheriff of Snohomish County.

G. MORRIS HALLER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale and judgment issued out of the District Court of Snohomish county, Washington Territory, in the suit of Robert C. Hill against Perrin C. Preston and George W. Preston, duly attested the 21st day of March, A. D. 1877, I have duly levied upon all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land known and described by the maps and plats of the U. S. Survey at the U. S. Land Office at Olympia, W. T., as lots 1, 2 and 3 of section 7; lot 4, and the nw 1/4 of the sw 1/4, and the s 1/2 of the sw 1/4, and the s 1/2 of the se 1/4 of section 8; and the e 1/2 of the ne 1/4 and e 1/2 nw 1/4 of section 17, in township 29th, of range 5 east, containing 518 acres, more or less, and situated in Snohomish county, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 3 1/4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House door of Snohomish county in Snohomish city, W. T., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the mortgage and the costs of the action, according to said order of sale.

BENJ. STRETCH,

Sheriff of Snohomish County.

G. MORRIS HALLER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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 WAT FORTS.—Steamer J. B. Libby, Bennett 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, SEMIAHOE 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. Aida, Browder master, every day, after P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Mail steamers leave San Francisco 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

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. 29, 1876. 5147

LATEST PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS

Two Styles, at Reduced Rates.

—ALSO—

wall Paper,

Always on hand at

John Pike's.

One Door East of E. C. Ferguson's Store,

VI.42. SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

SALOON.

T. F. MARKS,.....PROPRIETOR.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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

OLD STAND.

L. P. SMITH & SON,

WATCH MAKERS,

Jewelers & Engravers.

Dealers in American Gold and Silver

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS and SPECTACLES,

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

All orders from a distance by mail or express, promptly attended to.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Give us your order and satisfy yourselves.

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.

Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BLOCK,

PORTLAND, --- OREGON.

All Surgical Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Skillfully Performed.

Cataract Extracted,

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

Diseases of Women

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

PHANTOM EXPRESS

TO WHIDBY ISLAND AND DUNGENESS.

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

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

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

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

Passengers and Freight as Low as by any other route.

W. A. Jennings, Importer & Jobber,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

FINE TEAS, Etc.

Imported and Foreign Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

—SOLE AGENT FOR—

CYRUS NOBLE OLD BOURBON.

W. A. Jennings,

Seattle, Wash. Terr.

Stetson & Post,

—PROPRIETORS OF—

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS

Manufacturers and Dealers in Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Rails, Brackets, Pine, Cedar and Spruce Lumber, etc., wholesale and retail.

COMMERCIAL STREET, - - SEATTLE, W. T.

(Adjoining S. and W. W. Railroad.)

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. Box 103.

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THE

Davis Vertical Feed

—IS THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS—

SEWING MACHINE

In the Market.

Machines

Delivered in any part of the Territory and

Instructions Given

Free of Charge.

It costs you nothing to

TRY IT

And convince yourself of its SUPERIORITY over all others.



NEEDLES,

Thread, Oil

—AND—

ATTACHMENTS

—FOR—

All Machines

FOR SALE

At Lowest Rates

E. L. HALL, Agent for Washington Terr.

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

R. C. GRAVES,

—DEALER IN—

Furniture, Pictures, Picture Frames,

BRACKETS, WINDOW CORNICES, MOLDINGS, WINDOW SHADES, PERAMBULATORS, ETC.

Give me a call. Get my Prices before buying elsewhere, as I will not be undersold by any one.

Front Street, Seattle, W. T.

A Thrilling Scene.

The following incident occurred during a general review of the Austrian cavalry a few months ago:

Not far from 30,000 cavalry were in a line. A little child, a girl of not more than four years, standing in the front row of spectators, either from fright or some other cause, rushed out into the open field just as a squadron of hussars came sweeping round from the main body. They made the detour for the purpose of saluting the empress, whose carriage was drawn up in that part of the parade ground. Down came the flying squadron, charging at a mad gallop, down directly upon the child. The mother was paralyzed, as were others, for there could be no rescue from the line of spectators. The empress uttered a cry of horror, for the child's destruction seemed inevitable—and such terrible destruction, the trampling to death by a thousand iron hoofs. Directly under the feet of the horses was the little one, another instant must seal its doom when a stalwart hussar, who was in the front line, without slackening his speed or loosening his hold, threw himself over by the side of his horse's neck, seized and lifted the child and placed it in safety on his saddle-bow; and this he did without changing his pace or breaking the correct alignment of the squadron.

Ten thousand voices hailed with rapturous applause the gallant deed, and other thousands applauded when they knew. Two women there were who could only sob forth their gratitude in broken accents, the mother and the empress. And a proud and happy moment must have been for the hussar when the Emperor taking from his own breast the richly enamelled cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, hung it upon the breast of his brave and gallant trooper.—*London Standard.*

Wonder What They'll Do Next.

The negro minstrel Thatcher, the other evening, told a ludicrous story to a big audience at the Grand Opera House here, and put a catch phrase into the mouths of Indianapolis that has kept them laughing ever since. It is all about two sailors and a poll parrot; and the expression of the parrot will illustrate perfectly the effect of the final decision by the Electoral Commission on the Democrats. Two sailors who had a parrot with them went into a magician's show, in an upper room in some foreign city. The three constituted the entire audience. After each feat of the magician one of the sailors would remark, "That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next." Finally one of the sailors asked permission to smoke, which the magician granted, forgetting that in the room beneath was stored an immense quantity of gunpowder. The Jack tars and the parrot continued to enjoy the show, one sailor adding the pleasure of his pipe, and the other remarking after each trick, "That's good; wonder what they'll do next."

A spark from the smoker's pipe chanced to drop through a crack down into the powder and something suddenly occurred. Sailors and magician, parrot and all, "rose above party prejudice" and were blown to kingdom come in a million fragments; all except the poll parrot. He landed in a heap of bruised flesh and burnt feathers in a potato patch about three miles away. He was terribly demoralized. It took him some moments to collect himself, and when he had partially done so, he hopped limpingly on a fence rail and remarked, "That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next."

While the Republicans were claiming that the Presidential election was still in doubt, a man in a saloon called out: "I'll bet that Tilden is elected!" "I'll bet that you are a liar!" replied a voice. The two clinched and rolled on the floor and tussled around, and the Tildenite finally had the other at a disadvantage. "Now, will you admit that Tilden is elected?" he asked, letting up on the other a little. "No I won't," gasped the undermost, "but I'll admit great Democratic gains all over the country."

A citizen of Chehalis, named Hayes, claims to be a forty-second cousin of the President, and he has written for an office.



L. WILBUR,

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DRUGS,

Medicine and Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

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Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

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SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS,

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v1:n8

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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 filling. It is the easiest kept in order. It will require no gumming for a long time. Time is money, and in the same number of hours you can produce greater results with less labor. Send for a sample and it will make you our friend. PRICES, including Gauge and Handle—Six ft., \$6; Six and a half, \$6.75; Seven ft., \$7.50. Orders promptly filled. **E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Indianapolis, Ind. Agents, Snohomish City, W. T.

NOTICE.

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

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—AND—

TIN WARE.

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DEALERS IN

Cook Parlor and Box Stores

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All job work pertaining to the business done in a workman-like manner.

ORDERS FROM ABRÖAD Receive Prompt Attention.

Store on Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

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One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

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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

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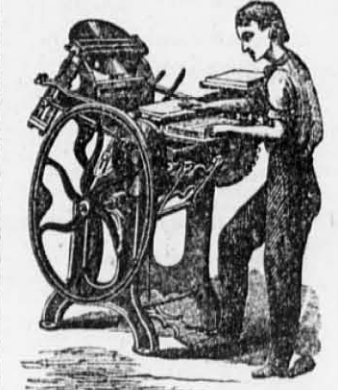
They must leave their orders in time

All tools used in Logging Camps made to order, and as cheap as can be got on the Sound.

v1:n1

NORTHERN STAR JOB OFFICE,

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A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

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All kinds of job work

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BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE

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IN THE TERRITORY.

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A full assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials always on hand and for sale at low rates. We call special attention to our

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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.

v1:n1

Habits.

The second of a series of lectures to young men, delivered by Mr. Pierce on Sunday last, from the text:

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? Then may ye also, do good, that are accustomed to do evil."—Jer. xiii, 23.

As the plow of the lathe makes a scarcely perceptible scratch at first, but by repeated action forms a deep groove in its surface, so does habit cut grooves into the character, which finally control its action. Dispositions give first directions, but these may be so followed by restraint and education, or so debased by neglect and abuse as to produce opposite effects. But there is always development of strength either drawing to good or ill. Habit deepens the ruts, fixes the destiny more surely by every day's continuance. Every act of our lives is a stone added to the edifice of character reared either in virtue or in sin, and each stone laid renders the change of the structure more difficult. "We can drop this habit any time," you say. Perhaps you can to-day, but history and philosophy assure you that there comes a time when the graceful gossamer web which became the prisoner's chain. Prof. Joseph Cook, in a late lecture in Boston, represents the power of habit as scars made upon the automatic arcs of the nervous system or those not directly under the control of the will. After showing how fluently flows the language of a Phillips, Everett or Sumner, from the cultivation of good literary habits, he continues, "You know very well that a scar will not wash or grow out. But how vast and fathomless practical are the applications of the simple truth that scars are ineradicable.

Your dull inebriate who scars his brain by the habit of intemperance thinks that after his reformation his nervous system will slowly recover all the soundness it once had. But in your finger scars never grow out. The most searching blessing in good habit, the most penetrating curse on bad, is found in the one fact that the automatic nervous mechanism is such that when a habit, good or bad, is scarred into the nerve and brain the soul pours forth the result of the habit almost spontaneously.

The country east of the Dalles is one great series of furrowed hills, the depressions radiating from the crests in different directions and deepening until hemmed in by rocky walls until nearly one thousand feet high. As you travel from one crest to another you find a choice of three or four paths, seemingly varying but slightly, but as you proceed your course is fixed in the deep, narrow gorge until you rise through another canyon to find a narrower choice at the next crest. Such is the influence of habit on character. Therefore be careful of your habits, for on them depends your future.

Never play games of chance, for they appeal to a false law not in God's universe. Life is not a lottery, but a business.

Never indulge in pleasure securing no benefit to yourself or others. Happiness is best gained by Christ's law of service.

Cultivate economy of time, of talent and resources. Be industrious, for struggle brings strength to the character though it fall of its immediate aim. Religion is partly a habit. Those old veterans have a habit of doing right, of prayer, of trust. The highest condition of character is a fixed habit of doing right, whether it be a pleasure or a duty. Don't tamper with besetting sins. They lurk at your door, seeking to enter; but you should rule over them.

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IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,
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It runs easy and quiet,
Has no cams for shuttle motion,
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The needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind,
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Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere.
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Supt't Agencies, Olympia,
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Every Variety of

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Executed in marble and other stones, with neatness and dispatch.

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FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION
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At the DOLLY VARDEN
WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,

Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.

CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY

AND THE BEST CIGARS IN SEATTLE,
Are the specialties at this house.

SMITH & JEWETT.
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v1:4

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RIVER SIDE HOTEL!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

Building, for a Term of Years and refitted it in good style, beg leave to inform the community that they are now prepared to accommodate the public. They propose keeping a strictly

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The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

Every attention will be shown for
the convenience of the patrons of

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our SPECIALTY.
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implements,
LOGGERS' TOOLS
&c. &c. &c.



CIRCULAR SAWS
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MACHINERY OF
All Kinds Fur-
ISHED TO ORDER AT
Factory Prices

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Country Orders
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DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND GENT FURNISHING GOODS,

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We sell the best goods for the least money of any place on the Sound.

Give us a Call.

PINKHAM & SAXE.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Milk Cows, Work Ovens, Beef cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Groceries, Provisions &c., Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Oats, Ground Barley, Hay, Candles, Beans, Suppers, Syrup, Dried Apples, Nails, Tobacco, Coal Oil, Cabbage, Turnips, Apples, Wood, Shingles, Ship Knees, Logs, Hewed Timber.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices from the San Francisco Chronicle, including WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, HOPS, GROUND BARLEY, HAY.

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

SNOHOMISH ATHLETIC—OFFICERS. E. C. Ferguson, President. Hugh Ross, Vice-President. Isaac Cathcart, Librarian. A. Lochrie, Treasurer. M. W. Packard, Cor. Secretary. Dr. A. C. Folsom, Supt. Scientific Dept. W. H. Ward, Supt. Theatricals, Music, &c. Trustees: Messrs. Ferguson, Ross, Ward, Cathcart, Lochrie, Packard and Folsom.

A Card.

We wish, through the columns of the STAR, to return our heartfelt thanks, to our friends who were so kind to us in our suffering. Our sorrow will seem much lighter, its pangs less, as we remember those who did so much to help alleviate our heartaches.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Default has been made in the sum of \$4,800 10/100 Judgement and costs which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain Mortgage bearing date of February 16th, 1876.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Default has been made in the sum of \$4,830 Judgement and an Attorney's fee, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain Mortgage bearing date of February 16th A. D. 1876.

Church Notice!

Subscribers to the building fund of the Snohomish Church are notified that one-half of their subscriptions will be due on the first day of April.

Notice!

WHAT is a single man to do? The merchants and hotel keepers give notice that after a certain date no credit will be given.

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the firm of Packard & Jackson are requested to call and settle the same, and save costs. This notice means "business."

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Occidental Hotel,

SEATTLE.....WASH. TERR

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

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Free Coach to and from the House.

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SPRING BEDS.

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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Call and see my work.

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BOAT BUILDER.

All work entrusted to his care will be done

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Customers will find at this place all the delicacies of the season, the finest Java Coffee, the best Tea and Chocolate; also

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PRODUCE STORE!

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