

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Darwin's Theory of Pangenesis.

[From the New York Sun.

Notwithstanding theological outcry and the sturdy resistance of certain conservative scientists, the principle of natural selection developed by Darwin in his "Origin of Species" seem to have made good its claim to general recognition. It would be absurd to say that it has attained a place beside the law of gravitation among the universally approved deductions of science, yet its foothold is probably more secure than that of the nebular hypothesis, or of the undulatory theory of light. The doctrine of natural selection, however, presupposed variability as the constant character of every organism. This postulate has been vehemently impugned, and the volumes before us, *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (Appletons), may be said to form a pyramid of converging and cumulative argument pointing to the correctness of the assumption. The second edition of the work, which now appears after a lapse of some seven years, has been buttressed with much additional material, and the provisional hypothesis of pangenesis framed to co-ordinate and reduce beneath one law all the phenomena of diversity in growth has been remodelled and signally re-enforced.

The several sub-laws which govern variability may be grouped under the effects of use and disuse, including changed habits and acclimatization, arrested development, correlated variation, the cohesion of homologous parts, compensation of growth, the liability to deviation of multiple parts, the position of buds with respect to the axis of the plant, and, lastly, analogous variability. These different subjects so graduate into one another that their distinction is often arbitrary, but it will be convenient to consider them briefly in detail before stating the hypothesis which aims to combine the diverse modes of inherited mutability under a general law.

It is notorious that increased use or action strengthens muscles, glands, sense, organs, &c., and that disuse weakens them. It has been experimentally proved that the flow of blood is greatly augmented toward any part which is performing work, and sinks again when the part is at rest. Consequently if the exercises is frequent, the vessels expand and the part is better nourished. When Hunter inserted, for instance, the spur of a cock into the comb, which is well supplied with blood vessels, it grew in one case spirally to a length of six inches, and in another case forward like a horn, so that the bird could not touch the ground with its beak. The rocking of the stem of a tree increases in a marked manner the growth of the woody tissue in the parts which are strained. Every one knows that hard work thickens the epidermis on the hands, and when we bear that with infants long before birth the skin is thicker on the palms and soles, we are naturally led to attribute this to the inherited effects of long-continued use or pressure. With respect to cattle, it is remarked that the lungs and liver in the improved breeds, which take little exercise and are supplied with nutritious and artificial food, "are considerably reduced in size when compared with those possessed by animals having perfect liberty." Again, our domesticated quadrupeds are all descended from species with erect ears, yet few kinds can be named of which, at least, one breed has not the ears drooping. With wild animals, which constantly use this organ like a funnel to catch every passing sound, and especially to ascertain the direction whence it comes, no race has pendant ears except the elephant. Hence the incapacity of erecting the ear is plainly the result of domestication, and has been reasonably ascribed by various authors to the fact that creatures protected by man are not compelled habitually to use this organ. Col. Hamilton Smith states that in ancient effigies of the dog, "with the exception of one Egyptian instance, no sculpture of the earlier Grecian era produces representations of hounds with completely drooping ears; those with them half pendant are missing in the most ancient, but the pendant character increases by do-

gress in the works of the Roman period."

It is not easy to determine how far the modifications induced by changed and inherited habits of life are due to mere custom, and how far to the selection of individuals which have varied in a desired manner. Sporting dogs, for example, will not touch the bones of game birds, whereas most other dogs devour them with greediness; but this is a distinction which breeders would seek to emphasize. The domestic hog is fond of barley, the wild boar is said to disdain it, and this disdain would seem to be inherited, for some wild pigs bred in captivity "showed an aversion for this grain while others of the same litter relished it." The period of gestation and maturity as well as the season and the act of breeding are strongly affected by domestication. Thus the wild drake pairs with one female, but his domestic confrere is polygamous. It is well known that certain breeds of fowls have lost the habit of incubation. With plants, too, the period of vegetation is easily changed, and the deviation is inherited as in the case of summer and winter wheat. Under a new climate, annual plants occasionally become perennial, and some deciduous bushes become evergreen in hot countries. It is to be noted that such radical alterations in the phenomena of life, whether due to habit, to the direct action of selection, or to so-called spontaneous variability, would be apt to entail modifications of structure.

To this category belongs the much disputed subject of acclimatization. By many naturalists the attempt to acclimatize either animals or plants has been pronounced a chimera. With plants propagated from buds, at all events, habituation to novel climatic conditions rarely produces any effect. Thus the Jerusalem artichoke, produced from tubers, is said to be as tender in England as when first introduced, and this appears to be the case with the potato, which, until recently, was seldom multiplied by seed. Darwin concedes that even with seedlings and with animals there will be little or no acclimatization unless the harder individuals are either intentionally or unconsciously preserved. But as no single instance has been recorded either with animals or plants "of harder individuals having been long and steadily selected, though such selection is admitted to be indispensable for the improvement of any other character, it is not surprising that man has done little in the acclimatization of domesticated animals and cultivated plants." It may well be, however, that under nature races and species being obliged to shift for themselves, would become adapted to widely different climates through spontaneous variation regulated by the operation of the "survival of the fittest."

Modifications of structure from arrested development amounting to monstrosities, may be passed over; but the rudimentary organs which, even with species in a state of nature, are extremely common, claim some attention. It is noticed that such organs are peculiarly liable to variation, for being useless, they are not influenced by natural selection. When a part has become wholly superfluous, no doubt the principle of economy of growth comes into play, since it would be an advantage to an organism exposed to severe competition to save the development of any useless part. But as Mivart has pointed out, where the rudiment has been very much reduced, the saving from its further reduction would be utterly insignificant, and this manifestly holds good if the part be formed of mere cellular tissue entailing little expenditure of nutriment. Nevertheless the long-continued crossing of individuals furnished with an organ which "fluctuates in a greater degree toward decrease than increase," should slowly but steadily lead to its diminution and ultimate disappearance. With animals and plants reared by man, on the other hand, where there is no recurrent struggle for existence, the principle of economy would not operate at all toward the reduction of an organ. So true is this, that in some instances organs rudimentary in the parent species become partially redeveloped in the domesticated descendants. Thus cows, like most other ruminants, properly baye

four active and two rudimentary mammae, but in our farm yard breeds the latter sometimes become developed and yield milk. In like manner the atrophied teats in male domesticated animals, including man, have occasionally grown to full size, and secreted milk.

In some organisms, when one part varies, certain other parts always, or nearly always, vary simultaneously. They are then said to obey the law of correlated variation. It should follow that when one part is modified through long-continued selection, either by man or under nature, other parts of the organization will be unavoidably altered; and it is a fact that with our domesticated plants and animals, varieties rarely or never differ by a single character alone. If the beak of birds, for instance, increases or decreases in length, adjoining or correlated parts, as the tongue and the orifice of the nostrils, tend to vary in the same manner. Homologous parts which are identical in the embryo, and are exposed to similar conditions, deviate in the same or in some connected way, as with the right and left sides of the body, or with the front and hind limbs. The skin and the appendages of hair, feathers, hoofs, horns, and teeth, are homologous over the whole body. Accordingly several tropical breeds of sheep, which are clothed with hair instead of wool, have horns very like those of a goat. With men, striking instances have been recorded of inherited baldness, coupled with hereditary deficiency, either complete or partial, of the teeth. Darwin cites the case of a Hindoo family, of which ten males in the course of four generations were furnished in both jaws taken together with only four weak incisors and eight molars; the same men had very little hair on the body, and became bald early in life. "It is remarkable," he adds, "that no instance has occurred in that family of a daughter similarly affected, and this fact reminds us how much more liable men are in England to become bald than women." In this category belongs the case of Julia Pastrana, a Spanish dancer, who had a thick masculine beard and a hairy forehead, and, correlated with these peculiarities, a full double set of teeth in each jaw, one row being placed within the other. It seems further to be admitted that the organs of sight and hearing are homologous with one another. Thus color-blindness is often associated with a corresponding inability to distinguish musical sounds. White cats, if they have blue eyes, are almost always deaf. Here the cause is supposed to lie in a slight arrest of development in the nervous system connected with the sense-organs at the stage of the closed eyelids, as the iris in kittens during that period has been found to be of a blue color. Finally, there is some authority for the old belief that in man (as certainly in animals) there is a connection between complexion and constitution. It has been shown, for instance, that a relation exists between liability to consumption and the color of the eyes, hair, and skin. It is even affirmed that in the French army which invaded Russia, soldiers having a dark complexion, from the southern parts of Europe, withstood the intense cold better than those with lighter complexions from the north. As to pigs and sheep, there is no doubt that the white sorts are poisoned by various plants which prove innocuous to the black species. With cattle, independently of the action of any poison, cases have been published of cutaneous diseases affecting every single point which bore a white hair but completely passing over other parts of the body. White terriers suffer most from the distemper, and white chickens from the gapes. Analogous facts have been observed with plants. White onions and verbenas are the most liable to mildew, and in Spain the pale fruited grapes suffer most from the vine disease. Red wheats, likewise are harder than white. All this would indicate that some grave constitutional difference must be correlated with color.

The doctrine of the affinity of homologous parts propounded by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, substantially affirmed that these actually attract one another and then unite. There are doubtless cases in which such parts become intimately fused

together, and this is seen in monsters with two heads which are united summit to summit, face to face, or jaws like, back to back. But in all these instances, it is now thought by the greater number of competent judges that the homologous parts are not mutually attractive, but that "as union takes place before the differentiation of distinct organs occurs, these are merely formed in continuity with each other." It appears to follow that organs already differentiated would in no case become united to homologous ones. By whatever means, however, the abnormal fusion of like parts is affected, such examples throw light on the frequent presence of organs which are double during the embryonic period (and so remain throughout life in lower members of the same class), but which afterward unite into a single organ.

It would seem that multiple and homologous organs are especially liable to vary in number, and probably in form. As the supply of organized matter is not unlimited, the principle of "compensation" sometimes comes into action, so that when one part is greatly developed adjoining parts are likely to be reduced; but this principle is believed to be of much less importance than the more general one of economy of growth. Again, through mere mechanical pressure hard parts occasionally affects parts adjacent. With plants, moreover, the position of flowers on the axis sometimes leads through a more or less flow of sap to changes of structure. Modifications, in whatever manner caused, will be to a certain extent controlled by that co-ordinating power, formerly styled the *non-formative*, which is in fact, a remnant of that simple form of reproduction displayed by many lowly organized beings in their power of fissiparous generation and budding. Finally, the effects of the laws which directly or indirectly govern variability may be largely regulated by man's selection, and may be presumed to be so far determined by natural selections likewise, that changes beneficial to any race will be favored, and disadvantageous changes checked.

It is obvious that all these laws of variation, as well as the several modes of reproduction, stand in some sort of relation to one another, and Darwin finds himself impelled to postulate a principle which to a certain extent unifies and interprets them. "Every one would wish," he says, "to explain to himself even in an imperfect manner how it is possible for a character possessed by some remote ancestor suddenly to reappear in the offspring; how the effects of increased or decreased use of a limb can be transmitted to a child; how the male sexual element can act not solely on the ovules but occasionally on the mother form" [influencing the offspring by a subsequent father]; "how a hybrid can be produced by the union of the cellular tissue of two plants independently of the organs of generation, (as in some cases of grafting); how a limb can be reproduced on the exact line of amputation with neither too much nor too little added; how the very same organism may be produced by such widely different processes as budding and true seminal generation, and lastly, how of two allied forms one passes in the course of its development through the most complex metamorphoses and the other does not do so, though both when mature are alike in every detail of structure."

To elucidate these diverse facts, Darwin proposes his hypothesis of pangenesis, which implies that every separate part of the whole organization reproduces itself. In other words, ovules, spermatozoa and pollen grains, the fertilized egg or seed as well as bud, include and consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate cell or unit. This theory embraces such vast applications and is so strenuously supported by its author that it deserves some what careful analysis.

Reproduction may be divided into two main classes, namely, sexual and non-sexual. The latter is effected in many ways, by the formation of buds of various kinds, and by fissiparous generation, that is, by spontaneous or artificial division. According to Prof. Huxley, "fission is little more than a peculiar mode of budding," and other naturalists have shown in detail that there is sometimes "a compromise between budding and self-divi-

ion." Again, between production through a fissiparous generation (as when a worm is cut into several pieces, which segments develop into perfect animals), and the repairs of even a very slight injury, there is so perfect a gradation that it is scarcely possible to doubt the two processes are connected. Sir J. Paget goes further, and affirms that the "powers of development from the embryo are identical with those exercised for the restoration from injuries—in other words, the powers are the same by which, when lost, it is recovered." Darwin concludes, therefore, that the several forms of budding, fissiparous generation, the repair of injuries, and development are all essentially the results of one and the same power.

The union of the two sexual elements seems at first sight to constitute a broad distinction between sexual and non-sexual generation. But the conjugation of algae, "by which process the contents of two cells coalesce in a single mass capable of development," apparently supplies the first step toward sexual union, and it seems to have been established by experiments, in the pairing of zoospores, that conjugation does in fact graduate into true sexual reproduction. Moreover, the now well-understood cases of parthenogenesis prove that the distinction between sexual and non-sexual generation is not nearly so great as was formerly thought, for ova occasionally, and with some organisms, frequently become developed into perfect beings without the concurrence of the male. Indeed, with most of the lower animals, and even with mammals, the ova "show a trace of parthenogenetic power, for, without being fertilized, they pass through the first stages of segmentation." It seems probable that with the separate sexual elements, deficient quantity of formative matter is the main cause of their incapacity for prolonged existence, without combining, and thereby increasing each other's bulk. Thus, in Darwin's view, sexual and non-sexual reproduction do not essentially differ, and we have indicated some reasons for believing that the latter phenomenon is identical in principle with the power of regrowth and development.

Now physiologists agree that the whole organism contains a multitude of elemental parts which are to a great extent independent of one another. "Each organ," says Claud Bernard, "has its proper life, its autonomy; it can develop and reproduce itself independent of the adjoining tissues." According to a German authority, Virchow, each system is composed of an "enormous mass of minute centres of action. Every element has its own special action, and even though it derive its stimulus to activity from other parts, yet alone effects the actual performance of duties. Every single fibre cell leads a sort of parasitical existence in relation to the rest of the body. Every single bone corpuscle really possesses conditions of nutrition peculiar to itself." A multitude of facts support this view. The spur of a cock, after being inserted in the ear of an ox, lived for eight years and attained a weight of fourteen ounces, and the astonishing length of about nine inches. The tail of a pig had been grafted into the middle of its back, and reacquired sensibility. A piece of periosteum from the bone of a young dog was inserted under the skin of a rabbit, and true bone developed. Whether, however, each of the innumerable autonomous elements composing every organism is a cell, is a doubtful question; but is generally admitted, as we premise, that a given being is made up of a vast number of organic units, cellular or non-cellular, all of which possess their own proper attributes, and are to a certain extent, independent of all others.

Here, then comes Darwin's hypothesis. It is conceded that the cells or units of a body increased by self-division or proliferation retaining the same nature. But besides this means of increase, Darwin assumes that the units throw off minute granules which are dispersed throughout the whole system; that these, when supplied with proper nutriment, multiply in their turn by self-division, and are ultimately developed into units like those from which they were originally derived. "These granules may be called gemmules. They are collected from all parts of the

(Concluded on third page.)

system to constitute the sexual elements, and their development in the next generation constitutes a new being, but they are likewise capable of transmission in a dormant state to future generations, and may then be developed."

The development of given gemmules depends on their union with other partially developed or nascent cells (not gemmules) such as would precede the matrix cells of the said gemmules in the regular course of growth. Gemmules are supposed to be thrown off by every cell or unit, not only during the adult state, but throughout every stage of growth. Lastly, he assumes that "the gemmules in their dormant state have a mutual affinity for each other leading to their aggregation into buds, or into the sexual elements." Hence it is not the reproductive organs, or buds, regarded as entities, which generate new beings, but the units of which the individual bud or organ is composed. These assumptions taken together, constitute the law which Darwin calls pangenesis.

This theory has been received very differently by different scientists, but we have no space to examine the objections of Herbert Spencer and others, most of which are dismissed by Darwin in the present edition of his work. There is no doubt that the hypothesis leaves many points in doubt, but on the other hand it renders intelligible and coherent phenomena which hitherto have appeared insulated and obscure. And it is well to bear in mind the remark of Whewell that "hypotheses may often be of service to science when they involve a certain portion of incompleteness or even error."

It is probable, however, that the reader will experience some difficulty in accepting the doctrine of pangenesis, from the fact that the supposed gemmules thrown off from each different unit throughout the body must be so marvelously numerous and minute. We are asked to believe that every cell of every part as it changes during development—and we know that some insects undergo at least twenty metamorphoses—goes on incessantly casting off these germs. All organic beings, moreover, are assumed to include many dormant gemmules derived from their grand parents and more remote ancestors, though not from all their progenitors. And these almost infinitely numerous and minute granules are contained within each bud, ovule, spermatozoon, and pollen-grain. At first sight such an admission appears impossible, but number and size are only relative difficulties. Complete independent organisms exist which are barely visible under the highest powers of the microscope, and how excessively diminutive must be the seeds—nay, the cells or units—of such bodies! If the cell of such an organism be conceivable, why not the gemmule of such cell? Again, particles of infectious matter so small as to be wafted by the wind and to adhere to the smoothest paper, will multiply so rapidly as to taint within a brief time the whole body of a large animal. We should also reflect on the admitted number and minuteness of the molecules composing a particle of ordinary matter. On the whole, therefore, the difficulty, which at first sight seems insurmountable, of believing in the existence of gemmules so multitudinous and small that they must needs be under Darwin's hypothesis, may be found to have no great weight.

If the principle of pangenesis be provisionally accepted, we must look at all the forms of a sexual reproduction as fundamentally the same, and dependent on the mutual aggregation and multiplication of the gemmules. Buds apparently include nascent cells belonging to that stage of development at which the budding occurs, and these would be ready to unite with gemmules derived from the next succeeding cells. The sexual elements, on the other hand, do not include such nascent cells, neither do they contain a sufficient number of gemmules for independent development except in the case of parthenogenesis. The development of each being would depend on the presence of gemmules which had been thrown off by some progenitor at each period of life, and on their development at a corresponding period in union with preceding cells. "The child strictly speaking does not grow into the man, but includes germs which slowly and

successively become developed and form the man, each part always generating the same part." Inheritance must be looked at as merely a phase of growth; so, too, reversion will depend on the transmission from the forefather of dormant gemmules which under certain known or unknown conditions become active. Each animal and plant may be compared with a bed of soil full of seeds, some of which soon germinate, some lie dormant for a period, while others perish. When, therefore, we hear it said that a man carries in his constitution the seeds of inherited disease, there is much truth in the expression. "In one word, an organic being is a microcosm, a little universe formed of a host of self-propagating organisms, inconceivable minute and numerous as the stars in heaven."

A terrible calamity occurred at St. Helen's Hall, Portland, the other day resulting in the death of three men. Michael Day and Thomas Neal were cleaning out a cesspool twelve feet below the surface of the ground, and were overcome by the noxious gas generated therein. Rodney Morris, eldest son of Bishop Morris, in endeavoring to save them was likewise overcome, and fell a victim to the foul poison. Mr. Cristfield, in endeavoring to save Rodney, came very near losing his life. He was drawn from the pit by a rope which he had the precaution to tie around his body before descending. Rodney Morris was a young man of noble character, and dear to the hearts of his parents and friends. His loss is deeply regretted. The Bishop and his family have the tenderest sympathy of their many friends in Vancouver.—Independent.

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Good Millsite.

PROSPECTING FOR A MILLSITE.—We are informed that a gentleman has lately arrived on the Sound, from Wisconsin, for the purpose of looking up a site for a saw-mill. He will proceed in the course of a few days to Mukilteo, Port Susan, Utsalady, and other points down the Sound to prospect for a suitable location.—*Intelligencer.*

A few days since one of our oldest and most experienced loggers in conversation with us, was speaking of the many advantages offered by Gedney or Hat Island, situated near the mouth of the Snohomish river, as a site for a large steam saw and flouring mill.

This island was the former home of poor old Peter Goutrie, who lived alone for several years, and it is supposed was murdered for his money last winter. It is situated some four or five miles from Mukilteo, about the same distance from the mouth of the river, and about one half that distance from Tulalip. Deep water vessels can always come clear up to the island; while on the east side there is an excellent place to secure logs from storms &c., as well as, as good a place to build a mill as could be found on the Sound. The island contains several good springs, furnishing very conveniently plenty of water for the steam engines, as well as for a good sized village there if needed.

Some of the advantages offered by a location there, over other localities, are that the Snohomish river is one of the greatest logging centres in the Territory; all the logs cut on the Snohomish are towed by this island, as well as those cut on Port Susan Bay, and many from the Stillaguamish river; therefore logs from this river could be delivered at this island, so that there would be a saving of 50 cts. per M. for towing, and an average risk on towage of 25 cts. per M., making a clear saving of 75 cts. per M. over most any other mill site on the Sound. While no better point could be selected for a large steam flouring mill, being equally accessible to this valley, the Stillaguamish, and the Skagit, as well as the Swinomish and Stillaguamish tide flats, the city of Seattle &c. This place deserves a careful investigation from these gentlemen or others desiring to invest largely in milling business.

Centennial Address.

[From the Olympia Echo.]

Hon. Elwood Evans, Centennial Commissioner from this Territory, recently delivered the opening address in the Pacific Centennial Building, at Philadelphia. We reprint the address below:

I feel grateful for the privilege extended to me by your call, to express the thanks of the Territory which I have the honor to represent on the United States Centennial Commission, for the kind and most liberal invitation by the representatives of California and Nevada, so cordially extended to all the Pacific States and Territories, to make this beautiful building, christened Pacific Coast Centennial Hall, the headquarters of our people during the grand Centennial jubilee—a welcome characteristic of our Pacific civilization earnestly and sincerely tendered, with like cordiality, freely and fully appreciated by those accepting.

But your call signifies that I have another duty to perform. I am briefly, very briefly, to talk about our homes—to portray our feelings in regard to this grand commemoration of our nation's progress; to attest that we upon the Pacific slope share with our Atlantic brethren a patriotic pride in the unexampled growth of our nation in the first century of her existence. The people of the Pacific coast are here with the rest of humanity to participate in this glorious commemoration of our nation's birthday, but they are also here to give the evidence of the growth and progress of the Pacific States and Territories in the first quarter of a century of their existence as American States and Territories, to illustrate the wealth and grandeur of those regions, to assert

claims to the world's recognition, to be thankful for the past, and from that bright beginning to draw brilliant hopes for the future. But little more than twenty-five years ago the first of that band carried the stately banner of our nation to those remote and then unknown and unappreciated regions to stamp them with the impress of our American civilization. They left their Atlantic homes with doubts and misgivings as to the future. The feelings of most are aptly described in those much-loved lines which recall school days:

"As the hare, when hounds and horns pursue,
Flees to the place from whence he flew,
We still had hopes, our long vexations past,
ere to return, and die at home at last."

The great future was before us; uncertainty stared on every hand. There were enough of hardships and danger in our path to make us hang together and depend on each other, and we had an abiding faith in the future. We still cling to the memory of our birth-place and its hallowed surroundings, and gloried always that we surrendered not either birth right or nationality. We were still Americans, with a common destiny, a common hope in the glory of our country. The flag was our flag, and we were still citizens of one great nation. But we found as good a land as lies out of doors, with a salubrious climate and everything necessary to contribute to man's material wants. Twenty-five years of Pacific life has not blunted our love for our early home, and I stand here to-day in my native city of Philadelphia, as fond of her as ever, proud as any of her inhabitants in her growth and grandeur, and glory with them in her historical associations—that she was recognized as the proper party to round off the glory of her first one hundred years, that she has ably and grandly fulfilled her trust. I yield to no man in true devotion to her. I love her as my birth-place, and while life shall remain, I shall glory in whatever contributes to her happiness or prosperity; but pardon me when I add, that however much I treasure her in my deepest feelings, yet the home of my adoption is most dear to me; that there are associations and surroundings which render Washington Territory—the whole Pacific slope. The love of home, for it is our home, is hardly secondary to the love of the place which gave us birth, and I must attest that, proud as I am of my Philadelphia birthright, my heart thrills with joy that the home of my adoption is in Washington Territory.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is no vain boast that we have homes in a country of which we may be justly proud. We can give the reason "for the faith that is in us." Our slope is endowed with all the qualities and resources which administer to human happiness. Rich agricultural soil, salubrious climate, untold mineral wealth, our rivers teeming with sustenance for man, and, above all, a glorious people. Deep in the bowels of the earth, either in California, Nevada, Oregon, or Idaho, mineral wealth lies embedded sufficient to pay our national debt, to enable our nation to redeem its credit and honor in honest money. Should old England or good old Pennsylvania (God bless her) fall short in furnishing fuel for the world, my own Washington Territory will come to the rescue, and from her vast and inexhaustible coal fields the world may be supplied for centuries to come. Whenever the wheat crops fail in the Atlantic States as they do some seasons, California, Oregon, and Eastern Washington, with their never-failing crops, give the assurance that "Harvest shall come." Starvation need not be dreaded for humanity will be furnished from those fields.

Upon the forests of Oregon and Washington you may safely rely for lumber for all man's necessary wants. Already Puget Sound is furnishing timber and spars for the navies of the world, and she can continue that supply for ages. Should the Grand Banks and fishing-grounds of the Atlantic fail in affording fish for commerce, the cod-fisheries of Puget Sound and Alaska, the salmon fisheries of the Sacramento, Columbia, and Puget Sound will prove the great reserve from which this valuable necessary of life may very long continue to be afforded.

We have, indeed, a glorious country, whose importance, whose wealth, whose future grandeur cannot be portrayed in the brief time I am privileged to occupy. If any of my Eastern friends doubt these statements, with the utmost friendship I challenge them to visit us. You will realize all I have claimed; you will conclude that the truth has been but half told. Pay us a visit; we will make you welcome. You will be received with a hospitality as cordial as that which greets you today at this dedication of the Pacific Coast Hall. You will be more than repaid for the time thus employed—you will learn more of this great nation than you ever knew—you will love it more, and get a larger idea of humanity. If you are a tourist and love nature and her grandeur in her original dress, you will find the grandest of scenery which your imagination can conceive as you cross the Sierras on the Central Pacific road. California is full of other grand things to behold. Then go up the coast and pass up the great Columbia. More than delight and wonder awaits you there. You will realize that in our own country enough that is grand and beautiful should command the attention of the lover of nature, and wonder why one should seek abroad that which is neglected in our own land. Finish your tour with a trip upon Puget Sound, magnificent and wonderful inland sea, the pride and boast of Washington Territory, so happily named the "Mediterranean of the Northwest."

Wheeler's Acceptance Letter.

W. A. Wheeler accepts, in a letter of which this is an extract:
New York, July 20.—To the summary of doctrine enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has entrenched in the organic law of our land, the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law of every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by securing to every American citizen complete liberty and equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. This will be accomplished only when citizens, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and as securely in the canopies of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Upon the question of our southern relation, my views were recently expressed as a member of the U. S. house of representatives. Those views remain unchanged, and were thus expressed: "We of the north declare ourselves in expecting that the masses of the south, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in a brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our modern northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting to which no one can set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavailable friction, which will call for forbearance, which will have to be relieved by temperate fostering care of the government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable agencies in this direction will be the devising of some new system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is no public school is full of suggestions. We compelled these people to remain in the union, and now duty and interest demands that we leave no just means untried to make them good loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be made in satisfying the southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing that the government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact and rigorous observance of all their duties and obligations under the constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within her borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging. The just obligations to public creditors, who credited us when the government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salva-

tion, guaranteed by the lives of brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as all are pledged subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereto. In my judgment the pledge of congress of January 14, 1815, for the redemption of notes of the United States in coin is the plighted faith of the nation, and the national honor, which is simply honesty and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are to be dependent upon true money as a basis of pecuniary transactions, all demands scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of congress to supplement with such legislation as shall be necessary. The common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while, in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control. There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government consistent with its effective administration, and unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only on the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts and not for private advantage. The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full and practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that under God it is to that party that we are indebted in this centennial year of our existence for a preserved, unbroken union; for the fact that there is no master, nor slave throughout our broad domains, and that emancipated millions look upon former republics as symbols of the fulfilled declaration that all men were created free and equal, and a guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizen of the land. To the intelligence and conscience of all who require a good government, with good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfections and short-comings of human organization, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people.

Changed the Name of the Town.

The correspondent of the Washington Chronicle from the centennial exhibition tells this:

The Plymouth pastor paid us a visit last week and remained in our midst for upward of three or four days. His presence upon the ground attracted a staid crowd whenever he presented himself. Mr. Beecher with several friends was engaged in making an inspection of the interior of the main building, when he happened to meet Commissioner Dufer of Oregon. Recognizing Mr. Dufer, whom he had met on a former occasion, Mr. Beecher, in his usually pleasant manner, raised his hat to the commissioner, at the same time remarking:

"How do you do Mr. Commissioner? This is Mr. Dufer of Oregon, is it not?"

"Yes," replied Dufer. "Oh, yes, and this is Mr. Beecher?"

"I am glad to meet you again," answered Mr. Beecher. "You see, I take great interest in your State of Oregon. I believe they did me the honor to name one of their townships Beechtown."

"Oh, yes, I believe they did," responded Dufer; "but you see, Mr. Beecher, they have changed the name of the town since that time."

"What?" ejaculated Mr. Beecher looking rather surprised. "You astonish me; I never heard of that before. To what name, pray, did they change it?"

"Well, Mr. Beecher, you see they call it 'Elizabeth' now."

That is what comes of giving a minister a salary of \$100,000 a year. A burglar has been trying to break open the safe of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and but for the vigilance of a servant girl he would have succeeded. How many of the toiling preachers in the land are there who have a safe or any use for one?

Correspondence.

Our friend Dr. Folsom, has very kindly permitted us to make the following extract from a letter he received last mail from a relative of his, a heavy contractor and builder in the east. We think our readers will find it very interesting. It was not intended for publication, but its statements are reliable:

Boston, Mass., July 9, 1876.

Dear Cousin:—

I received your letter of June 14th on my arrival home from Philadelphia, where I had been for the purpose of trying to make a dollar by furnishing a lot of polished granite for the interior finish of a new City Hall, Court, House &c., which will be one of the largest public buildings in the country when finished. It covers over an area of 7 acres, with an interior court 150 feet square, and at one entrance will have a tower 550 feet high above the sidewalk line, surmounted by a statue of William Penn 40 feet in height. This will be the highest tower in the world when completed; being nearly three times as high as the little shaft that stood in front of my house, (which was placed there in honor of our grandfather Folsom, and a few others of the same kind of stock, who had a slight misunderstanding with some British soldiers, just 101 years ago on the 17th of last month,) it being 221 feet in height, and one of the best proportioned towers I have ever seen.

The superstructure of this great Philadelphia building will be of marble, from Lee, Mass., very elaborately ornamented with expensively carved and sculptured capitals, showing faces of all nationalities, heads of many species of animals, birds and reptiles; making it one of the most elaborate buildings in the world. I will explain. Since you have been away, we have found that granite can be polished to a mirror-like surface, smooth as glass and bringing out some of the most splendid colors you ever saw. Stone finished in this way will stand any amount of rough usage, and when soiled need only be washed with cold water to be as good as when new. Last year we added a large amount of polishing machinery to our works, and furnished over \$50,000 worth of materials, mostly polished stone, for this new Philadelphia building.

JACK INTERPRETER.—The origin of the name of the kangaroo is thus described in a recent work: When Captain Cook first discovered Australia, he saw some natives on the shore, one of them holding a dead animal in his hand. The captain sent a boat's crew ashore to purchase the animal; and, finding on receiving it that it was a beast quite new to him, he sent the boatswain back to ask the natives its name. "What do you call this ere animal?" said the sailor to the naked native. The native shook his head, and answered, "Kan-garoo," which means, in Australian jingo, "I don't understand." When the sailor returned to the ship the captain said, "Well, and what's the name of the animal?" The sailor replied, "Please sir, the black party says it's a kangaroo."

A tailor possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations:—1. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth. 2. As a gardener, he is careful of his cabbage. 3. As a sailor, he shears of whenever it is proper. 4. As a playactor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin. 5. As a lawyer, he attends many suits. 6. As an executioner, he provides suspenders or gallowses for many persons. 7. As a cook, he is generally furnished with a warm goose. 8. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging. 9. As a rational and scriptural divine, his great aim is to form good habits for the benefit of himself and others.

London philosophers have decided that the Pyramids of Egypt were built before the flood, and they wonder why Noah built an ark to save his family in; but Noah's head was level, for he saw Noah way to save his menagerie except by floating it.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CONUNDRUM.—Why is the editor of the STAR now prepared for the kingdom of heaven? Because he has no teeth to gnash.

One day this week, our friend J. N. Low brought into our office some fine specimens of Newtown Pippin apples of the crop of 1875, which he had kept in a dry cellar until this time.

Our young friend, S. H. Barbee having become imbued with a feeling of "Centennial-rousness" started east one day this week; he expects to be gone about a year, when we hope to have the pleasure of again welcoming them back to the Snohomish.

Mr. Smith, a journeyman in this office, has a beautiful Japan Lily growing in his window, and now in full bloom; the flower measuring eight inches in diameter. These are rare flowers in this section, and the one in question unusually beautiful; its colors being well defined and remarkably brilliant.

ATHENEUM DONATIONS.—From Mrs. Marvin, dwarf hen's egg. Isaac Peck, part of deer skeleton. Mrs. Reynolds, lignite. A. C. Folsom, agates, petrified wood and pipe fish. H. Packwood, silver and gold bearing ores from Nevada. Mrs. Seaton, moss agate. Thos. Dickenson, petrified wood and bark.

There appears to be a good deal of mis understanding about that Chinook invitation and reply which appeared in last week's issue. There was a gentleman in town a few days since who said he was not very familiar with the jargon tongue, but he could make out sufficient to convince him that it was a very earnest appeal to all the Indians living on the river to subscribe for the NORTHERN STAR.

LECTURE.—We are authorized to announce that F. H. Marsh, of Seattle, W. T. will deliver a lecture in this place next week, on Friday evening, upon the subject of "Herodity." Should steamer fail to arrive in time, the lecture will be delivered the following evening. This is the gentleman who writes for the STAR under the name of F. H. M. We expect he will have a full house on the occasion of his lecture.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Last Monday morning Mr. J. A. C. Cedergreen, while engaged in hauling hay, met with an accident which might have proved serious. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Mr. C. had arranged a load of hay on the wagon, and when he started the horses, one of the wheels struck a stump or snag, stopping the wagon suddenly and precipitating him among the horse's heels, where he received several severe kicks. Fortunately for Mr. C. the team did not offer to run and he escaped without further injury.

ARRIVED.—Steamer Fanny Lake from Seattle, on Tuesday, July 25, bringing 18 passengers, a large amount of specie for J. Elwell & Son, T. Elwell and others; and freight as follows:

Tamlin Elwell, 25 boom chains, 2 M. ft. lumber, 1/2 ton flour, 1/2 ton corn meal and case of lard; J. Elwell & Son, 10 chains and 4 M. ft. of lumber; E. C. Ferguson, 55 pkgs. mdse; H. Mills 27; Packard & Jackson, 5; E. D. Smith, 3; J. B. Roberts, 1; S. Howe, 4; Mowatt & Hinmah, 1; Wm. Afflick, 28; Jamieson, 7; Mrs. Brem, 1; L. Wilbur, 2; T. P. Marks, 1; Cudworth, 1; S. Hogan, 2; I. Cathcart, 1. On her return trip she took a load of cedar lumber, and several passengers.

In our last issue we published a reply to a very courteous invitation to a Clam Bake, sent to us by prominent citizens of Port Townsend. The letter of invitation as well as the reply was in cheneok; neither was intended by any one as anything more than a harmless joke. One gentleman in this community, Mr. Cocks, not understanding how we joke, or what are the jokes current here, took a portion of the article home to himself, when no personal application was meant to him or any one else. We have always given others full privilege to indulge in such harmless allusions at our expense, feeling

that we could take them in the same kindly spirit in which they are usually given, and expect as this gentleman becomes better acquainted here he will learn to do likewise, and join readily with us, in all such harmless sport likely to relieve the sterner duties of life.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Swett of this town, who is engaged as chopper in the logging camp of Blackman Bros., was injured by a falling tree, having his right leg badly crushed between the ankle and knee, the bones protruding through the wound. He was brought to town for surgical treatment, and his physician hopes to save the limb without amputation.

PARTY.—Last Monday evening, Dr. A. C. Folsom invited his friends to spend a pleasant hour with him in the new building where his office will hereafter be located. The Dr. had more friends than the building would accommodate, and after dancing a short time it was arranged to adjourn to the River Side Hotel, Mr. J. D. Morgan and lady taking the lead; in ascending the stairway leading to the hall, a kerosene lamp fell from above striking Mr. M. on the shoulder and coming in contact with the stairs exploded, scattering oil over several parties but fortunately not setting fire to any of their clothing. It did set fire to the stairs, but the flames were speedily extinguished by some of the gentlemen who pulled off their coats and smothered them. The music by our genial friend Mr. F. Mathews, assisted by Mr. Cocks merited the highest praise; and notwithstanding the nearness of an accident at the beginning, four quadrille sets were kept up during the evening, and a very lively and pleasant time was experienced by all who participated.

MAKING SHINGLES.—During the past season there has been an unusually brisk demand for shingles, both for the home as well as Seattle market. There is now nothing like the amount made on this river that could easily be sold, especially as the timber can be got out in bolts in the woods, and removed to a suitable place under cover, or adjoining a person's residence at a slight expense, and there worked up according to a person's convenience. As an illustration of this way of doing, we would refer to the shingle factory of Geo. H. Plumb, situated near the bridge across Ferguson's creek. Himself and another man spent some three weeks time in getting out bolts and rafting them down from the Snoqualmie to this place, where they secured them in the creek. Mr. Plumb has kept at work manufacturing this timber since that time, and has made some 60 M. of shingles, 2 M. shakes, and about 1 M. ft. of cedar siding, besides getting out considerable finishing house timber for window frames &c. The original raft is only about one half used up. The timber is of excellent quality, and none but himself can be to blame if a first class article is not furnished. Our carpenters inform us the shingles they are now using, furnished by Mr. P., are of excellent quality.

By this enterprise Mr. P. has furnished himself steady work in town, in place of removing himself from society, and confining himself to the woods, which he would be compelled to have done, if he had made up this timber without first rafting to town. We especially speak of this to show how easy it is by a little enterprise to create business here, and still for a party to remain where he can participate in all the pleasures of society found in our little town.

SESSION OF THE PROBATE COURT.—During the past week the Probate Court of this county has been in session. Hon. Royal Haskell, Probate Judge. The business to be done this session is as follows:

Estate of Wm. Butler, dec'd, acceptance of appraisers report and inventory, also auditing and allowing administrator's first account.

Estate of Francis Landrie, dec'd, petition for close of administration received. The fourth Monday of August set for hearing the petition, and examining final account of administrator.

Estate of Albert Robbins, dec'd, report of sale of personal property received, examined and approved, also petition of executors for close of admin-

istration, received; ordered that the fourth Monday of August, be the day for the hearing and determining said petition and auditing the final account of executors.

Estate of Peter Goutree, dec'd, form of administrators deed of real estate sold examined and approved.

Estate of L. P. Smith, dec'd, report of sale of real and personal estate examined and approved, two deeds in this estate to be executed and approved by the court.

In the matter of the guardianship of the children of Mrs. M. L. Sinclair.

Report of sale as well as deed of guardian to Snohomish Cemetery Association to be examined and confirmed.

LAUNCHED.—Last Saturday the new steamer, The Nellie, was successfully launched at Seattle. Mr. Stretch and others from Snohomish, wishing to see her go into the water, reached that place on the Fanny Lake about half an hour after she had gone into the water. Her machinery is on hand, and she will be running between here and Seattle, and up the Snoqualmie as soon as the machinery can be put into her. She now draws ten inches of water without her machinery. Her model is very beautiful. It is estimated that she will draw less than 20 inches with machinery in and loaded; she is regarded by Messrs. Robbins, Wright and Stretch, her owners, as a success.

BRANCHING OUT.—Mr. R. H. Cardwell, the photographer, is branching out in his business. He has just secured the services of three of the best artists on the upper coast, Messrs. E. F. Dollarhide, W. C. Fallard and Mort. McClair. Mr. Dollarhide will stay in the gallery, with Mr. Cardwell himself, busying himself principally as a retoucher. Messrs. Fallard and McClair will travel, taking photographs at all the leading Sound towns and stereoscopic and other views wherever desired. Mr. Cardwell's idea contemplates the taking in of the whole Sound country as his field of labor, and the establishment of a gallery in Seattle similar to that of Butcher & Stolte in Portland, or that of Bradley & Rulofson in San Francisco, though on a smaller scale at first.—Tribune.

We examined the hotel registers last evening with the intention of publishing the names, but as each of them exposed a list little short of one hundred names—We "pull down our vest" and say that the hotel business is doing well enough.

NEW BOAT.—We learn that the new steamer recently built up at Seattle by Messrs. Robbins, Wright and Stretch, designed for this route, was successfully launched at that place on the 22nd inst. and named the Nellie after a resident of this river. We are not a woman but the origin of the name has excited our curiosity to such an extent that we have made an investigation of all the records (both sacred and secular) that we could gain access to—have talked with men who have lived here ever since the Babylonian captivity, but all to no purpose, our efforts to unearth the mystery have all proved fruitless, and we have concluded that they named her Nellie after Mrs. Harvey's best cow, as she is the only representative of the name known in this patch of brush.

When is a bargain like a lover's parting? When it's a good buy at the door.

What the hog lacks in culture he makes up in enthusiasm.

"Patrick, where's the whisky I gave you to clean the window with?" "Och, master, I just drank it; and I thought if I breathed on the glass it would be all the same."

The postmaster of a Nevada town has a letter for Dr. Mary Walker, and he does not know whether to advertise it in the ladies' or gentlemen's list.

A young woman of Cleveland, Ohio, objects to the new silver coins because they "dress of liberty is dressed as she was fifteen years ago, and that's so horribly old-fashioned."

Why are Indian servants called coolies? Probably because their principal duty is to fan their masters in the heat of the day.

News Items.

Murad V. of Turkey is described as good-looking, pasty-faced, thirty-six years of age, with a fat nose, a small mustache, and a tendency to plumpness.

Forty one guests of a hotel in Omaha were poisoned, some of them almost fatally, by eating ice cream, the flavoring substance of which contained arsenic.

Young Skykomish Doctor, an Indian, was stabbed in the neck and killed at Muckilteo, July 23d, by a Duwamish Indian, who made his escape through the woods.

Sheriff Coffey, of Clarke county attempted to commit suicide at Vancouver last week. Domestic trouble has disordered his reason and it is feared that he will have to be sent to the insane asylum.

The few men who are still earnest advocates of the theory that lager beer does not intoxicate, still cling fondly to the good old custom of winding the clock at two A. M. with a hair brush.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

A telegram from Leland Stanford is published in the Oregonian announcing that free passes will be granted over the Central and Union Pacific railroads from San Francisco to the East and return to veterans of the Mexican war. No doubt there are many in this Territory who will be glad to avail themselves of this generous offer on the part of those roads.

We are informed that in 1874, at the present roll way of the Butler claim, situate on Record's Slough, a branch of the Stillaguamish, Mr. S. J. Record, with a team of eight oxen put in 700,000 feet of saw logs in twenty-two working days. This is where Record is now at work, about half a mile from where Mr. Runnels began logging on the river in 1864.

News comes to us of a serious injury to Mr. E. M. Meeker, of Puyallup. Nearly as we can learn the facts he was visiting near Portland and having occasion to take a ride, a horse was prepared for him and as he went to mount it kicked him a terrific blow on the head, breaking his jawbone and knocking out a number of teeth. He was brought over to his home late last week, since when we have not heard as to his condition.

An Ohio man makes bricks, but he is high-born and calls himself "a sculptor in clay."

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

Table with grain prices: WHEAT, new, @ cts. \$1.50 @ 1.52 1/2; choice old milling, 1.57 1/2 @ 1.62 1/2; BARLEY, new, @ cts. 1.00 @ 1.05; choice old brewing, 1.10 @ 1.20; OATS, new crop, @ cts. 1.25 @ 1.35; RYE, firm at, 1.80 @ 1.85; BUCKWHEAT, @ cts. 3 @ 3 1/2; HOPS, Wash. Terr., @ cts. 9 @ 10 1/2; GROUNDED BARLEY, @ ton, 24.00 @ 25.00; HAY, @ ton, 7.50 @ 13.50.

JOHN H. HILTON, BUTCHER.

Market on Union Avenue, East wing of Blue Eagle Building, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

Will endeavor to supply the community with the best quality of FRESH MEATS.

All orders left in my absence will be promptly attended to.

Logging Camps Supplied.

Adelphi Saloon.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

BEER 25 cts. per quart.

Opposite PAVILION Seattle, - - W. T.

J. S. Anderson, Reuben Low, Proprietors.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT. Stock.

Table with market prices: Milk Cows, @ hd. \$25.00 @ 50.00; Work Oxen, @ yoke, \$150 @ 250; Beef cattle, on foot, @ lb. 5 cts; Horses, @ hd. \$30 @ 100; Sheep, @ hd. \$5.00; Hogs, on foot @ lb. 6 cts.

Table with grocery prices: Bacon, @ lb. 12 1/2 cts; Pork do. 8 cts; chickens, @ doz. \$3 @ 3 50; Eggs, do. 25 cts; Flour, @ bbl. \$6.50 @ 7.00; Wheat, @ bush. \$1 @ 1 25; Butter, @ lb. 30 @ 35 cts; Hides, green, @ lb. 3 cts; Potatoes, @ lb. 7 cts @ 8 1/2 cts; Oats, @ bush. 2 1/2 cts; Ground Barley, @ ton. \$42.50; Hay, @ ton. \$18.00 @ 20.00; Candles, @ lb. 25 cts; Beans, do. 6 cts; Sugars, do. 10 @ 16 cts; Syrup, @ keg of 5 gals. \$4.50; Dried Apples, @ lb. 11 cts; Nails, @ lb. 8 @ 10 cts; Coarse salt, @ lb. 2 cts; Tobacco, do. 75 @ 85 cts; Coal Oil, @ case. 2 cts; Catnip, @ lb. 2 cts; Turnips, do. 2 cts; Apples, @ bush. \$1.25 @ 1.50; Wood, @ cord, deliv. \$2.50; Shingles, @ M. \$2.00; Ship Nails, @ in. 40 @ 50 cts; Logs, @ M. ft. \$5.00; Hewed Timber, @ lineal foot, 10 cts.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being desirous of changing occupation, now offers Hazel Dell, better known as Wood's Prairie for sale. Said farm contains 100 acres of good tillable land, 50 acres now under fence and in a good state of cultivation, a large stream of water running the whole length of the place, a splendid mill site within 60 feet of the house, good frame dwelling house, 28x50 feet, 1 1/2 stories high. Small orchard of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, cherries, and an abundance of small fruit. Together with stock (30 head), and agricultural implements. Said farm is situated 1 1/2 miles from the Skykomish River in Snohomish county, S. 23, T. 28, N. R. 7 E. Soil a rich black loam. For dairying, or grain raising cannot be beat, and for a cozy and pleasant place there is not another like it in this or any other county on Puget Sound. For particulars address, S. A. WOODS, or better come and see. Three bars and other out buildings on the premises. Snohomish City, June 30, 1876.

SHIP SPARS!

Spars of every description will be furnished by THE undersigned at his place of business, Lowell, SNOHOMISH CO., W. T. In Any Quantity Desired.

Address E. D. SMITH, LOWELL, SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

NORTHERN STAR

JOB OFFICE, Snohomish City, W. T.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Business and Legal Blanks on HAND.

All kinds of job work IN THE

BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Ladies' Visiting Cards A SPECIALTY.

Correspondence.

OLYMPIA, W. T.,
July 19, 1876.

Editor Northern Star.—I perceive that your regular sermon critic has devoted a two column article to my discourse on Christian Morals and dogma. I regret that he has seen fit to allude to me in such uncomplimentary terms as "pigmy" "rehearsing vile falsehoods" "ignorantly misrepresents" "his swaddling clothes of early prejudice and superstition" "blinded by his infantile prejudices" "childishness" &c. I say I regret that your correspondent has seen fit to argue the case in this manner—because it is a kind of argument which a gentleman never uses and to which I of course cannot reply in kind. I only refer to my unknown critic because of certain assertions of his so palpably different from the facts that they ought not to be permitted to go uncorrected. For the sake of your readers and not from any desire to contend with an opponent who uses weapons with which I would not foul my hands with touching—you will please make room for a hasty notice of a few points in F. H. M.'s. would be criticism. He wants to know why I don't preach about certain specific doctrines of the christian system—announces texts sufficient for a score or more of long sermons and why I don't crowd them all into one discourse of twenty-five minutes length—I reply that I cannot put all the facts and principles of Theological "Science" into one sermon—I have a horror for long sermons and the people of the Snohomish will probably agree with me that short sermons are the best as a general rule—especially if they "hit home" as that under review seems to have done—I wasn't preaching about specific doctrine, on the morning of June 25,—I was looking at the general outlines of Christianity and its effect upon the world, and showing that it is a good thing for mankind a savior from sin and misery both in this life and the life beyond the grave. Had your correspondent attended public worship on the evening of the 25, he would have heard me preach a sermon which set forth specifically and reasonably two of the doctrines mentioned in his list. But then no one asked me to prepare the manuscript of that discourse for publication. I might "get even" with F. H. M. by asking him why a man who talks so learnedly about "science" as he does—and appears so familiar with the whole field of universal nature does not collect the "scientific" facts and doctrines known by men and promulgate them in a half hour's lecture to be published in the NORTHERN STAR. It would be an exceedingly interesting document to those who are not so "well up" in Science as he seems to be. I am accused of trying "to smirch the character of the Free-thinker, by rehearsing the vile falsehoods in regard to Paine and Voltaire." Let us examine the facts. I was speaking of "the comparison instituted between them and our Blessed Lord"—with the purpose of showing that he alone like his system of philosophy was by far the noblest that has ever blessed our world; that while he was perfect all the others were marred by some imperfection either of personal character or moral dogma. In regard to Voltaire I only made the assertion that "he did not dare to face eternity trusting to his infidel principles, that in his last hours he tremblingly sought the sacraments of the church, which he had, while in health so mercilessly assailed." That is rather a compliment than a "smirch." It shows that he had some wisdom left in spite of his life of unbelief, and it is a part of Voltaire's history, which no man who has made himself acquainted with that philosopher's life will attempt to deny. It is reported that the professional nurse who attend his last hours was so horrified by his agony of remorse and hopeless despair for the future (notwithstanding the blessing of the Romish Church) that she never afterward would wait by the death bed of an infidel. I might have said that, and other things about him in my sermon, things which I saw fit to leave unsaid, because I never state any thing *ex parte* in the pulpit or elsewhere which I am not prepared to prove. The fact stated is historical, and I did not imagine that there was any man in the leading community of Snohomish City reckless enough

to deny it. That Thomas Paine was a libertine is proved by the fact that he eloped with the wife of his friend. That he was a drunkard in his latter days is stated in the preface to "Paine's Theological works" by the Editor—a great admirer of the infidel philosopher. So much for smirching the character of those two Free thinkers, and if F. H. M. sees fit to contradict these facts I hope he will be man enough to do so over his full signature and not hide himself behind initials, which may mean anything or nothing; though when they are given to back up such terms as "vile falsehood" they generally mean that the writer is a coward.

The attempt to deny the fact that Hindoo devotees were wont to cast themselves as sacrifices underneath the wheels of Juggernauts car (before British authority and missionary influence made such sacrifices so scarce that the priests of that diety have lately complained of the fewness of such sacrifices) is so sublime in its effrontery that I scarcely know whether to be amused at, or to admire it. This is the second time in my life that I ever met with any attempt to deny this well known fact. The first time that I met the attempt it was made by a very ignorant and foolish man. It will be news to well informed readers that Juggernaut ever had any particular reform of his own separate from the other deities who receive the homage of Hindoo idolaters and it is especially refreshing in this "hot and hell to be told that his religion is of mild peaceful and benevolent character." I suppose we shall next be told that widow burnings and Thug murders which were lately practiced by Hindoo devotees as part of their moral duties taught by their religion were also "mild and benevolent." It is true that the Hindoo mind has now largely "outgrown that idea." But F. H. M., has forgotten to say that the *outgrowth* was caused by the forcible and rigid interference of the strong hand of British authority, which shot or hung the murderers, thus effectually crushing the "idea." He also omitted to mention that this interference with cruel pagan rites was the result of the remonstrances and appeals of christian missionaries. Your correspondent seems to evolve out of his inner scientific consciousness the idea that it is wrong to steal. Well I am glad of that and yet I am not sure that he is naturally any better than the balance of the human family and I rather suspect that he had to be told this moral truth before he recognized and accepted it. If we are to look anywhere for a correct "natural perception" of moral rectitude it surely is to the little child whose soul is untarnished by actual sin. And yet every parent knows, and all the older brothers and sisters of every infant knows more or less to their cost that the little darling has'nt the most remote idea of respecting other peoples' rights, that he covets everything which pleases his fancy and lays violent hands upon it irrespective of ownership. It is not until he has been taught by words and sometimes by severe punishment to respect the rights of others that dim glimmerings of the excellence of the golden rule begin to dawn upon his moral principles even among those who come into this world as the offspring by a long line of honest ancestors. Who does not know that the more ignorant heathen nations are only children in mind though men in stature, and a good many of your readers know even if F. H. M., does not know, that some of them (the Chinese among the number) are in the habit of praying to their God to help them in their thieving expeditions.

Your correspondent seems to be overwhelmed in presence of the corruptions of our political and other affairs, and yet he must admit the idea of my sermon that if all men exemplified the christian virtues faithfully this world would soon become a perfect Paradise, and if that were so there would be no more dishonesty and corruption in church or state or private life. The vast organizations of the church of Christ, are more or less faithfully contending against the very vices of which F. H. M., complains and if he would share a little of his energy and ability in lending us a helping hand in this fierce warfare which we are waging against all kinds of sin, instead

of trying to frustrate our efforts by attempting to blunt our swords and spike our guns and pull down our strong holds, his life would be much more of a blessing to the world, he would be much more of an honor to your town. I am not much of a contender for the peculiar dogmas of my own branch of the church Catholic, I prefer to stand upon the broader platform of our common christianity and contend for the great principles of truth, principles which have always blessed the world wherever found and which are best revealed and taught in the words of the life of Jesus Christ.

F. H. M. takes exceptions to several acts and speeches of Jesus Christ—to his blasting of the fig tree—to his converting of water into wine for the use of a set of drunken wedding guests—to his advice take no heed for tomorrow—and to his words about the necessity of believing. Whole sermons might be preached on each of these topics but I may be permitted to say in a general way, without entering into minute particulars, that a benevolent design and not childish anger was manifested in the blasting of the fig tree by our Lord. He intended to teach his disciples the worthlessness of outside show without fruitful reality, that a fine profession of green leaves and luxuriant foliage without any fruit where fruit should be was a worthless sham fit only to be exposed in its true character and removed as worthless. The proper translation of the advice take no heed for tomorrow—is take no *over anxious* heed, do not fret about tomorrow and that is good advice to-day as well as in the olden time. But why need I go over the exceptions of F. H. M. They are all easily set aside by a proper understanding of them. Moreover I did not say that no man could take exceptions to the words and actions of Christ. I only said that no "wise man" could find fault with them. And when your correspondent undertook to find fault with actions and sayings that he grossly misunderstood I can only excuse him on the ground that however "scientific" he may be in this matter he is *not wise*.

There are other things in the critique by F. H. M. open to severe criticism. But as the steamer has just blown her whistle I must close, while I remain
Yours very truly,
JOHN R. THOMPSON.

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FIRE!

A Terrible Human Holocaust in England.

London Telegraph.

A few more horrible catastrophes, in so far as the sacrifice of human life is concerned has ever been reported than that which took place at Ayr. The facts of the case are simple enough. In one portion of a series of buildings which constituted a large carpet manufactory and wool works fire broke out suddenly while the mill hands were in their places; it spread rapidly, yet not so quickly as the panic to which it gave rise, and in the confusion nearly thirty persons have perished; either burnt alive, crushed in the ruins, or killed by leaping from a great height to the ground. It is stated that the origin of the fire was in the second floor of one of the buildings, where a machine used for "testing" the wool in the rough state was at work. Extinguishers had been kept in readiness as, indeed they generally are in factories where inflammable materials are accumulated, and are constantly passing through stages of inflammable preparation; but the flames appear to have shot up so fast as to unnerve the spectators; and not only was the fire not checked, but those who might in time have escaped ran headlong into, instead of from danger. Above the floor where it began men and girls were busily at work. The foreman and thirty women were on the fourth story, and the subforeman, Barr, one of the victims, was in the garret above with twenty-five more women. Many of these fifty-seven persons must have rushed down stairs through the blinding smoke and jets of flame, and thus have reached safety. One or two flung themselves from the windows and preserved their lives, though seriously maimed. Others, however, seem, in the panic and confusion, to have run up stairs into the garret, and there, shut off from all hope of rescue, they must either have been soon suffocated, or have fallen with the crashing ruin into a pit of fire beneath, where their bodies were speedily reduced to the tiny heap of indistinguishable ashes that are now the only mementoes of this terrible holocaust. The fact that none of the victims had passed into middle age, and that nearly all were young girls between fourteen and twenty, adds a touch of pathos to the tragedy. Existence could not be dearer to them than to others; but the thought of so much youthful and blooming life suddenly extinguished is infinitely sad to those who contemplate the possibilities before each at the moment when the friction of a little wheel kindled the conflagration which instantaneously shut out the world and annihilated their earthly future.

It is not likely that much light will now be thrown on the causes of this dire calamity; but it is safe to assume that some precautions had been neglected, and that inexperience of danger had bred indifference among those exposed to it. This is the story of all occupations, particularly in great hives of industry, and nothing seems to act of a warning, either to be on the guard against chances of danger, or to study the duty of self-preservation when the danger is upon us. In the case of lofty factories, however, there is one obvious safeguard which should be brought universally in use, and that is the provision of fire escapes or ladders high enough to reach to the top story of a building, and so guarded as to encourage frightened men, women, or even children to descend them with alacrity. Each factory should have one or two of these. By law the owners of mines are bound to study the safety of their worker's lives; why not also the owners of factories? It is, indeed, the obvious interest of the latter to do so, and is astonishing that they should ever require to be prompted.

Damsons originally came from Damascus. The nasturtium came originally from Peru. The pea is a native of the south of Europe. Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies. The cucumber was originally a tropical plant. Coriander seed came originally from the East. The Greeks called butter *boutdros*—"cow cheese." Apricots are indigenous to the plains of Armenia. Pears were originally brought from the East, by the Romans. Capers originally were wild in Greece and Northern Africa. The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China. The clove is a native of the Malacca islands, as also the nutmeg.

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Facts not Generally Known.

Spinich is a Persian plant. Horseradish is a native of England. Melons were found originally in Asia. Filberts originally came from Greece. Quinces originally came from Coriath. The turnip came originally from Italy. The peach originally came from Persia. Sage is a native of the south of Europe. Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal. The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

Hero-Worship.

A little maiden read her books,
And only loved the more
Sir Philip Sidney every day,
Than even the day before.
And when her suitors came to woo,
She matched them in her mind
With Philip Sidney, one and all,
But far they fell behind.
For this one lacked the courtliness,
And this, the perfect grace,
And this, the learning rare and wide,
And this the handsome face.
And so she sent them all away,
But only loved the more
Sir Philip Sidney every day,
Than she did the day before.
O, maiden of the fancy bright,
If it could only be,
Sir Philip should himself o'erstep
For you the centaries three,
And come upon his doughty steed
A-riding at your gate,
And for your favor crave and sue,
And for your answer wait,
I woen you'd look him through and
through,
But never bid him stay;
In favor of his fancied self
You'd send himself away.

—Scribner for June

The Candidates.

THE HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Governor of the State of New York, and Democratic nominee for the Presidency, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., in 1814. His father was the intimate friend and correspondent of Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, Michael Hoffman, the Livingstons, William L. Marcy, and other Democratic leaders and statesmen, all of whom were frequent visitors at his ever hospitable home. Thus, in his early youth, Governor Tilden was inspired to become a student of the great questions of government and political affairs, by familiarity and association with those eminent statesmen, who were the means of determining his profession and career. In the contests which resulted in the second election of General Jackson as President, Van Buren, Vice-President, and Marcy, Governor, young Tilden took an active and influential part. The success of the Democratic Party at that time depended upon the breaking-up of a coalition between the National Republicans and the Anti-Masons. Young Tilden wrote a powerful analysis of the political situation, showing that there could be no honest alliance, which was published in the *Albany Argus*, and was so finished and vigorous in style and matter, that its authorship was attributed to M. Van Buren, which, in self-defense, he was obliged to deny; and when the real author was discovered, it brought him into full fellowship with all his father's distinguished friends. Governor Tilden entered Yale College in the remarkable class in which were entered William M. Everts, Chief-Justice Waite, Edwards Pierpont, and Professors Lyman and Silliman. Here he became a proficient in all branches, continuing his studies with such application that his health soon failed, and he was taken home without a hope of ever returning. At this time the great contest between Gen. Jackson and the Bank of the United States was at its height, and Mr. Tilden so recovered his strength as to be able to take part in the struggle. In 1834 he entered the University of New York, securing some peculiar advantages necessary to the restoration of his health and favorable to the study of the law. During his University career, Mr. Tilden took an active part in the discussions in regard to Mr. Van Buren's fiscal system, known as the Independent Treasury, and in questions of State and National politics. Having finished his course at the University, Mr. Tilden entered the law-school of the late Benjamin F. Butler and the law office of the late Judge John W. Edmonds.

The tendency of Governor Tilden's mind has always been to secure the ends of justice, equity and social order. In 1845 Governor Tilden was returned from New York to the Assembly, and also to the Constitutional Convention. In all the most important discussions in the two revisions of the State Constitution, 1846 and 1867, he bore a conspicuous part. With the exception of the late Mr. Greeley and Thurlow Weed, no other man has enjoyed so wide a personal acquaintance in this State as he. During the height of the power of the Tweed

Ring, in 1869, an effort was made to supersede him as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. After a severe contest, he was sustained by nearly seven-eighths of the Convention. In the following year began the celebrated controversy concerning the new charter of the city of New York. Almost alone Governor Tilden went to Albany, and on April 5th, 1870, made an exhaustive speech in denunciation of the charter which restored the Tweed regime regardless of the people by a purchased vote of the Legislature. In 1871 he led the revolt of 40,000 Democrats against the Tweed Ring in the city of New York, and was elected to the Assembly for the avowed purpose of purifying the Judiciary. The successful result of this, the most burdensome of his whole career, is well known. By his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank and subsequent investigations of a similar character, Governor Tilden furnished all the judicial evidence by which suits could be maintained. At the end of eighteen months' gratuitous labor—for both he and Mr. O'Connor received no professional compensation, even paying their own traveling expenses—involving Governor Tilden's complete retirement from his practice and personal business, the Ring was completely overthrown.

Governor Tilden's labors during the Presidential campaign of 1872 were most zealous and exacting upon his time and purse, and notwithstanding the disastrous results ending in the death of Horace Greeley, he earned and received the fullest regard and confidence of that eminent man, as a most loyal and trustworthy supporter, through every discouragement and difficulty. In Nov. 1874, he was elected Governor of the State of New York, receiving a majority of 48,765 over General Dix. Governor Tilden is a man of cultivated literary and artistic tastes, and numbers among his friends many literary men. His law library is one of the largest and rarest in the country, and is supplemented by a large and exceedingly fine collection of works on finance, political economy, and general literature. In all the acts of his public life Mr. Tilden has manifested a generous largeness and statesmanlike quality of mind which naturally leads him to measure fairly the material interests of all classes of his fellow citizens—the poor laborer, the hard-working mechanic and thrifty farmer, as well as the capitalist. He is by nature a man of great gentleness and simplicity of character, and is exceedingly tender and appreciative of the feelings and rights of others, having a strong, ever-present consciousness of what is right and fair, which makes him in the largest sense a peace-maker, and a wise promoter of the best interests of all.

THE HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, nominated as the candidate for Vice-President of the United States, was born in Muskingum County, O., September 7th, 1819, and resped the advantages of the common schools of his boyhood days, completing his education in South Hanover College. He studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1843, and shortly afterwards settled in Indiana, and practiced his profession in the courts of that State. His reputation for ability and fairness in dealing with his clients made him very popular, and attracted the attention of the people of his State, and in 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislature by the Democratic party. Of that body he at once became a leader. He declined a re-election. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and distinguished himself by imparting in committees and in debate in convention a thorough knowledge of the theory of government. In 1851 Mr. Hendricks was elected by the Democratic party a member of the United States House of Representatives, and served in that capacity until 1855, when President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. He continued in that position by appointment of President Buchanan, through most of the term of that President.

In 1863, the Legislature of Indiana having a Democratic majority, elected Mr. Hendricks to the United States Senate, and took his seat at the special session which was convened on the 7th of December of that year. He entered

upon his duties when a majority of the Senate was supporting the Administration which Mr. Hendricks had opposed. He, nevertheless, viewed the war waged against the Government by the Confederate forces as against the life of the nation, and disregarding it as a party matter, voted with the Administration Party for army supplies. From these facts Senator Hendricks took his place among the progressive statesmen of those times who were familiarly known as "War Democrats." Mr. Lincoln always counted upon Senator Hendricks as one of the men in the Democratic party upon whom he could confidently rely in the darkest hour of the nation's peril. "Hendricks is honest," said "Old Abe" to the writer one day. "He wants nothing that is not right."

In the Senate Mr. Hendricks was not demonstrative. He was always a hard worker and valuable man in committees. He brought to its business a considerate judgment, large experience and great patience. In debate his speeches were ever marked by candor, coolness, and dignity, carrying conviction. His whole public record in the Senate, the Legislature, and as Land Commissioner, stands unchallenged in point of capacity and honesty.

In 1868 he was one of the prominent candidates named for the Presidency, but gave way for the sake of harmony.

A Democratic State Convention held at Indianapolis on the 12th of July, 1872, nominated Mr. Hendricks as a candidate for Governor. He accepted in a speech in which he took occasion to give his hearty indorsement to the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and in doing so said: "Henceforth offices shall be filled and laws administered, not for individual profit or personal aggrandizement, but for the common weal." His term of office as Governor expires June 1st, 1877. —*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease—while there's life there's hope.

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SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876.

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