

# The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 66

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. EASTERN STATES.

New York, April 7.—Charles H. Jewett called last night at the residence of Joseph A. Dean, and informed Nicholas T. Roosevelt, a relative of the latter that Orville D. Jewett had undoubtedly committed suicide. The fact was imparted to Jewett by Tainter, the managing clerk, who told him Tuesday afternoon, that at the moment the explosion occurred, he, Tainter, was in the middle office, in full view of the private office. He heard George W. Jewett call him and he at once entered the room, and when the smoke had partly cleared away, saw Orville D. Jewett lying on the body of George W. Jewett. He held a Sharp's pistol against his breast and fired four shots in rapid succession. He then rolled off the body of his uncle and lay writhing on the floor near it. Tainter then ran down stairs and raised the cry of alarm, and subsequently went to Staten Island to acquaint Elder Jewett's family.

During January, February and March sixty-four persons were reported missing in this city, and forty-one in Brooklyn, making a total in the two cities of 105. Of this number 34 were found, through the agency of officers and detectives; 30 returned to their homes, and gave explanations of their absence. One, A. Oakley Hall, has reappeared in England. Eleven were found dead, having suicided or been murdered, and 30 are still missing.

Dore Lyon, husband of Kate Claxton, the well-known actress, has been declared a bankrupt.

New York, April 7.—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said to a reporter, inquiring about the cutting down of rates, that his company was not a public benefit to society. It proposed doing a fair and legitimate business. On Monday the rates were lowered to meet the reduction of the Atlantic & Pacific. After some comments on the published reports of the competing line, Orton said that it is at present losing \$10,000 a day. The Western Union prices are put down only to competing points and consequently loses in the considerable reductions. He estimated these losses to be about 25 per cent. of those of the Atlantic & Pacific.

New York, April 7.—About 500 silk weavers who have been employed in the factory of Givens and Bros. at Homestead, New York, went on a strike yesterday, the proprietors of the factory having reduced their wages. The weavers left their looms rather than submit. During the afternoon parades were made, and a torch light demonstration with speeches was set down for to-night. This is the fourth factory that has gone on a strike during the week.

The World's New Orleans special says: The commission meeting has been private as yet, but will be opened to the public when they get to work in earnest. They expect to get through in about ten days.

The World's Washington special says: The roll call of the next House indicates a Democratic majority of about twelve.

The World's Columbia special says a proclamation calling the Legislature together will soon be issued by the Hampton government.

New York, April 7.—Another Elinboro Bey, purporting to be an agent of the Turkish government, has been the rounds of several large mercantile houses here and in neighboring cities. About two weeks ago the New York papers announced the agent referred to wanted proposals from manufacturers at Patterson for fifty locomotives for his government. At about the same time market reports had it that some fifty tons of buffalo hair had been sold to make

course army blankets, as was supposed for Turkey. Meanwhile the bogus agent was busy in Philadelphia, where he wanted proposals for 500,000 pair of army shoes, 100,000 each of sabres, bayonets and knapsacks, also a lot of other military stores. As part of the dodge a party went round in the New York shipping houses to charter stores for Constantinople, and some persons were so far imposed upon as to go to much trouble on his account. A suspicion became aroused when the so-called agent attempted, with success, to borrow a hundred dollars from Bayonet, in Philadelphia. The Turkish minister at Washington, also the Turkish consul and others know nothing of the agent, and pronounced him an unmitigated fraud.

Washington, April 7.—In reply to the address of friends yesterday, President Hayes said he acknowledged the importance of general education, and that he appreciated the difficulties in the way of establishing a general school system where none existed. It should be a State institution, but the general government should render all the aid it could legally. Nothing would give him more pleasure than to contribute as far as in his power to further and elevate the blessings of education in the South. There was no greater guarantee for the advancement and preservation of the country than the intelligence of her people. The subject should receive his attention.

A telegram from the Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, states that the published allegations against Minister Seward are unfounded.

New Orleans, April 6.—Packard has addressed an open letter to the President, in which he says the instructions to the visiting commission either exclude or do not include inquiry on three essential points: 1st which is the legal government entitled to recognize? 2d, which is the legal governor? 3d, does domestic violence and insurrection prevail within the meaning of section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States? On the first point the question intrusted to the commission does not include any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent State election, or of the canvass of the votes cast at that election. This prevents the commission from all inquiry as to who are entitled to the office of governor and other State officers. He expresses a desire for a searching investigation, and has expected the commission to judge of his claim on the ground of whether he is elected or not, on which point he is constrained to think there is no doubt. He says: I confess that having received several hundred more votes than some of the Republican presidential electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question. He says that it is farther important to know whether the Supreme Court appointed by his predecessor, Kellogg, is a legal court; if so, it will assist in solving the difficulty; if his court be found to be entitled to more recognition than the other if a similar number of lawyers formed the call of any one, the citizens of the nation will surely justify the commission in so declaring. These two points being decided, the commission could readily determine whether sufficient domestic insurrection exists to warrant the use of troops. He refers to a decision of Chief Justice Taney, in Luther vs. Bordon. He declares it compels the President to determine which is the legal Governor. The fact that both parties claim or risk a claim of right to the governorship can not alter the case, for both cannot be entitled to it; if there is an armed conflict like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic violence and one of the parties must be in insurrec-

tion against the lawful government, and which is the insurrectionist. He says that it is understood that Secretary Evarts favors that line of policy toward Louisiana which Stanley Mathews foreshadowed. To show that that policy was false, he cites the statements of Representative Ellis, published in the Washington Republican, in effect that the same votes, board and influence which declared Hayes elected also declared Packard elected, and Hayes could not consistently ignore that fact. He concludes: \*

I earnestly urge that the investigation by the commission be not confined to narrow inquiries how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his government. If the inquiry be thus restricted grave wrong will be done those by whom I was called to the executive chair, and whose votes cast at the cost of their lives, have elevated your excellency to the Presidency of the American people. In their name and in their behalf, I ask that the instructions given to the commission may be so amended and enlarged that the right can be ascertained, and that the government thus found to be republican in form, and to have been chosen by a majority of the people according to legal methods sanctioned by the Constitution and laws, may be recognized and sustained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
S. H. PACKARD, Governor.

Chicago, April 6.—The Tribune's New Orleans special represents the commission as much impressed with the stern logic of Packard's letter to Hayes and with his legislature's resolutions. Both his Houses have an undeniable quorum legally elected. It is confidently alleged Packard has startling evidence touching the electoral college of Louisiana, and if he be debarred out of his rights, will drag President Hayes down with him.

New York, April 9.—Ex Gov. Tilden was riding in a carriage this afternoon when the horses ran away. Tilden jumped out and escaped uninjured.

New York, April 10.—The Times, Tribune and Sun have only words of praise for McCullough's performance of Virginius.

The Herald's Washington special foreshadows that the contest for Speakership lies between Morrison and Randall, on the Democratic side, and Garfield and Foster, on the Republican.

The World says an arrest was made by Captain Allaire, yesterday of four persons supposed to include the makers of the 64,000 spurious checks. The persons arrested are all well known to the police, and include a well known Belgian engineer. Fresh revelations are expected this evening.

Six persons have been arrested including one woman, charged with complicity in the recent robbery of the Union Trust Company of \$64,200, and also forgeries on the Carber Iron Co., and Missouri Pacific Bonds.

This morning the stranded store ship *Amerique* was floated off the sands at Seabright, N. J., and anchored in deep water, preparatory to being towed to New York.

The World's Washington special says that at the extra session of Congress, Kelly says he intends to press his bill for the remonetization of silver, and has assurances from enough members to secure its consideration. The army and naval deficiency, and river and harbor bills will be passed, and some plan for the disposition of the balance of the Geneva award is to be presented. Doubtless other matters will be forthcoming.

New York, April 10.—The World's Washington special says that an affidavit was filed to-day in the Attorney General's office regarding Lee's last confession. It was made up by Gilman, one of Lee's guards, who deposes that the confession was obtained by Howard, Prosecuting Attorney, by promising a reprieve. The affidavit also says that as published by Howard, several important facts of the confession implicating Brigham Young were omitted, which it is claimed in the deposition accounts for the discrepancy between Lee's confession and the Bishops.

## The Parting Hour.

There's something in the parting hour  
Will chill the warmest heart—  
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,  
Are fated all to part;  
But this I've seen—and many a pang  
Has pressed it to my mind—  
The one who goes is happier  
Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journey be,  
Adventurous, dangerous, far,  
To the wild deep or bleak frontier,  
To solitude or war—  
Still something cheers the heart that dares  
In all of human kind,  
And they who go are happier  
Than those they leave behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home  
With doubtings and with tears,  
And does not hope her rainbow spread  
Across her cloudy fairs?  
Alas! the mother who remains,  
What comfort can she find,  
But this—the gone is happier  
Than one she leaves behind.

Have you a friend—a comrade dear?  
An old and valued friend?  
Be sure your term of intercourse  
At length will have an end.  
And when you part—as part you will—  
Oh! take it not unkind,  
If he who goes is happier  
Than you he leaves behind.

God will it so—and so it is;  
The pilgrims on their way,  
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are  
Than all the rest who stay.  
And when, at last, poor man subdued  
Lies down to death resigned,  
May he not still be happier far  
Than those he leaves behind.

## Why Should Marriage Engagements be Entered Into at All?

From the Chicago Journal.

What real or practical good they do to either party, except to furnish a convenient hook, sometimes, on which to hang a suit in case of a failure of expectations? More than this, what good have such engagements ever done, except to create, it may be, for the time being, a feeling of importance in the youthful mind while contemplating the existence of the blissful bargain, and then again, it may be, to create a feeling of life-long sorrow over the unenviable notoriety gained when the bargain does not happen to hold good, all the journey through? It seems as though a moment's reflection would convince every candid mind that all the engagements in the world could never add a single jot or tittle to the force of true love; but, on the other hand, that its inevitable tendency to power would be to abate love rather than to increase or solidify it. Nothing is so entirely impatient of all force or restraint as human affection. The least suspicion of anything which acts as a fetter or chain is enough to take the heart out of all love instantly, and force it, like an angry tide, against the barrier which obstructs its path. Love and freedom are twin-born passions, and are usually found in mutual companionship. Now, whenever the idea of compulsion is brought to bear upon human love, then the character of that love begins to change at once, and the power of it begins to waken in the heart. And who knows the amount of domestic and social misery which has been occasioned by the simple fact of these marriage engagements becoming irksome and galling to one or the other of the parties, before the happy day had been fixed? How many breach-of-promise suits have originated primarily in this feeling of compulsion?

A negro was found dead in Georgia having fallen and broken his neck while stealing chickens from a high roost. He was a class leader in a church, and his pastor, in preaching the funeral sermon, was bothered by the question where the soul of the dead brother had gone. "His well-known piety," said the preacher, "indicates that he died a Christian; yet there are circumstances connected with his death that are perplexing. If, after he fell and before he struck the ground, he repented of his sins, there can be no question but that he is now in glory; but there was mighty little time for him to think about it."

The famine in India is worse than ever.

## SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

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### ELDERS OF THE UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Royal Haskell, Robert Barrett.

### MASONIC.

Centennial Lodge, U. D.—Regular communications, first and third Saturdays of each month.

### I. O. GOOD TEMPLARS.

Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11—Regular meetings, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.

### SNOHOMISH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

District Court, Snohomish county—Hon. J. R. Lewis, Chief Justice of Washington Territory and Judge of the Third Judicial District.

Prosecuting Attorney.....W. H. White

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor.....John H. Swett  
Sheriff.....Benj. Stretch  
Treasurer.....John D. Morgan  
Probate Judge.....Royal Haskell

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Chas. Harriman.....Qualco Precinct  
Wm. Whitfield.....Snohomish Precinct  
J. H. Irvine.....Centerville Precinct

### TERMS OF COURT.

District Court—Third Tuesday of March, and Second Tuesday of November of each year.

Probate Court,  
Fourth Monday of January, April, July and October of each year.

### Seattle Steamboat Directory.

FOR VICTORIA.—Steamer North Pacific, Clay 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 WATCOM 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 Farley Lake, J. S. Hill master, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

FOR TOWSEND, SAN JUAN, ORCAS ISLAND, LOPEZ, SEMIHOOD AND WHATCOM.—St. 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 FORTE TO PORTLAND.—St. Alida, Browner master, every day, after P. M.

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

### Revival Prayers.

From the *Unitarian Advocate*.

Our Eastern exchanges for many weeks have been filled with this subject of revivals. First there was the report that Messrs. Moody and Sankey were moving upon Boston; then the busy notes of preparation for their coming; and of late a deluge of revival literature of all sorts, from the heavy, labored sermon, going deep into human nature and the nature of things, and the laws of motion and thought, to show why revivals are and must be, or to show why they are wrong and should not be; to the items concerning the peculiar qualities of Mr. Moody's voice and the secret subterranean passage that he has made for himself, so that without warning he can pop up in the midst of his great congregation like a Jack-in-the-box; and the Mason & Hamlin organs that the Evangelists always use. It is impossible to resist the force of any mighty current. These papers are not to blame, and even we, at this great distance, must also say our word. But our word is for the people of the Pacific Coast; and although we take Mr. Moody for a text, we expect Boston readers to skip what we say, for we are preaching at the smaller attempts at the revival business that have been and are being made in our midst.

Our last *Inquirer* contains the following item copied from the *Boston Herald*: While the newspaper scribes were busy at work yesterday noon, and just after Mr. Moody had declared that there was no business in the world so important as that of saving souls, an elderly man, with tears in his eyes, leaned over the enclosure, and laid the following note on the *Herald* table:

"Reporter:—I came from Philadelphia, and was the bearer of a message to Mr. Moody, which contained the following request for prayer, which I handed in, but which has been ignored by the Evangelists: 'The earnest prayers of Mr. Moody and his praying band are requested for a woman in Philadelphia, made insane by her participation in his meetings there.' The husband of this woman is an honest, hard-working, industrious and frugal man, and the father of two children. Since this affliction has come upon him he feels almost like cursing God and Moody for this devastating his once happy life and rendering his children motherless. Cannot something be done through prayer to help this unhappy husband? By what right do they refuse to pray for this unfortunate mother?"

E. S. S.

The note was endorsed by others in the audience probably acquainted with the case. There are probably few people that entirely lose their reason—that is, permanently—through the influence of revivals, and this is not the point to which we ask attention. But ask why Mr. Moody ignored the request to pray for this woman, and the answer that must be given throws light upon the modes and motives of revival prayers everywhere. Mr. Moody ignored that request because public prayer for such a case would not have furthered the interests of the revival. He may have prayed for this woman in secret. The piety of many women in his congregation will no doubt enable them to believe that he did if they ever hear of this case. But who can doubt that, had the case been different—say a request for prayers from an ungodly scoundrel at the meetings, since overtaken with great misfortunes and now repentant—the most would have been made of it in every possible public way? Such facts are sad evidence that much of this revival-praying is a species of pious fraud. The prayers are addressed to the Almighty, but aimed at the audience that hears them. They are like those postal cards that are sometimes sent to a fictitious person at the other side of the continent, for the sole benefit of the post-office clerks, who may read them by the way. And often, when there is nothing of this nature in the words of the petition, the intention is equally evident in the very tones in which it is uttered. Why else should a man in prayer lift up his voice so very mightily, and with such laborious cries pray for the salvation of sinners? He may not be conscious of it, but it is some particular sinner there present that puts the fervor into his voice. And it is wonderful how much these "sinners" will bear from the "workers" if only it is put in the form of a prayer. In Olympia we heard a prayer like this: "O Lord, thou seest this young man at my right hand; thou knowest the wick-

edness of his heart and his need of salvation. Night after night he has come here to scoff at the prayers of God's people, and yet he lives a monument of thy forbearance and great mercy," etc., etc. The "worker" would not probably have dared to say to the young man the next day what he said about him in the form of a prayer. Of course, all such prayers are aimed to influence directly the persons present who hear them and the persons absent who hear of them; and the hope in the mind of the petitioner that the Lord will fix his special attention upon this or that individual on account of the prayer, and change his heart, is probably exceedingly faint and small in most cases.

And truly, why should they expect the Lord to work specially for the individual cases that they thus designate? Is it to be conceived that He waits in idleness or works elsewhere till the wisdom of Brother M. discovers that a certain young man will go to hell without sudden intervention, and petitions that the Lord shall save him? We read of the work of the Lord in Great Britain and in Chicago, and Philadelphia, under Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Under Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Who is this Lord who is guided, directed, led about by the various revivalists here and there, working under them and saving such as they designate in their prayers? What strange conceptions of God men do form! And such ideas of prayer as are manifested in revival meetings are enough to discourage any one who hopes for the elevation of his race. If uttered in sincerity, then miracles greater than the world has ever seen are daily expected in answer to a few words loudly spoken by a man on his knees. It is in no captious, fault-finding spirit that we speak thus of revival prayers, but with sadness and sorrow; the true idea of prayer, or prayer as we conceive it, is so very different. Not as directing the Deity in what he shall do, not as begging favors that we otherwise might miss, not as instructing the Infinite Wisdom in the affairs that concern us, should we pray, but as opening the windows of our souls to let in the sunlight that would be there all the same though we opened them not; as turning to a kind father and saying, "Thou hast ever supplied my every want; I am grateful. Be my father forevermore and help me to be a worthy and grateful child."

Many other points in the revival system demand our attention and shall in future occupy our pen; the crude ideas of sin, guilt and punishment that are always presented, the dangerous doctrines concerning the forgiveness of sins, the heathenish notions connected with the word "blood" that are expressed in sermon and song and prayer. Upon all these subjects, we hope in future to speak in such a manner as to provoke thought and do good, and this is something to live for.

GIVING HIM PLENTY OF TIME.—Tom Harvard kept a gun shop in the town of Riverside. Tom was a first-class workman, but distressingly dilatory in the dispatch of business. He would meet with his patrons with a positive promise, which he would renew month after month, until his shop became an armory of unfinished rifles and fowling pieces. One day his neighbor Smith, who had suffered repeatedly by Tom's habit of procrastination, entered his shop. "Tom," said he, "I want you to make a gun for my little boy—a small well-finished piece, and as light in the barrel as will be consistent with safety."

"Oh," said Tom, "I will make it immediately. You shall have it at once. But by the way, how old is the boy?"

"Well, as to that," replied Smith, "the boy is not born yet, but I thought I had better get the gun under way." The friends of the Papacy are a little troubled just now to account for Antonelli's large fortune, which is said to amount to about \$10,000,000, besides his great collection of gems and other works of art. Sir George Bowyer writes to the *London Times* that he probably inherited it from an uncle in very moderate circumstances, which makes people smile. His enemies say, campaign style that it was the product of unmitigated bribery, while the judicious and moderate say it was made up by long established perquisites received from persons having business with the Papal court. But, somehow, it does not look well, whatever way one takes it; and we should not be surprised to see the Cardinal figure in American stump-speeches, *et cetera*. Sir Robert Walpole, as a corruptionist whose career may console us when we contemplate the vices of our own public men.—*Nation*.

### Was Farragut Lashed to the Rigging.

A writer in *Seviller* for February, who was an eye-witness of the battle in Mobile Bay, takes the negative of the above question as follows:

"When the fleet had crossed the bar and was inside of Sand Island, and had approached to within about one mile and a quarter of Fort Morgan, Admiral Farragut coolly and deliberately ascended the starboard main rigging and halted just beneath the top. Passing his arm up through the lubber's hole, he seized the foot of the pilot, Martin Freeman, who was standing in the maintop giving orders to the helmsman. The signal quartermaster, in obedience to the orders of Capt. Drayton, took up a hammock-lashing to secure the Admiral to the shrouds, so that in case he should be killed his body would not fall overboard or on the deck, but by Freeman's advice Farragut would not allow it to be passed around him. The quartermaster returned with his lash to the deck; and Farragut, the brave, passed the long line of torpedoes and the Confederate forts and fleet unscathed—while still clinging to the foot of his trusty old pilot, Martin Freeman. This is the truth which the historian should receive and record, if he chooses to make note of what is but an incident in that terrible action. Many survivors of that day will vouch for the above account. As for Martin Freeman, who still lives in the immediate vicinity of the bay where the battle was fought—being the principal keeper of Horn Island Light-house in Mississippi Sound. Should anyone chance to question this writer's assertion in regard to the above matter, he is respectfully referred to Mr. Freeman, who was probably better acquainted at the time with the movements of Admiral Farragut than any other individual in the fleet—Capt. Perceval Drayton, perhaps, excepted—and he is known as the heroic and loyal son of South Carolina, and Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Squadron. The philosophy of Admiral Farragut's chosen position is easily explained. During the noise of the battle, he naturally desired to be so stationed that when no human voice could be heard aloft, should it be necessary for him to communicate with the pilot, by tightly grasping the foot of that person the signal would be noticed; and, as a fact, Mr. Freeman did respond, and by bending down, lent his ear to the "lubbers' hole" for such orders as the Admiral wished to give him.

### Why Seed Wheat Should be New.

In 1861 a German agriculturist tested the germinating powers of various seeds. He took the wheat of 1851 and selected 100 grains, and found that in 1860 they had lost all vitality, as not a kernel germinated. At the same time he had sown 100 grains of the crop of 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860. Of these the results were as follows:

Out of the 100 grains of 1854 there grew... 8  
Out of the 100 grains of 1855 there grew... 4  
Out of the 100 grains of 1857 there grew... 13  
Out of the 100 grains of 1858 there grew... 60  
Out of the 100 grains of 1859 there grew... 84  
Out of the 100 grains of 1860 there grew... 96

From this it will be seen that wheat after it is five years old does not grow, and the newer it is when sown the more plants it furnishes. But there is another point that was proved by the French Agricultural Society by a series of trials, and that was that the plants were weaker and did not tiller out as well. For instance, the seed grown in 1853 and sown in 1856 did not sprout at all. The seed, 100 in number, grown in 1854 only had fifty-one grow, and four days after coming up the leaves only measured an average of half an inch in height and the number of stalks was 269. Of the 100 seeds of the wheat grown in 1855, seventy-three germinated, but four days after appearing above ground the leaves were an inch and two-tenths high, and the number of stalks and ears produced was 365. But of the seed grown in 1857 there were seventy-four out of the 100 germinated, and the length of the leaves four days after appearance above ground averaged one inch and six-tenths, while the number of stalks and ears from the seed was 404—showing plainly that new wheat was the best for seed, as more of it grew, and also what did grow seemed to have more vitality, as the plants were

stronger and the production was larger both of stems and grain.

Thus farmers see the necessity of having good seed for sowing their wheat fields. Let this impress them with the importance of using none but new wheat for seed.

### Man and Science.

From the *Boston Index*.

Last Sunday Prof. Wm. D. Gunning finished a course of Sunday afternoon lectures on "Man and Science." The last three were given to a consideration of what science will do for man, physically, socially, and religiously. We all know what science has done for man physically. It has helped him to better ways of living; constructed from the rude but of the savage the present system of modern inconvenience which we call the household; and turned the gods of rain cloud and lightning flash into the playthings of his will, as the idols of ancient worship have become ornaments for the mantel. But science has by no means completed her work of regeneration. If she had, Chicago would not have been so shameless a retreat before the advancing hosts of disease as she did this past winter. Scarlet fever, that out-herods Herod, in the destruction of innocents, has been spending the winter with us, and a thousand homes have felt the desolation of the presence of Death. A council of physicians met, and discussed learnedly about bacteria, vibrios, and sulpho-carbolate of soda; but the children went on dying just the same.

The revelations which science is making with regard to disease will, it is to be hoped, have this wholesome effect: to raise in us a feeling of unequivocal disgust towards sickness of all kinds. If, as Tyndall says in his article on "Fermentation," "reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic diseases," let us hope that all the little aches and ills of life may be proved to be no more romantic in their character and origin. As fast as we come to know that disease is something more than slow pining away, and learn that it is nothing more poetical than the surrender of the body to a horde of minute microscopic monsters, who prey and feed upon it with the most vulture-like avidity, we shall not yield so readily to the thralldom of the sick room. Let the scientists go on showing the repulsiveness of disease, until we come to be as ashamed of poor health as of moral delinquency. We hold men responsible for a waste of mental energy, but not for a too lavish expenditure of physical powers. The doctrine of moral accountability few think of disputing; but who was ever wise enough to plan a system of rewards and punishments for the observance of the laws of health?

We look upon the man who has overtaxed his strength at desk or in the counting-room as something of a hero, and half-envy him the prestige he has gained through "overwork." We can all count one or more acquaintances among the graceful sisterhood of "confirmed invalids." Professional invalidism is, with a certain class of women, the pleasing occupation to which they devote themselves with an assiduity worthy a better cause. Congratulate a blooming matron, with stout frame and ruddy countenance, on her excellent health, and she immediately collapses into a series of sighs, and informs you, reproachfully, that she is by no means as well as she looks. Delicacy of constitution has come to be an accomplishment necessary to one's standing in good society. But we'll be quickly cured of these airs and follies when science has done her perfect work. The scientist may not be able to find the cause of Belinda's headache and general debility in an overplus of bacteria in the brain tissue; but he may inspire us with such a thorough aversion to all the grosser forms of disease, that we shall never think of cultivating its milder forms, under the mistaken notion that we are thereby adding to their attractiveness.

According to Prof. Gunning, science will do for man religiously about what it has done and is doing for him physically, and socially. As it has made life better worth the living, so it will make religion more religious. It is science which has stripped anthropomorphic delusions from the notion of deity, and

is so rapidly reducing the sensationalisms of religion to the dust of superstition whence they sprung. We talk about science destroying religion, when it is science which keeps religion alive. This it does in two-fold fashion, by continually goading it on to renewed struggles for existence, and by lifting it from age to age, to a higher level of thought. "Science is a mighty slayer of gods," said Prof. Gunning. True; but science is revelator as well as destroyer. With one hand she overthrows the hydra-headed monster of polytheism, and with the other traces the God idea in the universe.

Rev. E. P. Powell of the Third Unitarian Church lately took as the subject of his sermon, "Who is the genuine Unitarian?" The position of the Third Church is distinctive among the Unitarian denominations of the city,—Mr. Powell being the recognized radical among the liberal clergy. His pulpit is an absolutely free one, he entering it only on the condition that he might say therein what seemed to him fit. Mr. Powell's definitions are as broad as his theology, and I doubt if a few Unitarians would not be lost in the roomy enclosure they afford.

Unitarianism, says Mr. Powell, is simply belief in the unity of God. So far, so good. The unity of God is a general proposition to which we can all give assent. It is the implied truths arising out of this fundamental that all differences of opinion are found. "In *Him* we live and move and have our being; not in Abraham, nor Moses, nor Isaiah—nor Jesus." Would all Unitarians have added that last clause, and have paused to give it emphasis?

Christ is rejected by the liberals in as various ways as there are differences of belief among them. With some he is not divinely-inspired but only divinely-illuminated. Many who do not believe in his miraculous birth believe in his divine attributes; others think him the Masterly force of the wonderful example of his life; still others look upon him as a disproportioned character, where a mild infusion of the fanatic is blended with the saint and teacher. Another of the implied doctrines of Unitarianism is the "utter rejection of the whole paraphernalia of heaven and hell." Mr. Powell has no great opinion of the judgment-day, and calls it the "great gossip-day." Again, Unitarians cannot consistently lend their aid to Orthodox measures and movements. Belief in the unity of God, rejecting as it must the doctrine of Christ's divinity can only be practically maintained by refusing to co-operate with those who make this doctrine the prime factor in their system. As Mr. Powell said, the history of Unitarianism shows no Westminster Catechism, no Augsburg Confession, and every conviction must adjust itself to the fundamental belief in the unchangeability of God and his laws.

At first it would seem as if Mr. Powell had but entered on the thankless task of imposing a new and more liberal interpretation on an old and somewhat restricted word. The majority of people receive and use words according to their common acceptation; and while the Unitarianism which Mr. Powell represents may be the only consistent exposition of the doctrine, the fact still remains that between the average Unitarian and the "radical" of our day there stretches a narrow but impassable gulf. The vast penumbra of partial belief which separates the darkest superstitions from true spiritual enlightenment is made up of those varying but scarcely discernible shades of opinion which are found in the liberalism of to-day. There is the liberal Christian, the conservative and radical Unitarian, and the radical proper,—a qualifying term no longer, but an independent substantive whose excuse for being does not lie in its relation to something else. The nearer men approach each other in matters of belief, the more tenacious are they of the differences which still keep them apart. And why not? It's not so easy giving up opinions as some people seem to think. Especially when they stand for certain definite duties in life, and represent honor and courage and freedom, may we be pardoned for clinging to them as to our good angel.

CELIA P. WOOLLEY.

**A New Branch of Home Industry.**

WHAT TWO YOUNG MEN HAVE DONE.

Eighteen months ago, two young mechanics who had been hunting about the Sound for a location, concluded to make Seattle their abiding place and build up a business of making sashes, blinds and panel doors. These two young men were George W. Stetson and J. J. Post, who associated under the firm name of Stetson & Post, doing a small business at the foot of Mill street. Early and late they worked alone until the growth of their business rendered it necessary not only to employ more hands in their manufactory, but also to purchase additional machinery for their work. It soon became evident that their business had outgrown their accommodations for carrying it on and they had to go in search of new quarters. About this time, J. M. Colman, with his usual foresight, conceived the idea of concentrating the manufacturing interests of this city in the vicinity of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Depot. He knew that the increase in the value of property for mercantile purposes, on Mill and Commercial streets, would soon raise rents to such figures that manufacturers would be obliged to seek locations where ground would be less valuable. Hence he conceived the idea of piling in several acres of water lots, to be known as

**MECHANICS' SQUARE,**

Where manufactories could be established at a more nominal rate of ground rent. Two buildings have already been located there, the sash and blind factory of Stetson & Post, and the furniture factory of Hall & Paulson; the stone yard of M. J. Carkeock having been established there some time previously. Stetson & Post's new building is two stories in height and covers a ground space of 48 x 60 feet. On the north side is an addition for a boiler room and lumber kiln which is 40 x 14 feet. On the east side of the building is a large elevator which is run by machinery and conveys material up and down as is required from one story to the other. All the machinery in the establishment is driven by a vertical engine manufactured here by George W. Bullene, from his own drafts. It is an entire piece of Seattle work in every rod and valve. A scow can unload lumber at the shop and deliver it alongside the saws. Also in the upper story we find the tenoning and planing machine, which do the work of twenty men. Now it takes a dozen hands to do the work of the establishment, which at the old stand was started by two. But the proprietors work just as hard to-day as they did when their business was so small that they could do it all themselves. They have on hand a large lot of their stock which was made at the old stand and which they never could display to advantage nor stow away in safety.

**THE MATERIAL USED**

Is entirely the product of our own forests, the red cedar being chiefly used for doors and blinds. In California, the sugar pine is chiefly used, because it is so white and free from knots; but it warps easier than the red cedar of Puget Sound and does not stand sudden changes of weather as well. There is a grove of this same red cedar about eighteen miles from Albany, Oregon, where an equally good quality of this wood is obtained and it was from that grove that all the doors in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco were made. In the Eastern States, blinds are made of pine with "flappers" or slats made of white wood. This is used chiefly for its lightness, but the red cedar is just as light and a great deal more durable. It may not be generally known that this cedar possesses a peculiar odor that is very distasteful to moths. Hence windows encased with it defy the attacks of moths upon curtains made of damask and other valuable fabrics. Therefore it behooves people who are building residences for their own use and comfort to be liberal in the use of cedar about their doors and windows, for it will make a big difference in their bills for carpets and curtains, and they will be saved many a dun from their upholsterer. We certainly have plenty of raw material

here and good mechanics to work it up; hence we might as well export

**SASHES, BLINDS AND DOORS**

To San Francisco as merely to ship the crude lumber and reap no profit upon labor. Unskilled labor makes no country rich, while skilled labor benefits every land where it locates. Looking a few years ahead, to the completion of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad, and we can foresee these two young men receiving orders for their wares from all parts of the Columbia basin and employing thrice their present complement of men. All they have to do is to stick to the shop and avoid speculation in outside matters. There is money enough for them in the business which they so well understand, as is abundantly proven by their own success in the business. All such enterprises are the feeders of a city's opulence and the pillars of her commercial strength. Napoleon said it was "the spindles of England" that whipped France. Manufacturers enrich all communities where they locate, because they make the profit on skilled and are compelled to spend the greater portion of it among the farmers and cattle raisers who are primary producers. Meanwhile the merchants derive their support from both these classes. This is how permanent cities are made and capital is aggregated. New England, a barren country and poor in soil, grew rich through her skilled labor. We have a better climate and richer soil, therefore we will soon surpass her in wealth if we emulate her example and encourage manufactures at home.—Seattle Dispatch.

**ABOUT THE OYSTER.**—Important as is this bivalve in ministering to the epicurean appetite, its habits of life are an entire mystery; what it eats and how it lives are questions not yet understood. The spawn of the oyster floats round with the action of the waves and tide, and adheres to whatever it may come in contact with. Oysters taken from a rocky bed are of superior quality; those taken from a soft bottom are comparatively poor in quality. Thousands of "poor innocent" oysters die annually from resting on a soft bottom—a fact which should arouse the sympathies of all tender-hearted people. The weight of the oyster, as it gradually matures, sinks it beneath the surface; and as soon as it is covered with sediment or mud it dies. Many people suppose the oyster really eats, and kind-hearted people, buying oysters in the shell, sometimes throw corn meal over them, thinking to feed them. The peculiar noise emanating from them has been supposed to be produced by feeding. All shell-fish at times have their shells open, and when touched will instantly close them. The noise thus produced has been mistaken for mastication, when in reality it is from fright. "Only this and nothing more," know we, with all our knowledge of the inscrutable oyster.

An exceedingly rare and valuable paleontological specimen, probably without its like in any collection in the world, has just been placed in the royal Cabinet of Natural History at Stuttgart. It consists of a group of twenty-four fossil lizards from the sandstone strata of Stuben. The enclosing stone has, with great care been removed, showing a strangely intertwined mass, covering a space of about two square yards. The individual specimens average thirty-two inches in length, and can be classed with no existing species. The bones of the tail resemble those of existing lizards. The heads are like those of birds, and the bodies are covered with a massive scaly armor, consisting of from sixty to seventy successive rings.

The foreign journals tell of a young Arab widow, daughter of a chief, whose husband was murdered by the Turks. Her father, touched by the prayers and tears of his child, called the Bedouin horsemen of the Beni Kawas to arms. The woman, armed like the men, and carrying their banner, like Joan of Arc, was always foremost in her attacks upon the enemy, closely followed by her father and her brothers, and a horde of horsemen. The Turkish government has set a price on her head in order to stop the slaughter of the soldiers. The Arabian poets have made the heroine the subject of their songs, and she is now the most famous personage in the District of Boder.

—Slavery: "Missis says the milk's more than 'arf water, an' she'll 'ave to deal somewheres else if 'tain't better." Milkman—"Well, my dear, you must tell your missis that I'm very sorry, but them cows of mine will eat damp grass, and I can't perwent 'em this weather."

—Track-laying has commenced on the N. P. Branch road at Tacoma.

**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,

v142. 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.

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!**

Served in the most delicious manner at

C C C

A. W. PIPER'S.

**PUGET SOUND**

**Confectionery Saloon**

Front Street, Seattle.

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

**HAM AND EGGS**

and other Eatables.

**Fresh Made CANDIES,**

And an Assortment of

**FINE CAKES**

Constantly on hand. Wedding Cakes made to order on the shortest notice. Ball Suppers and Parties supplied.

**The Olympia Transcript.**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Price of Subscription: One copy, for one year, in advance, \$5; for six months, \$1 50; single copies 10 cents. E. T. GUNN, Editor and Proprietor.

**E. C. Ferguson,**

DEALER IN

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Snohomish City, W. T.**

**HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

**Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,**

**HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,**

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE,

**Crockery & Glassware,**

Paints & Oils,

Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

ALSO

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

**Give Me a Call**

v1n1 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

CHARGES REASONABLE.



The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

Local Items.

Isn't this lovely weather?

The new church is outwardly assuming a finished appearance.

On Friday last, at 10 a. m. the thermometer indicated 58 degrees in the shade.

Workmen are now erecting the new residence of Mr. Henry Jackson, when finished, this building will be a credit to the place.

WHAT has become of ye loafer? But a few weeks ago our hotels were filled to their utmost capacity with idle men, now that the good weather has set in the sailing bar-tender languisheth in idleness.

Dr. LOCKE, the dentist, who has been successfully drawing money out of the jaws of the people of Snohomish and vicinity for some weeks past by cleaning, filling, extracting and replacing their ivories, has returned to his home in Olympia.

Mr. D. McDUGALL, has purchased lots from Mr. J. Batt and is erecting thereon a residence. We believe Mr. M. intends to reside here permanently.

The family of W. M. Tirtlot, Esq., are stopping at Mr. J. Harvey's place until such time as the workmen get his house put in order when they will remove thither.

Dr. STIRLING, who, in the absence of Dr. Folsom has been attending on the sick, is still stopping at the Riverside hotel; he has not as yet fully decided to locate permanently in this place.

Mr. Welch, formerly a compositor of this office, is editing T. Merry's Dispatch during the latter's absence east of the mountains.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—Mr. Tirtlot informs us that there will be no Sabbath School to-morrow.

SALE.—Mr. Town, our present Supt. public Schools has sold his place to Mr. August Johnson. Consideration \$600. Mr. T. goes to the Black Hills.

SALE.—C. F. Jackson to H. Jackson, two lots in Snohomish City, Eastern part. Consideration \$400.

DIPHTHERIA has again appeared in town. It seems to be of a milder form than before.

The Barrett Bros., L. E. Beach and J. Harvey have just returned from Olympia. They have been proving up on their land.

The weather, since our last issue, has behaved splendidly. Almost the entire week has been cloudless.

Both E. D., and Warren Smith, have started up and are running their camps at Lowell, full handed.

The logs from this river, which have been accumulating all winter at Priest Point, are fast thinning out. We believe that by July or August, there will be hardly any on hand, even if we do get a large drive during the June freshet.

The Chief has gone south. When last heard from he was heading for Tumwater.

Dr. E. S. Stirling is in town and will in all probability remain permanently. We hope so at least. He seems to be an agreeable gentleman, and our town will be the gainer by his remaining among us.

Steamers.

The Nellie made her three regular trips the past week. On Friday she brought a large passenger list, including several direct from Maine and other eastern States. In attempting to pass the Lina, at the mouth of the river, which was aground and waiting for the tide; she struck the channel bank and was shoved off and her bow struck the gird of the Lina doing some considerable damage; the Nellie also was slightly injured.

Land Patents.

Patents for the following persons have been received by the Register at the United States Land Office in this city, and will be delivered on presentation of the proper certificate:

106, 116

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

W. H. PUMPHREY, Agent.

Seattle, W. T.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.  
SOLD AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES FOR CASH.  
OR ON THE LIBERAL INSTALLMENT PLAN WITH EASY PAYMENTS.

Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philad. 1876.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Highest Award at Four Great World Expositions.

STILL AHEAD!

—THE—

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Anderson, Swan       | McArdle, Jno.        |
| Allen, Watson        | Monterichard, L.     |
| Asdr, Alex.          | Morrow, Vandever P.  |
| Brigham, Dennis      | Murhard, Otto P.     |
| Brown, Wm. J.        | Monnen, Joseph P.    |
| Bene, Francis        | Neely, D. A. & wf.   |
| Bullard, Job         | Newland, T. W. & wf. |
| Brooks, H. J.        | Neely, Jno. S.       |
| Chapman, Alex. F.    | Oughton, Wm.         |
| Charles, Peter & wf. | Ogle, Van            |
| Christensen, C. F.   | Packwood, J. C.      |
| Dean Thos. A.        | Packwood, Rufus      |
| Dean, Thos. & wife   | Pingree, Frank H.    |
| Davis, Edward        | Premate, Jos         |
| Eyes, James          | Pink, Chas. H.       |
| Forbes, John B.      | Ravines, Thos. J.    |
| Faust, Caroline      | Rabjohn, Fred'k      |
| Garrison, Erasmus B. | Racine, Michael      |
| Glover, Jesse C.     | Rountree, A. J.      |
| Gilson, Andrew J.    | Rountree, Perry O.   |
| Gilson, Geo. L.      | Sharkey, Thos.       |
| Giesy, Andrew & wf.  | Soule, Solomon & wf. |
| Heitman, Henry       | Thompson, C. C.      |
| Hogue, Jno. & wf.    | Thompson, James      |
| Harrisock, G. & wf.  | Vanderbeck, Geo.     |
| Jarman, Wm.          | Watkins, Elijah      |
| John, Henry Wm.      | Wilson, Daniel F.    |
| Janicke, John G.     | Waterhouse, W. D.    |
| Jones, Thos. R.      | Webber, Geo.         |
| Klement, Otto        | Weir, Jas. W.        |
| Kennedy, Thos. E.    | White, Ansel         |
| Kramer, Erskine D.   | Witter, Lapsley H.   |
| Lill, August H.      | White, Geo.          |
| Lanning, Isaac       | Whitesell, Alex.     |
| Long, Robert         | Wooten, Rech B.      |
| Levi, Wm. H.         | Whitaker, Samuel     |
| McDonald, Geo. W.    | Wcooster, Alpheus S. |
| McDonald, Wm. J.     | Warner, John M.      |
| Morrow, Wm. T.       | White, Omar H.       |

has a large number of orders ahead, and the prospect now is that the proprietors will find a ready market for all the lumber they can cut during the coming summer. For the most part the lumber market does not look very promising. Many of our mill men, however, regard the outlook more favorably, and are anticipating a revival in the demand soon. This is possible; but a very much stronger demand during the present season is not probable. Others are inclined to regard the outlook less hopefully, but at all events, we hardly think it will be worse than at present.—Intelligencer.

Don't HURRY, GIRLS.—One of the crying evils of these times is the tendency and disposition of girls to get through girlhood hurriedly and to get into womanhood, or rather into young ladyhood without waiting to enjoy the beautiful season of girlhood. Speaking on this point, Bishop Morris says: "Wait patiently, my children, through the whole limit of your girlhood. Go not after womanhood; let it come to you. Keep out of the public view. Cultivate retirement and modesty. The cares and responsibilities of life will come soon enough. When they come you will meet them, I trust, as true women should. But oh, be not so unwise as to throw away your girlhood. Rob not yourselves of this beautiful season, which, wisely spent, will brighten all your future life."

BORN.

At Seattle, April 6th, to the wife of H. G. York, a son.

MARRIED.

In Seattle, March 31st, by Rev. D. W. Macle, Mr. Hans S. Hanson and Miss Charlotte H. Johnson.

DIED.

At Snohomish City, April 11, Emma Dell Drake, youngest daughter of Mrs. K. Shone, aged 4 years and 10 months.

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

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the hotel business heretofore existing under the firm name of Shone Bros., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Edward Shone will continue the business at the Riverside Hotel in this city, and be responsible for all debts or liabilities contracted by the firm, and all persons indebted to the firm will pay the same to Edward Shone.

EDWARD SHONE,  
KENRICK SHONE,  
March 20, 1877. 65-1f

Good Bottom Land.

The undersigned will offer for sale for the next sixty days, if not sooner disposed of, eight ten-acre lots, creek bottoms, near Snohomish City, convenient to a saw-mill, to the Agricultural Fair grounds, and to the school in town; and if desired, two acres good level upland to each lot will be sold to accommodate those wishing a home. For terms and particulars, inquire of  
E. MORSE, Esq.,  
Or J. N. LOW, Snohomish City,  
Snohomish City, April 5, 1877.  
56-5a J. N. LOW.

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.

63

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, 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.

**Timidity of Orators.**

Orators are peculiarly liable to that momentary sensation which Collins, in his "Ode to the Passions," has graphically described:

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,  
Amid the chords bewildered laid,  
And back recoiled, he knew not why,  
E'en at the sound himself had made.

As a rule, orators manifest a painful anxiety about their speeches. They are uneasy and nervous, as if anticipating failure. This is due to the very sensitive organization which makes them orators. "Why! how nervous you are?" said a friend, on taking Canning's hand, just before he arose to speak.

"Am I?" was the Prime Minister's reply. "Then I shall make a good speech." Daniel Webster, on the other hand, was cool, calm, and collected. His nerves were of iron. Everything had been thought out before he arose to speak. On the morning he was to reply to Hayne a group of anxious Yankees met him as he entered the capitol.

"Mr. Webster," said a friend, nervously grasping him by the arm, "Mr. Webster, are you ready?"

The great man, bringing his open right hand vertically down into the palm of the left, quietly said:

"I have got four fingers in."

"Four fingers" was, among sportsmen, the mark for an unusually heavy charge for a gun. Mr. Hayne found out how heavy the gun was.

A junior counsel once congratulated Sir William Pollet on his perfect composure in the prospect of a great case he was about to try. Sir William merely asked his friend to feel his hand, which was wet from the nervousness of anxiety.

This nervousness and anxiety seems a condition of oratorical success. The late Lord Derby, "the Rupert of debate," as he was named by his admirers said that his principle speeches cost him two sleepless nights—one in which he was thinking what to say, the other in which he was lamenting what he might have said better. Cicero, according to Plutarch, not only wanted courage in arms, but in his speaking, also. He began timidly, and in many cases he scarcely left off trembling and shaking, even when he got thoroughly into the current and substance of his speech.

**SINGULAR FACT FOR MR. DARWIN.**—In a garden at Billancourt, the property of M. Carlin, locksmith, may be seen at the present moment in an apple tree loaded with fruit. There is nothing extraordinary in this, but the stock of the tree is cherry, on which has been grafted the apple, a species of golden papin. The fruit precisely resembles cherries, the same form, and nearly the same color; but its taste is that of an apple, and it contains pips instead of stones. Specimens of this botanic phenomenon were yesterday submitted to my inspection. It must be a real curiosity, for it is generally thought impossible to graft a pip-bearing fruit on the stock of a tree bearing stone fruit.—*Independent Belge.*

New York has a population approximating 1,000,000, has 5700 saloons, or one to every 175 of its inhabitants. Chicago—naughty, wicked Chicago—with nearly 500,000 population, has about 2,000 saloons, or one to every 250 inhabitants. Boston, 300,000 inhabitants, has only 1200 saloons, or one to every 251 inhabitants. Cincinnati, with about 325,000 population, and its large German beer-drinking element, comes pretty close to Baltimore, with 1100 saloons, or one every 155 inhabitants; and Philadelphia shows, with a population of about 800,000, 2,700 saloons, or one to every 296 of its inhabitants.—*New York Post.*

**MUSIC AS MANURE.**—A writer in the *English Mechanic* is quite sure that the previously feeble plants in his greenhouse were made to grow luxuriantly by his performance daily in this structure on an instrument. He adds that in deserts, on the high mountains, etc., where no birds sing, vegetation is thin or absent. How is it in cities, where bands often perform? He cites the rich music of birds in the tropics in connection with luxuriant growth. He might add that on the borders of Smith's Sound and Baffin's Bay, where no birds sing, trees and plants do not grow. Would it be cheaper to hire a few organ-grinders than to buy superphosphate and guano?

—You can train the eye to see all the bright places in your life, and so slip over the hard ones with surprising ease. You can also train the eye to rest on the gloomy spots, in utter forgetfulness of all that is bright and beautiful. The former is the better education. Life is too short to nurse ones misery. Hurry across the lowlands, that you may linger longer on the mountain tops.

In British Columbia a Chinaman tried to pawn a watch which was stolen in 1868. He was arrested.

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SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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**DRUGS,**

Medicine and Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

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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 tilting. 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., \$9; Six and a half, \$10 50. Orders promptly filled by  
**E. C. FERGUSON,** Agent, Snohomish City, W. T.

**NOTICE.**

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

**STOVES**

—AND—

**TIN WARE.**

**S. P. ANDREWS & CO.**

DEALERS IN

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All orders received at this shop will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

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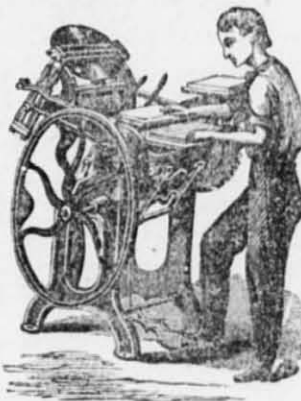
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They must leave their orders in time

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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

**Joseph and His Brethren.**

Joseph does not propose to give up the Wallowa Valley without a struggle. He is drawing to himself such disaffected and evil disposed Indians as he can muster from the surrounding tribes, preparatory to a stubborn contesting of the right of the white man to dictate to him concerning his place of residence. The following from the *Lewiston Telier*, presents the situation with more particularity than anything we have seen elsewhere:

From several sources we gather the following items relating to the effect upon the outlaws produced by the late order from commissioner to remove the different outside bands of the Nez Perces upon the reservation. Upon the receipt of the order at Lapwai it was claimed by the agent that there would be but little to induce Joseph and his band to peacefully comply with the terms of the order, although as we have been informed that some of the officers at the garrison dissented from this opinion. In pursuance of the agent's belief and before the occupancy of the Wallowa valley by troops to preserve the peace in case of any resistance to the order, he dispatched Indian Reuben, the head chief of the nation and brother-in-law of Joseph, and his son to Wallowa to confer with Joseph and present to him the design of the government for him to go upon the reservation, and the purposes in case of his refusal, and urge him and his people to peacefully comply with the order. After hearing all from Reuben, Joseph peremptorily refused to comply, while two or three of his men who had considerable stock to be protected showed a desire to obey the order, but Joseph soon forbade and silenced them. Reuben returned to the agency and reported the result of his conference, whereupon the agent sent Levi and one other Indian as second ambassadors of peace to them. Joseph was defiant and said he would die before he would go upon the reserve and live, and his men acquiesced in his views.

The second embassy returned and reported. Pending the time of these efforts to induce Joseph to come in, he has sent runners to the Palouses, Salmon river, White Bird and other outside bands asking them to rally at Wallowa or in that vicinity, within two weeks. He also sent to the Umatillas, and we are informed by Indians that several Umatillas and Palouses have already joined Joseph, and that even reservation Indians, who do not worship the white man's God, declared that they will also go to Joseph, and are making preparations to do so. On Tuesday the agent sent an Indian messenger to the Palouse, but for what purpose we did not learn. Indians say that Joseph told his runners to tell these outside bands that he was going to have a fight with the whites, and to come prepared to help him.

The case of Joseph is in many respects similar to that of Captain Jack, out of which the Modoc massacre arose. It is to be hoped the scenes of the lava beds are not to be re-enacted. The government should act with promptness and energy in bringing Joseph and those who are joining him into subjection. Temporizing will only make matters worse. Having determined upon a policy to be pursued towards this defiant band, the way to prevent its numbers from increasing till it becomes formidable, is to break its power at once.—*Oregonian*.

**BETWEEN THE CUP AND THE LIP.**—The proverb that many things fall out between the cup and the lip is a literal version of one in Latin—"Multo ester pocula libra cadunt"—the origin of which was as follows: A king of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that he should never taste of the wine produced in it. The monarch disregarded the prediction, and when at an entertainment he held a glassful of his own wine made from the grapes of that vineyard, he sent for the slave and asked him what he thought of his prophecy now; to which the other replied, "Many things fall out between the cup and the lip;" and had scarcely delivered this singular response before news was brought in that a monstrous bear was laying waste the favorite vineyard. The king, in rage, put down the cup which he held in his hand, and hurried out with his people to attack the bear; but being too eager, the bear rushed upon him and killed him without his having tasted of the wine. Such is the story related by some of the Greek writers, and, though evidently apocryphal, it certainly is productive of a good practical moral.

—"Do you think souls separated here are united hereafter?" asked a pale, emaciated priest of a friend. "It cost me a pretty good figure to get a divorce, and when I invested that money I invested it for time and eternity, too."

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—OF THE—  
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**and blinds.**

Seattle, W. T.  
v1 n4

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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  
W. H. ALE  
or M. W. PACKARD.

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**Boots and shoes.**

**Manufactured and Sold**  
**wholesale and Retail**  
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Latest styles Boots and shoes made to order. All work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.

Also agent for the celebrated,  
**NEW WEED**  
"Family Favorite"  
**SEWING MACHINE.**

Why is it the Best?  
*IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,  
DURABLE, PERFECT.*

It runs easy and quiet,  
Has no cams for shuttle motion,  
Has no springs to get out of order,  
The needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind,  
It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting from the table; and the best thing of all,  
It has Perfect Self Adjustable Tensions.  
Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere.  
v1 n5, 6m. BENJ. VINCENT.

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INCORPORATED 1874,  
CAPITAL \$100,000 00 Gold  
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Foot of Second street  
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Every Variety of  
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*Executed in marble and other stones, with neatness and dispatch.*  
*All Orders Promptly Filled.*  
Also all kinds of  
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*KEPT FOR THE MARKET.*  
All Orders Addressed To  
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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.  
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Shone Brothers

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

**First Class Hotel**

*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**  
v1:5 **This House.**

**HARDWARE!**  
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MECHANICS' TOOLS  
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implements,  
LOGGERS' TOOLS  
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CIRCULAR SAWS  
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MACHINERY OF  
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Patent Ground hin Back Cross-Cut Saws.  
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Promptly Filled.  
**Wusthoff & Wald,**  
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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.**

TAKE NOTICE.

That whereas, the School Organ was taken from the Public School building in the town of...

KNOX STALLION,

MAINE HERO.

This beautiful young Stallion will be four years old on the 10th of June; stands sixteen hands and two inches high; color, a rich, bright bay, with black mane and tail.

Pedigree: Sire, Emperor William; he by Gen. Knox; dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; combining the two best strains of blood in the world.

TERMS - \$50. By the season. Mares not proven with foal can be returned next season free of charge.

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Table with market prices for various goods including Milk Cows, Work Oxen, Beef cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Nuts, etc.

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THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE!

DAILY AND WEEKLY. Seattle, W. T. The Daily is the oldest, largest and best in the Territory. The Weekly, now in its sixteenth year of publication, contains more reading matter than any of its Territorial contemporaries.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Default has been made in the sum of \$4,896 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.

Dated at Snohomish City this 15th day of March A. D. 1877.

The above sale postponed until the 5th day of May next.

McNaught & Leary Attorneys for plaintiff. BENJ. STRETCH Sheriff of Snohomish County By Wm. Whitfield, Deputy.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Default has been made in the sum of \$4,890 Judgement and 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.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of the third Judicial District, holding terms at Seattle in and for the counties of King and Kitsap, to me directed and delivered, of the Statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises covered and described in said Mortgage, to wit: lots No. three (3), four (4) and five (5) of section number six in township No. thirty-one North, range four East containing eighty six and thirty-one one hundredths acres (excepting two acres situate as follows: commencing at a point 200 feet west of the barn, running south to Hatt's slough, thence west, thence north, thence east to place of beginning to contain two acres and to be used as a landing) situate in Snohomish County Washington Territory, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, at the door of the Auditor's office in said county of Snohomish on the 13th day of April A. D. 1877 between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated at Snohomish City this 15th day of March A. D. 1877.

The above sale postponed until the 5th day of May next.

McNaught & Leary Attorneys for plaintiff. BENJ. STRETCH Sheriff of Snohomish County By Wm. Whitfield Deputy

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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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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 Ballister and Orange S. Kellogg, partners doing business under the firm name of Le Ballister & Kellogg, only at tested 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 (a 1/2 of nw 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 9 1/2 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 Ferris 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. Surveyors 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 e 1/2 of the ne 1/4 and e 1/2 nw 1/4 of section 17, in township 30 N., 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 9 1/2 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.

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CORNER MILL & SECOND STS., SEATTLE, W. T.

An Extensive Stock of

House Furnishing Goods!

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BEDSTANDS, BEDSTEADS, HARDWARE,

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Cooking

STOVES!

Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Matting, Chambersets, Chairs, Tables, Overland Baskets and other Wood Ware.

Special attention paid to fitting Keys to Locks. Dealer in all kinds of new and second-hand Goods.

Call For What You Want! Even if You dont see it. No trouble to show Goods.

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NEW PRODUCE STORE!

H. A. BIGELOW & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL PRODUCE

Provisions!

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We are prepared to receive consignments, and will give prompt attention to orders in our line of trade from all parts of the Sound. Goods delivered to all parts of the Sound.

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON

Opposite NORTHERN STAR Building, Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.

The bar supplied with first-class WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

NOBLE WHISKY!

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