

# The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 57.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Proceedings in Joint Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—During the noon recess of the House the galleries were packed largely with ladies. Justice Miller and Field arrived, first of the commission, and at 1 o'clock the Speaker announced that the Senate members had arrived, whereupon the House arose and the Senate members filed down the main aisle and took seats on the Democratic side. The President of the Senate took the chair, the Speaker being on the right, and called the House to order, and amid perfect order, said: "In obedience to the constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have met to be present at the opening of the certificates and opening and declaring the results of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing the 4th of March next. In compliance with law, the President of the Senate will now proceed in the presence of the two Houses to open all certificates of the several States, and in their alphabetical order beginning with Alabama.

Bassett, assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, brought in the strong box in which were the certificates and placed it on the desk before the President of the Senate, who opened it and took therefrom the certificate from Alabama and handed it to the tellers, who were seated just below him at the clerk's desk, and Allison, one of the tellers, read the document in extenso. The result being that Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, received the ten electoral votes of Alabama. The Vice-President said the certificate received from Alabama by messenger having been read, the duplicate certificate had been received by mail. Stone was reading the duplicate certificate, when he was interrupted by Senator Conkling, who suggested that it was hardly necessary to read the duplicate. As the duplicate was read by one teller, the other should look over the duplicate in order that a comparison might be made. The President of the Senate asked whether there was any objection to the proposition, and there being none, he stated that course would be pursued. Stone having then resumed and completed the reading of the duplicate certificate, the presiding officer said: "Are there any objections to the certificate from the State of Alabama?" After a pause: "The chair hears none; the votes of the State of Alabama will be counted. One of the tellers will announce the votes, so there may be no mistake." The result was announced by Cook.

The same ceremonies were observed concerning the next State, Arkansas, and the result was six votes of Arkansas were given for Tilden and Hendricks.

The next State was California, six votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then Colorado, three for Hayes and Wheeler.

Connecticut, six for Tilden and Hendricks.

Delaware, three for Tilden and Hendricks.

When Florida was reached, Stone, teller, proceeded to read the certificates, the first of which showed four for Hayes and Wheeler, and the second four for Tilden and Hendricks, the former being authenticated by the late Gov. Stearns, and the latter by Attorney General Locke. The presiding officer then handed the tellers still another certificate from Florida, received through a messenger Jan. 31st, corresponding with the one by mail Jan. 30th, it being the authentication of the act of the Tilden electors, and made by Gov. Drew. Af-

ter partial reading of a paper accompanying the third certificate, Conkling proposed the reading be regarded as completed and the result be announced as under the late act of Congress; all papers would be referred to the provisional tribunal; so ordered.

The presiding officer asked if there was any objection to counting the electoral votes of Florida.

Representative Field sent to the clerk's desk a written objection to the certificate for Hayes and Wheeler, signed by Senator Jones of Florida, Cooper of Tennessee and McDonald of Indiana, and Representatives Field, Tucker, Jencks and Springer.

Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up a paper signed by himself, Senators Conover, Sherman and Teller, and Representatives Woodburn, Durnell, Kasson and McGray, containing three several objections to the votes cast by the Democratic electors, Colt, Hunter, Butler and Younger, on the ground that the papers were not authenticated as required by the constitution and laws.

Senator Jones of Florida objected specially to Humphreys, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States.

Kasson made additional objection to third set of certificates, because they were not authenticated by the person who held the office of Governor at the time the functions of the electors were exercised.

The objections were referred to the Electoral Commission, and the Senate returned to its own chamber.

The Electoral Commission met at 3 o'clock to day. The journal of the preceding session was read, corrected and approved.

A communication from the two Houses of Congress in joint session was presented by Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, and read as follows:

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1877. }

To the President of the Commission: More than one return, or paper purporting to be a return and certificate of the electoral votes of the State of Florida, having been received and this day duly opened in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, said returns, with all accompanying papers, and also the objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the commission, as provided by law.

T. W. FERRY.

Presiding Justice—It is suggested, and I think very properly, that the doors may now be opened and the proper persons be admitted.

Justice Bradley—I understand there are three certificates from Florida. I should think the proper course would be to have the certificates read, and then as each is read, let the parties be called upon to state whether they are objected to, and who are the objectors. Until we read these certificates or hear them read, we do not know what we have before us. After that time it will be time to take such other order in regard to the proceedings as may be necessary.

Presiding Justice—I will adopt that suggestion without a vote.

Justice Miller—I had desired, if it was the pleasure of the commission, to listen to the reading of these documents in the House of Representatives. If papers about the State of Florida are read, it will take an hour to read them. The objectors' names are to the papers making objections. I presume they will be printed. They certainly ought to be printed, then everybody can read them without consuming an hour. I think if Brother Bradley had known, as I know, the length of these papers, he would perhaps withdraw his motion.

Presiding Justice—Does Justice Bradley withdraw his motion?

Justice Bradley—I did not make a motion; I merely made a suggestion.

Representative Payne—I move the certificates, with the papers, be printed as early as possible.

Presiding Justice—The motion before the commission is that the three certificates in the Case of Florida be printed, with objections thereto. If that is your pleasure, you will say aye (putting question). It is agreed to. How soon can they be printed?

Justice Field—Should we not have copies of papers presented?

Presiding Justice—I suppose certificates and objections can be printed in a very short time. The secretary will understand that the motion is intended to include the certificates, the objections and the papers that accompany the certificates, and nothing else. It is desirable they should be printed with as little delay as possible. That matter being disposed of, I am requested to inquire if there are counsel present who will take part after the managers or objectors have stated the case on one side and the other.

Evarts—Mr. President, Senator Sargent has come and will state what he has to say in that regard.

Presiding Justice—I will withdraw the inquiry as put, and say to Mr. Sargent that inquiries have been made as to the objectors.

Sargent—The persons whose names are signed to papers as objectors are Senators Conover, Sargent, Sherman, McCarty, Kasson, Woodburn and Durnell, members of the House. There has been no opportunity hitherto of consulting these gentlemen to ascertain which of them will state to the commission their objections.

Presiding Justice—Two objectors may present case in this tribunal.

Sargent—So we understand by the rules.

Presiding Justice—Who are the two? Sargent—There has been no opportunity for consultation to ascertain which of the objectors would present the matter to court.

Presiding Justice—Please make known to the commission as soon as convenient.

Sargent—We will do so.

Presiding Justice—Will Mr. Field state the names of objectors on the other side?

Field—The objectors to first return are—Senators: Jones, of Florida, and Cooper; and Representatives Thompson, Jenks and myself.

Abbott—Mr. President, I desire to inquire whether the motion made in reference to printing covers the printing of all papers sent here with the objections.

Presiding Justice—I do not understand the vote in that way at present. It is that the certificates shall be printed, not all papers that may have been sent.

Abbott—I suggest then, that if we are to consider papers accompanying the objections, they may some time be made part of the cause. The objections themselves can not readily be understood without the papers, and we should have the papers printed or put in such form as will enable us to act on them.

Presiding Justice—There is no motion on that subject.

Abbott—I move, then, that the papers accompanying the objections be also printed.

Edmunds—Mr. President, I submit that it is possible, under the statute under which we are acting, that there may be no papers lawfully and within the statute accompanying an objection. The statute provides for papers that accompany it originally; but, as I remember at this moment (I speak subject to correction), it does not provide for papers accompanying the objection. So I think it will be a matter for the consideration of the commission, in consultation, how

far in printing the testimony that may be offered, whether by objectors or anybody else, we ought to go. It may be a question for consideration whether time would warrant us in receiving and printing everything that might be proposed on either side.

Thurman—Mr. President, it is true the statute requires papers and accompanying certificates to be laid before the commission, but it also authorizes the commission to take into view all documents, depositions and other papers that may be competent and pertinent in its inquiry; and if we have received papers from either of the houses which, in the estimation of the House, it is proper to send us, we must look at them and see whether they are competent and pertinent. I think, therefore, the motion to print ought to be adopted: that will not delay us in having before us to-morrow morning, as early as we see fit to meet, printed copies of the certificates and objections. We can give directions that they shall be sent to us immediately, and printing these other papers can go on. Knowing the great rapidity with which work is done at the Government printing office, I do not think we should have to wait very long.

Finally Abbott withdrew his motion temporarily and the President called for the names of the counsel on either side. Field named O'Connor, Black, Trumbull and Merrick. It being remarked that not over two counsel would be allowed to participate in the argument on each side, Field said they had not selected those two, but would this evening. Evarts named as Republican counsel, Stoughton, Stanley, Mathews, Shellabarger and himself. After some conversation, Sargent said it was decided that McCarty and Kasson would present each side from counsel on the conference.

Edmunds moved that the commission adjourn till 10:30 to-morrow; agreed to, with the understanding that the remainder of the day might be spent in consultation, but not in any public session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The electoral commission met at 10:30 this morning. The Presiding Justice said it had been asked yesterday, "What is the case?" to which he had replied, it consists of three certificates with accompanying papers and objections to the same. He would state that two objectors on each side would be allowed to speak on the opening of the case; those representing objections number one, which was presented by Field, would speak first, and under the fourth rule would be allowed two hours to state their case and argue in support of the objections.

Field asked whether after the objectors had spoken; and the opening objection was made, any reply would be allowed.

Justice Clifford stated that the rules made no provision for reply.

Field then opened the argument as an objector in the case of Florida, and argued in favor of going behind the face of the returns on the ground that if this could not be done the American people would be in a position of standing powerless in the face of the gigantic fraud.

He was followed by Representative Tucker, another of the objectors, on the same side of the case. Senator Sargent and William E. Chandler being familiar with the subject, are the Republican counsel.

Field reviewed the action of the Florida returning board and of Governor Stearns, and read from evidence taken before the House committee to show that the votes of precincts had been thrown out without a particle of evidence, and upon the mere suppositional belief that intimidation had been practiced. The votes of Johnsonville and Darbyville

were cited as instances of this action. He argued that the paramount question before the commission was whether the face of the returns is to be conclusive and binding. The usual form of stating the question: "Can you go behind the certificates?" is an erroneous form. The question should be reversed so as to read: "Can certificates go behind the truth and conceal it?" There is no pretense that the vote of the State was not given for Tilden and Hendricks, the sole pretext for denying the fact being the certificates of Governor Stearns. They say that the truth can not be proven as against the certificates. This includes the proposition that the two houses of Congress have no right, either separately or together, to consider or inquire into any act which Governor Stearns may certify to Congress. Suppose a Governor should become so debased as to corruptly and falsely certify to Congress that one set of electors had received a majority of the votes of the State, is there no remedy? The Constitution nowhere declares that the certificate of the Governor shall be conclusive against all proof in regard to the election of the President. The Constitution distinctly declares that it is the person having the highest number of votes who shall be declared elected, and it can not be rightfully said the certificates of the Governor of a State can override this provision of the Constitution. Field cited the case of Barstow, of Wisconsin, to show the propriety of the proceedings by a *quo warranto*. In that case the usurping Governor was ousted by the Courts, and the rightful Governor installed in his stead, a case parallel to that of the Governorship of Florida. Field regretted there was no similar provision of law bearing on the question of the Presidency, and paid a high tribute to the foresight and statesmanship of one member of the commission—Morton—for having discovered the latent difficulty in the question of a disputed Presidency and labored earnestly for its settlement.

After recess, Kasson addressed the commission and said: "What is the case before us? First, a certificate comes to Congress as required by the Constitution and laws of the United States and in conformity to the statutes of Florida, certifying to the electoral vote of one commonwealth, which my honorable friend who last spoke (Tucker) was pleased to call the sovereign States of this Union. That certificate is first opened and read. There is a second certificate opened in joint meeting of the two houses of Congress in which persons signing the same precede their certification by certificates signed by an officer not recognized by the laws of the United States, nor by the statutes of Florida as the certifying officer, he being Attorney General. The second certifies that there is no provision of law of Florida whereby the result of said returns can be certified to by the Executive of said State. Admitting that the certificate, if it has any force, will show that his action is without law and without sanction by the statutes of the States. Third, the electors certify to their own action, to their own qualification, and they themselves notify the Governor of their election. That is certificate No. 2, a certificate of uncertifying persons in view of law, State and national. That certificate was presented and opened. The third certificate is still more extraordinary, still more wanting in the elements of verification, also demand, consideration. It is not only *ex post facto*, it is certified by an officer not in existence until the functions of the office have been exhausted; a certificate which recites proceedings subordinate and superior to the judiciary of the State; a certificate which a canvassing board might under some circumstances report to the State officers,

[Concluded on page 8.]

**Puget Sound or Columbia River—Which?**

*From the Times Herald.*

There is no evidence so sure and convincing—so satisfactory—as that where figures and facts are taken from actual experiments. Thousands of people are now looking toward the Pacific Northwest, expecting that on some favored spot in this section of country there will spring into existence some populous city, whose fame shall spread all over the world. It is natural to suppose that this same city will be visited by ships from all nations; and that it will be situated at some point easily reached by sea-going vessels. Nature has destined that such a metropolis shall be planted as the key-note to remarkable prosperity in the Pacific Northwest. He who dares to deny the importance of natural advantages, or who will not be guided by the index finger of nature, had best set his stakes in Oregon, at once, "there to live and die."

Every purchaser of real estate in the Northwest wants to locate his property or home near

**THE GREAT CITY WHICH IS TO BE.**

Puget Sound is the only natural and safe harbor uniting the country of the Northwest with the sea. Experience, time and observation prove this fact. One may travel around the globe and look in vain for another harbor like Puget Sound. It is perfectly safe, free from disastrous storms, and large enough to float comfortably the combined fleets of the world.

The Columbia river, we may say, is a temporary outlet for the products of Oregon and Eastern Washington. But with it is associated the fact that it never can be the great outlet for the bulk of exports which are to go out upon the Pacific Ocean from the Northwest Coast.

In order to prove the natural advantages which Puget Sound has over the Columbia river, we will give the itemized account of the ship *Ella*, Captain Christie, which entered the Columbia river and Puget Sound during the first week of the present year:

The *Ella* registers 1,000 tons; came to the Columbia river to get a cargo; failing to obtain the same, she re-crossed Columbia Bar, and came into Puget Sound to load with lumber. The expense connected with entering the Columbia river harbor is much greater than that of Puget Sound. We present figures as given us by Captain Christie, who obtained his information by practical experience:

COMING TO ASTORIA.	
Towage (over Columbia Bar).....	\$145 00
Use of tug boat's hawser.....	15 00
Pilotage (9 ft. draught).....	70 00
Total.....	\$230 00

GOING OUT TO SEA.	
Towage (over the bar).....	\$90 00
Use of tug boat's hawser.....	15 00
Pilotage.....	76 00
Total.....	\$181 00

Extra expense—in and out..... \$417 00  
From the sea to Portland, the extra expense would be twice the amount given; or..... \$834 00

Pilotage into Astoria, \$8 per foot draught, up to 12 feet; over that \$12 per foot.

Except during season of high water, vessels can not be loaded in Portland so as to draw more than 17 feet. For a large vessel a portion of the cargo has to be lightered to Astoria, at an expense of \$1 per ton.

It costs a ship nothing extra to come into, or go out from Puget Sound, when there is a breeze. Reason—A deep, wide channel from the Sound to the sea.

The Columbia river bar is impassable when the sea is rough. Vessels are often compelled to wait for a number of days inside or outside—before they dare be towed over that treacherous bar. The bars in the Columbia river do much to prevent its navigation by large vessels.

Puget Sound is in itself an inland sea, presenting no obstructions to navigation.

We are prompted to publish these facts for the benefit, especially, of those persons before whom false figures are placed, in the interest of certain localities.

The Walnut street Presbyterian church of St. Louis, has resolved to sever its connection with the Southern General Assembly and to join the Presbyterian church of the United States.

**Street Opera.**

The following is told as "a true story illustrating London life." "In one of the turnings off Oxford street, and near Newman street, a few nights since, an Italian organ grinder, with a terribly bad instrument, was moaning piteously his ill success. He had not taken a penny all day, and had not the wherewithal for a night's lodging. To tell the truth, the man who could take so horrible an instrument of torture about with him deserved no better fate, and the passers-by, when they heard the distortion of operatic airs made by the organ were the reverse of sympathetic. Presently a showy dressed woman came along. 'What's the matter old man?' The Italian artist told his tale. The woman was evidently touched by the man's tears. 'We'll soon put that right,' she exclaimed; 'give me your organ.' When she heard its tones she winced a little. 'You are a little out of tune, friend,' she said rebukingly, but she set off playing, while the old man looked on bewildered, and a crowd began to gather. The old man stood still until the woman was provoked into chiding him for not having recourse to his hat. 'Pass it round, and be quick; it's money you want isn't it?' The old man obeyed, and the girl sang to the organ until a good harvest of pennies had been reaped. 'Will that do, friend?' she asked, and, receiving an affirmative answer, resigned the instrument and passed rapidly away, laughing at her frolic. A similar story is told of Lablache, the eminent basso, who relieved a perambulating member of his own profession one evening in the same way."

**A SCHOOL OF COOKERY IN NEW YORK.**—Down stairs, in an ordinary kitchen, I saw a group of ladies, in street costume sitting around a common kitchen table. At one end stood a pleasant looking young man in a cap, jacket, apron and wristbands of the whitest linen. The lesson for the day had already commenced, and savory odors, as well as the saucepans and bowls, in which were a variety of ingredients in different stages of combination, testified that the work was really going on. The chef, while using knives and spoons with a marvelous deftness, was giving clear and explicit explanations, which the ladies were taking down with pencil and paper. A fowl was dressed, eggs were beaten, fat was heated and fish was fried, and not a spot nor a spatter touched the apron or the jacket; no, not even the wristbands. There was no "muss" on table or floor, and everything about the place and the person was appetizingly neat. It would be well if every house-keeper could be present at one such kitchen meeting, to see how cooking can be done tidily, and it would be worth a great many more dollars to us than the course of cooking lessons costs, if sending our cooks there would inspire in them any appreciation of the positively delightful way in which a kitchen might be managed.—*Christian Union.*

A writer in the *Scientific Farmer* estimates the food value of one pound of eggs as a producer of force, i. e., the amount of work the pound oxidized in the body is theoretically capable of producing, at 1584 foot-tons, and the value of one pound of lean beef, from the same point of view, at 990 foot-tons. As a flesh producer, one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef. The author hereupon remarks as follows: "A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay twelve dozen or eighteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that 3.1 pounds of corn will produce, when fed to this hen, one pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary, requires about five and one-half pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are twenty-four cents a dozen, and pork is ten cents a pound, we have the bushel of corn fed producing \$2.88 worth of eggs, and but \$1.05 worth of pork. Judging from these facts, eggs must be economical in their production and their eating, and especially fitted for the laboring man in replacing meat."

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

**Miscellaneous.**

A little boy's first pair of trousers always fit, if the pockets are deep enough.

A punster whose capacity for that kind of wit exceeds his familiarity with geometrical forms, says that the new ice velocipedes will have icicles for wheels.

That was a scrupulous young lady in Boston who refused to meet her lover—Justus, his name was—at home, because she had heard her preacher say that Justus should always be meted out.

Mme. Alida Marchand, formerly a dancer at the Grand Opera, Paris, died in that city lately at the age of 108. She made her first appearance in 1775, at the age of nine. She has left memoirs which are soon to be published by her executor.

About two thousand ponies taken from the Indians at the Missouri river agencies were sold at auction in St. Paul. They are described as scrubby, lean little beasts, yet spirited and enduring. They were sold at from eight to forty dollars apiece.

Notwithstanding a strong indisposition in the courts against inflicting the sentence of death, there are at present seventeen condemned criminals in the prisons of France. In a few of the cases it is expected that the extreme penalty of the law will be commuted.

The death is announced of Mr. Wm. Bolton, late town treasurer of Hull, whose defalcations, along with the late Mr. John Brooke, the assistant, recently astonished the town of Hull. Mr. Bolton was seventy years of age. He was appointed to his office in 1821, and the Corporation had the greatest confidence in him, and allowed him to retire a few months ago on his full salary of £520 a year. Subsequently, an investigation into the accounts showed defalcations to the extent of more than £30,000; and Mr. Brooke, assistant treasurer, on the discovery of his defalcations, blew his brains out. It is believed that Mr. Bolton's defalcations were £7,000, and Mr. Brooke's £23,000.

**VANDERBILT'S WEALTH.**—It is doubtful if the public shall at any early period obtain a definite idea of Vanderbilt's wealth. His will may show something of it, but it is improbable that it will reveal any precise figures in regard to the great bulk of his possessions, his consolidated railroad stocks. The following summary of his railroad interest was recently made, and is said to be tolerably correct:

N. Y., N. H., Hartford R. R.....	\$ 120,000
Central and Hudson R. R.....	30,000,000
Lake Shore R. R.....	5,000,000
Ohio and Miss. R. R.....	1,000,000
Railroad bonds and shares in sleeping cars.....	8,000,000
Total.....	\$45,000,000

His real estate, in all, was probably not worth over a million. Estimating the Commodore's net wealth upon the basis afforded by the discrepancy between the popular estimate of, and the actual estate of, lately deceased rich Americans, one should say that he was certainly worth \$30,000,000. This statement is certain to be a disappointment to that large class of people who insist upon doubling and trebling the possessions of every well-to-do man.

**A SURVIVOR OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE.**—The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* is the medium through which the following story was first made public: "There is great rejoicing among the friends of P. Turney of Waterbury. They knew he was in the United States Army, and at the time General Custer was killed by the Indians he was also reported killed. His father has now received a letter from him saying that he was with General Custer when the General and nearly all his men were killed by the Indians last summer, but he made his escape in a manner truly wonderful, according to his account of it. He feigned to be dead, and lay with the killed until most of the Indian warriors had passed him, and when he was discovered by an Indian, he says he killed the Indian and dressed himself in the Indian's clothing and escaped to the forest. The Indians who saw him on his way to the woods supposed he was one of their warriors on duty. When in the woods he concealed himself, and afterwards made his way to his friends in safety."

**GOVERNOR TILDEN AT HOME.**—Relieved of his duties at Albany, Ex Governor Tilden immediately returned to town, and is once more at his handsome residence on Gramercy Park. Notwithstanding his hard work of the past few months, the Governor's health is unimpaired. He continues to take his full share of social pleasures, and his house is the scene of many notable gatherings. Perhaps no man in the country is more "called on" than he. Mr. Tilden is easily accessible to visitors, of whom there are many daily at the Gramercy Park house, and, blessed in the possession of usually intelligent servants, who can tell at a glance "who's who and what's what," he is generally able to avoid chronic and professional bores, who are consigned to the tender mercies of Colonel Pelton, the Governor's nephew and secretary, detailed for that duty by the Governor, and who has had a tremendous experience in dealing with them for several months past. Governor Tilden is fond of a good dinner, and fonder still of good company. He seldom or never sits down to table without a few friends, and his guests include many of the most distinguished men in the country, not infrequently of both political parties. His favorite pastime of horseback riding is still kept up, and every day, in every kind of weather, his well-known figure, clad in seal skin and mounted on a handsome bay, may be seen in the Park or on the road.—*New York World.*

**THE FORGER, WINSLOW.**—Since his release from the House of Detention in London up to a short time since, E. D. Winslow has been living in the neighborhood of London. He has been, up to within two weeks, in constant communication with friends on this side of the water, and has expressed the utmost anxiety to make some arrangement with his creditors here whereby he might be enabled to return home and escape prosecution. He knew some five weeks before the fact was finally announced that the English Government would back down from the position it had assumed when he was released, and that it would be prudent in him to leave.

To those who know the restless disposition of the man, it may be a matter of wonder that he did not before this time turn his head to some enterprise or another. In fact he did. He arranged to obtain control of a local daily paper in the city of London. It was one of those night papers, dealing solely in local events, and containing the latest news of the various police precincts in the great city. It appears that he had a bargain perfected whereby he was to buy a controlling interest in the paper and become its managing editor, if not its "business manager." But some interruption occurred—whether it was a revelation to the parties he was dealing with of who he was, or something inimical to him, has not transpired—and the bargain was never consummated.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Mr. Major, who was lately handed at Concord for poisoning his wife, addressed a very pious letter to his two little children prior to his final appearance as a funambulist. He exhorted them to be excessively pious and keep good, so that they might have the unspeakable advantage of meeting him and their mother in heaven. Reflection convinces us that if those infants wish to meet the author of their being in another world, they had better at once commence a series of burglaries and matriculate in some medical college, where they can become intimately acquainted with the medical properties of arsenic, strychnine and chloroform. It is very doubtful, however, if any one course of life can procure them the happiness of rejoining both their parents, and it is barely possible they might prefer the companionship of their mother in eternity.

Solemn occasions are sometimes ruthlessly marred. A wedding party in Boston, for example, was broken up by the arrest of the bridegroom and three of his friends for robbery. And at a burial at Mackville, Ark., the men who had been hired to fill the grave fought over their work and used revolvers, two being killed in the presence of the mourners.

**The Lactometer.**

They have found a solution to the milk question in New York in the shape of a machine called the lactometer, which when inserted into a jug of milk indicates the amount of water beyond that which should naturally be found in the fluid, with unfailing regularity. There was no chance, therefore, for the milkman to visit the pump or the hydrant before serving his customers, for no matter how slyly or secretly the addition might be made the remorseless machine indicated to a drop the amount of water he had put in. The most earnest protestations of the honesty and fairness of his mode of doing business; its high character and regard for the little helpless beings whose sole nourishment milk is, would go for nothing when the lactometer failed to indicate 100, which may be set down as the par of genuine milk. In addition to the lactometer, there is an ordinance of the city requiring that all milk sold shall conform to the standard required for it, under heavy penalties.

The whole of the milk business of the vast city passed at once under the control of a rigorous piece of mechanism which could neither be controlled, enajored nor bought off. The most furtive visit to the faucet, at which the Croton runs off, was sure to be detected by it the moment it was inserted in the mixture. As might naturally be expected, the milkmen rebelled against this mechanical despotism, which rendered it impossible to sell water any longer for milk. They got up a case and tried to break down the lactometer. Its character for truth and veracity was vigorously assailed. Testimony was introduced to show that it could not be trusted to render justice between the milkmen and their customers. Long arguments were presented for the purpose of making it appear that it was a disreputable pretender to a scientific accuracy which it did not possess.

But the jury for all that found for the lactometer, which at once restored it to public confidence. It is said that a practical exhibition of the machine in the court-room, which when inserted in genuine milk always indicated 100, and when the milk was watered, lower points according to the amount, dissipated in an instant all the fine spun theories and sophistries of the lawyers. The machine left the court rehabilitated in character, whereas, according to the New York papers, there is a great rejoicing among all those who have young children to bring up. It stands between them and the modern Herods who have been slaying them in all large cities at such a fearful rate.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

According to the *Medical Examiner* there are 5,000,000 gallons of superior wine on stock in the island of Madeira, the exports never having exceeded 5,000 pipes annually. The growers have consequently been compelled to lower their prices, and important shipments are made to England and elsewhere.

Dr. John Hamilton of Oxford street, London, was recently charged by the Medical Defense Association with having unlawfully practiced as a Doctor of medicine, his Diploma being American, and consequently useless in England. The magistrate, after consideration, thought differently, and dismissed the charge.

Of late years every city and large town of British India has one or more newspapers conducted by Hindoos and published in Hindoostanee. A comic paper was recently issued at Allanabad which makes a speciality of jokes upon European vices and peculiarities.

An elderly darkey was inquiring of a policeman if he knew anything of his son Pete. The policeman replied that there was a young darkey in the lock-up for breaking up a prayer-meeting with an axe-handle. "Dat's him," exclaimed the overjoyed parent, "he told me he was gwine to 'muse hisself."

The Republicans have secured the organization of the Indiana House, and the Democrats, through purchase and sale with an Independent, have that of the Senate. Some few State officers depend upon the joint ballot, which is with the Republicans.

**A Novel Claim.**

The following, from a Washington correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, would indicate that Meacham proposes to manipulate the Modocs at every conceivable opportunity. On the day of the Canby massacre he received a slight scalp-wound, which was struck together with a cent's worth of court-plaster, healed up and gave him no further trouble. Subsequently he lectured in all the Eastern cities, on the subject of the Modoc war; then published a book on the same matter; traveled with and exhibited a band of Modoc Indians, and now has the cheek to present a claim for injuries received while acting with the Modoc Peace Commission:

"The Senate Committee on Pensions reported back a petition which embodies a claim of probably an unprecedented character. A. B. Meacham is the petitioner, and his claim is that \$30,000 should be allowed him as compensation for injuries received while acting as Chairman of the Modoc Peace Commission. The Pensions Committee, finding that he was not in either the military or naval service, reported that they could not take cognizance of the petition, and therefore suggested its reference to the Committee on Claims, to whom it was thereupon referred. Senator Mitchell taking occasion to say that he was very glad its previous inadvertent reference was thus corrected. (He is a member of the last-named committee.) The grounds upon which Mr. Meacham, in his petition, supports this novel claim are substantially as follows: He says that on or about March 16, 1873, and during the armistice, a band of horses belonging to the Modocs were captured by a squad of cavalry under command of Major Biddle and driven into camp in violation of the agreement for peace negotiations.

Mr. Meacham united with the messengers sent by Captain Jack, to demand the return of the captured horses, in a petition to General Canby to accede to the demand. He says he reminded the General that "it was done in violation of the compact, and that a refusal to restore them would embarrass the Peace Commission in its efforts to make peace, would endanger the lives of the Commissioners, and would be made an excuse by the Modocs for acts of treachery which they had threatened," and of which he says he had knowledge from Judge Steele of Yreka, and Toby Riddle, who had visited the Modoc camp as messenger and interpreter. The messengers who made the demand for the return of the horses witnessed the action of the officers in keeping part of the horses apart from the band, blanketed and groomed, with the avowed intention of appropriating them to their own private uses.

"On the 1st of April," continues Mr. Meacham, "the army moved up within two miles of the Modoc camp, without the consent of the Modoc Chief. This was done in violation of the agreement for peace negotiations, and against the verbal protest of your petitioner, who declared that the movement would defeat peace measures and would perhaps cost the lives of the Commissioners. This action on the part of the United States \* \* \* destroyed the friendship and confidence of the Modocs in your petitioner, and thereby endangered his life in subsequent interviews with them. He was repeatedly warned by Frank and Toby, the interpreters, of the danger of treachery, and these warnings were communicated to General Canby." The agreement to meet the representatives of the Modocs on the 15th of April, was made by General Canby, says Meacham, without his knowledge or consent, but he went to the rendezvous, (feeling compelled to do so as the Chairman of the Commission,) saying to his friends and General Canby that "he did not expect to return alive, and that the whole party would be carried in, all cut to pieces, upon the stretchers in the evening. He, therefore, arranged his business and wrote a note to his family; and asked permission to promise the restoration of the horses and removal of the army, as a means of averting treachery if he found it imminent; but General Canby refused, and the butchery followed. After detailing the occurrences the petition says:

"Had no breach of the compact been made on the part of the Government, no assassination would have occurred and your petitioner would not have been injured."

He therefore asks an appropriation of \$30,000, as a partial indemnity for the injury of his person and health, and for the time lost and suffering endured by him, in consequence of his faithful discharge of duty under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

**Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver.**

"Apples of gold in pictures of silver, is a word fitly spoken."—Proverbs, xxv, 11.

"Talk is cheap" says one. But it rubs the world! One word may cost a man's life! One paragraph may cost Europe a million lives this year. Words represent impressions, which, like the stereotype plate, may convey impressions to others.

Jesus is called, "The Word," because He conveyed the thought of God to man. Fire will not long exist without vent; so thought is led by expression.

Words rouse sympathy without and feeling within.

The leaves flap in the breeze. Is that all? No. Each leaf drinks carbon in a myriad mouths and builds its stalk and root and form. You breathe on souls that, like leaves, drink in the passing current and form life and character! Howell says:

"Words are the soul's ambassadors, who go Abroad upon their errand, to and fro; They are the airy keys that open, (and wrest Sometimes,) the locks and hinges of the breast."

Words are therefore "mighty things" and should be rightly used.

Profanity is perhaps the lowest speech. Foul, blasphemous, insult to God and man, By wise, polite and pious, placed under ban.

Yet how common among gentlemen! Used first to ease a raging passion; second, to strengthen blustering statements, it signally fails in both, for all distrust assertions backed with oaths. Ladies have their "Mercy," "Gracious," "Sakes," "Jimminy," etc., as milder synonyms which "come of evil," the Master says.

Vulgarity is practiced by many professing Christians who would not swear to save a farm, and is the most fertile engine Satan can invent to rouse youthful lust and drive to evil.

Slang, though often working its way into respectable dictionaries, tends to turn all soberness into burlesque and gives a person the appearance of a clown. It will stick to your heart like burdock burrs to a wool fleece and reveal its form to their great chagrin. We often hear it: "How's that for high?" "Isn't he a stunner?" "He'd better spell able or absquatulate," "The Dickens he had!" "You know how 'tis yourself!"—terms as unintelligible to untrained ears as those of Alaska Indians. Humor has its place with the tired brain, but it should not overshadow the holy thoughts of destiny.

Small talk may while away an hour when the nerves need rest, but should not engross precious time.

Careless Words may cut some secret failing known all too well. If words went out like sparks, we might afford to throw them lightly; but each may be a firebrand to burn into the very heart while it scorches the hand which held it, and may blast a fortune.

Slander is often but careless words repeated. Angry words fan the flames. If you would have pure words, cleanse the fountain; choose the purest reading and cultivate chaste language, for, as Miss Proctor says:

"Every word man's lips have uttered Echoes in God's skies."  
—Sermon by Rev. J. D. Perce, of Portland.

There will be five eclipses in 1877, viz: a total eclipse of the moon on February 27, visible in the United States; a partial eclipse of the sun on March 14th, visible in Western Asia; a partial eclipse on the North Pacific ocean, a total eclipse of the moon on August 23, partly visible in the Eastern and Southern States, and a partial eclipse of the sun on September 7th, visible in South America.

A cynical man insists that the fewer relatives or friends we have the happier we are. In your poverty they never help you; in your prosperity they always help themselves.

PROSPECTUS

—OF THE—

UNITARIAN ADVOCATE.

A Monthly Publication devoted to the interests of Liberal Christianity upon this coast.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

D. N. UTTER, EDITOR & PROP'R.

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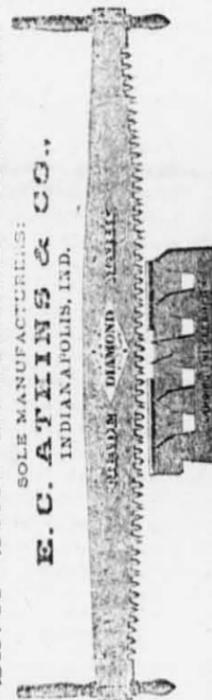
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The Northern Star.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Editor and Prop'r.

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LOCAL AGENTS.

John L. Jamieson, Agent for Seattle. Sheriff G. W. L. Allen, for Whatcom Co. C. H. Botsford, for Tacoma, Pierce County. B. L. Martin, for La Couver, D. E. Gage, for Skagit City. Henry Oliver, for Centreville. Maj. G. O. Haller, Coupeville, Island Co. G. M. Haller, Port Townsend.

SATURDAY... FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

Skagit Items.

During the past season logging has become one of the main branches of industry in this growing section. Since the first of January Captain Hill has towed to deep water at Utsalady, from the Skagit river, some three million feet of saw logs. He has nearly another million ready, or almost ready, for towing, which he will tow during the present month.

Eight months ago it was considered very doubtful whether sufficient business could be procured to pay a boat running as often as once in two weeks; but Capt. Hill, by his spirit of accommodation, and excellent management, showing that he thoroughly understood the position in which he was placed, and could and would do all required to develop the route, has not only made it a paying route, but one on which he could run in connection with Centreville, with success, twice a week. The people fully appreciate the value of steam communication in developing the resources of that section, and in bringing in settlers, and extend to the Fanny Lake the patronage so justly deserved.

The Skagit river valley presents many signs of thrift besides the number of settlers coming there to build up homes. Among such indications of progress might be mentioned the great number of marriages that have taken place there recently—a greater number have taken place there in a few months past than before that time from the first settlement of the river. In a new country this means new homes, new houses, and many other indications of progress. For instance Mr. McAlpine, since bringing one of the belles of Bellingham Bay on to the river as his bride, has bestirred himself to provide a suitable place for them to enjoy their newly found happiness, consequently Mc's fine new residence is rapidly approaching completion under the skillful directions of Mr. Everett.

David J. Horan has also shown his practical good sense in bringing his bride to the river, after their marriage at Seattle, and at once making arrangements for erecting a hotel near D. E. Gage's new store. The hotel is expected to be 24x40 feet, and two stories in height, so constructed that it can be increased in size with the increase of business. We believe him to be the man capable of keeping a good hotel, and wish him success.

Mr. Cyrus Thompson, living some two or three miles below Skagit City, on the south fork, has in process of completion an excellent two-story dwelling house, said to be the best yet erected on the Skagit.

Plans and specifications are in the hands of the builders, and lumber is on the ground, for the erection of the largest, most tastefully arranged, and perhaps the most beautiful dwelling on the Skagit, for J. W. Keen. This building is to be erected near Skagit City, and will be an ornament to the place. Mr. K. is at present connected with the revenue cutter Wolcott.

Work is still going on at the jam successfully. It is with pleasure we can state that the difficulties between Mr.

Moore and the Jam Company are settled in a manner honorable to all.

Captain Hill is able to go up or down the north or south forks of the Skagit—the lower half of the north fork at less than half tide—with his steamer, the Fanny Lake.

Snohomish Items.

There are many indications of progress hitherto unnoticed in this section of our county. Some months since, at the time of the grain harvest, Peter McLaughlin opened a blacksmith shop at Centreville. He is a thorough workman, who fully understands his business; was for a long time the Reservation blacksmith at Tulalip. His shop is a public convenience to the settlers on the river, and the heavy farmers of the flats.

Mr. Laque has erected for himself a neat residence, within the past few months, near Centreville. The house is a story and one-half high, fourteen feet posts; main part sixteen feet by twenty-four; ell part fourteen feet square; height of the ell same as the main building.

Some two months ago Henry Oliver, of Centreville, entered into an agreement with D. O. Pearson, by which he leased to Mr. P. ground on which to erect a store, upon terms mutually satisfactory. Mr. P. at once began making arrangements for procuring lumber, etc., employed carpenters, under whose skillful hands the building is rapidly approaching completion. The store is two stories high, eighteen feet posts, twenty-five feet wide by forty feet long, and fronts the river. Messrs. Robbins & McNaughten are the carpenters engaged in its construction.

On Tuesday, January 30, Mr. McNaughten met with an accident that came near being of a very serious nature. He was at work on a platform raised some twenty-five feet above the ground, when some of the staging gave way and he fell the whole distance to the ground. He was somewhat bruised, lame, stiff and sore for a few days—that was about the extent of his injuries—being able to go to work again a few days after as usual.

It is expected that Mr. Pearson will have his goods on hand, and his store in running order in about another month.

Capt. Kyle arrived at Centreville with his schooner, the Juniette, on Friday, February 2d.

The steamer Fanny Lake stops twice a week each way, on her semi-weekly trips from Seattle via Centreville to the Skagit.

With a country unequalled for dairy business, as far as soil, climate and natural productions are concerned, and with an extra good market for all dairy products, with wonder it is often remarked, why so few turn their attention to this class of business. Therefore it is with pleasure we chronicle any efforts made in this direction. It is for this reason we note the following efforts made by Mr. Oliver to provide suitable accommodations for his cows, and the arrangements he is making to take care of the milk they furnish, believing that many would do well to imitate his example in this respect. This fall he has constructed a cow-shed, where he has now sixteen dairy cows sheltered. The floor is so arranged that where the cows are placed in the stanchions they are always kept dry, all the wet draining from them. About half way between his barn and house he has erected a milk house some thirteen feet square, with what carpenters call a hip roof, or a roof that slants downward on each of its four sides. This roof projects on each side some four feet beyond the walls of the building, so that the sun can never strike the wall of the building. The floor is two feet from the ground. The room will be ventilated from under the floor, as well as by the ventilation established between the side walls and the roof. Inside the building is to be lathed and plastered. The space between the walls (some six inches) to be filled with saw dust, thereby securing coolness with cleanliness and perfect ventilation. With such arrangements it will always be easy to make a first-class article of butter.

Mrs. Fish has for eight years been the real leader of Washington society. Not codfish either.

THE SUICIDED OFFICER—Lieutenant Weeden, of the U. S. Engineer corps, who committed suicide in San Francisco, Monday night, was recorder of the board of engineers for this coast. He was a most estimable and splendidly appearing young man. He visited this city about two months ago in company with Prof. Ashburn to examine the Seattle coal mines.—Tribune.

This able officer was a graduate of West Point military academy, we believe in the summer of 1865, among the first in his class, was immediately assigned to duty with company D battalion of engineer troops, at Willet's Point, New York Harbor. He was soon made First Lieutenant of Engineers. Came to California first during the fall of 1867. Has been on duty as an officer of the Corps of Engineers at various points on this coast since that time. Lieut. John H. Weeden was one of the company officers of company D battalion of engineer troops for nearly four years, two and one half years of which time we served in the ranks of that company and knew him in all the varied relations one man can in the ordinary discharge of duty know another. We last saw him in San Francisco, in the fall of 1872, while we were on our way to locate in Washington Territory from the State of Iowa. Through his recommendations we came near going to San Diego, in place of coming here. Lieut. W. had but a short time previously been in charge of the fortifications in process of construction at that place, and held out strong inducements for us to make that our home. He was a man of fine appearance, excellent soldierly qualities, and one who had distinguished himself by his scientific and literary attainments. We know not the cause of his taking this step.

THE "WEST SHORE."—No journal shows a greater spirit of enterprise in trying to develop the resources of the whole Northwest, than this popular illustrated monthly. The January number has just come to hand, a mammoth one, containing 44 pages, and 55 illustrations, nearly all relating to Oregon and Washington. It makes the following mention of Snohomish City: "This place is located on the Snohomish river, in one of the best logging regions of the Pacific coast, and contains about four hundred inhabitants. Its citizens are alive to anything likely to benefit the town and to elevate and refine society. The stores located here do a good business, and the place presents splendid openings for industrious mechanics who are willing to grow up with the country. The soil in the immediate neighborhood is very rich, and numberless acres of it are yet unoccupied. THE NORTHERN STAR, a fine 8-page weekly paper, is published here, and not to know its genius of an editor, Eldridge Morse, is not to know one of the best, most industrious and liberal of men in the Territory."

Grasshoppers.

"Professor Riley predicts that we are to have an unprecedented crop of grasshoppers during the coming season. He read a paper before the Academy of Science of Omaha a few days since, expressing this belief. The soil in a large portion of Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Idaho, and sixteen counties in the State of Missouri was so thickly planted, he said, with locust eggs that a man could scarcely take a step anywhere without tramping upon whole nests of eggs. He was receiving eggs from every one of the sixteen Missouri counties, four counties in the extreme northwest corner of the State, and twelve counties in the south west portion of the State, almost daily, and was therefore being kept constantly informed as to the condition of these eggs in all the counties. A great many of the eggs hatched in his office within a week after their arrival here, and from this Professor inferred that a week's warm weather next spring would be sufficient to hatch them all out, providing they were not killed beforehand by the weather. The only kind of weather that would be at all likely to kill them was changing weather, alternating suddenly between very mild and very cold weather. Although the crop hatched next summer throughout the west will be much larger than the crop of 1875; these devastations will certainly be much less, for the reason that the farmers are this time prepared for the locusts, or grasshoppers, as they are called. The ten thousand pamphlets

containing the directions of their infancy that were ordered published by the convention of Governors at Omaha, a few weeks ago, have been distributed among the farmers of Missouri, Iowa, Colorado and Nebraska, so that every preparation will be made for the anticipated field ravages.—Denver Tribune.

From Los Angeles, Cal.

Our friend H. D. Morgan has received a letter recently from R. H. Hewitt, formerly of Olympia, W. T., but now of Los Angeles, Cal., which he kindly allows us to examine and make the following extracts for the benefit of our readers.

"We miss the rains of Washington, and though we used to think them long and disagreeable, I should, I think, like a little of it down here. No rain to speak of since March last, and there is considerable uneasiness in consequence, although there is no damage to be apprehended for two or three weeks yet. This is no doubt a very paradise, and all that, but somehow I don't feel free and can't assimilate easily; the people are so strange in nativity, custom and action.

I have met in all seventeen persons from Olympia and vicinity, but none of them live in the city. They all appear to be desperately in love with the country, and there is no doubt but a great future awaits it; in fact it has commenced that career already.

We have a system of four railroads that centre here, but under one management, and the Southern Pacific is pushing out for the Colorado river, then on through Texas for the Atlantic seaboard. This road will be built and in operation before the bankrupt thieves of the Northern Pacific do much more than steal the coal lands of the Puyallup.

How are you making it up the Snohomish? I see by the STAR that the country around there is looking up and going ahead,—do you keep pace with it? What can I do should I decide to drift back there, if it does not rain here any more?

I have had about moving enough, but yet I may conclude to migrate back to old W. T. some day.

In a few days I will send you up a few castor beans and I want you to try them; I believe they will grow well there, and are worth \$60 per ton in San Francisco. Honey is coming into market by the hundred tons; oranges and lemons are ripening and look beautifully.

Give my regards to Morse, Ferguson and Dr. Folsom. R. H. HEWITT.

BORN.

At Centreville, W. T., on Wednesday, January 31, 1877, to the wife of Hon. O. B. Iverson, a daughter.

At Seattle, W. T., on February 1st, to the wife of E. B. Moore, a son.

MARRIED.

At Whatcom, January 22d, by Thomas Ramsey, J. P., Philip Carpenter to Miss H. C. Snodgrass.

At Seattle, January 25th, David J. Horan to Maria Murphy.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Swantown, on Wednesday, Jan. 31st, by Judge R. S. Greene, Benjamin Stretch of this county, to Miss Melvina Hartsock of Thurston county, W. T.

The Olympia Standard, in noticing their marriage, says: "It is with more than usual fervor we extend our congratulations to the happy couple. Miss Hartsock—or 'Vinie,' as she was familiarly known among her friends—was a universal favorite, and Mr. Stretch is one of the leading citizens of Snohomish county. Beginning life as they did under most auspicious circumstances, may their journey ever be preserved from tempest or storm.

'Happy they! the happiest of the kind! When gentler stars unite, and in one faith Their hearts, their fortunes and their beings blend.'

The many friends of the bride and groom in this county, join in the sentiments expressed in the above in extending to them both the heartiest congratulations and wishes of joy and happiness in their new relation.

At Packwood's Landing, Snohomish county, W. T., on February 4th, by S. Tait Packwood, J. P., Kenric Shone to Mrs. Augusta A. Drake.

Mr. Shone is one of the most whole-souled, jovial of men. Mrs. Drake is known by all, and all who know her find a friend. May they experience naught but happiness in their wedded life, is the wish of all.

Miscellaneous.

A little squint-eyed boy pranced up to his mother one day this week and said: "Ma, hain't I been real good since I began going to Sunday school?" "Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal, fondly. "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes, darling," she replied again. "Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"

How small a portion of our lives is that we truly enjoy! In youth we are looking forward for things that are to come. In old age, we look backward to things that are past.

As a gentleman was nearly run over in a narrow street by a dray, he shouted to the driver, "Do you want to kill me?" whereupon the intelligent driver replied, "If I had known you was coming this way I would have sent you a postal card!"

If a tallow candle be placed in a gun and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining injury; and if a musket ball be shot into the water it will not only rebound but be flattened; if fired through a pane of glass it will make a hole; if the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread it will make no difference and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk 300 feet in the water, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant from each other.

A London paper publishes the following advertisement: "Wanted, by a widow lady, a person who is experienced in the art of whipping, and well qualified to administer a severe flogging with a new birch rod to two young children of the ages of nine and ten; wages, £30 per annum. The children are very willful and troublesome."

In Augusta, no provision has been made this winter for feeding and lodging tramps. A vagabond went into a police-station and wanted to sleep there.

"We only lodge prisoners," said the sergeant behind the desk.

"You only lodge prisoners," repeated the vagabond meditatively.

"That's all," was the reply; "you've got to steal something, or assault somebody, or something of that kind."

"I've got to assault somebody, or something of that kind," again repeated the vagabond, thoughtfully. Then he reached across the desk with his long arm, and knocked the sergeant off his stool, saying, as the officer got up with his hand to his eye, "Give me as good a box as you kin, sergeant, 'cause I don't feel very well to-night."

Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song pipe in the intervals of his acts. But woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her arvarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on an adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection, and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless, for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.—Washington Irving.

It appears generally admitted that a St. Louis paper which splits its name in the middle has the wittiest pair of scissors in the United States.

Tuesin, Arizona, proposes to deed to the Southern Pacific Railroad about 200 acres within the town limits, on condition that the road is built to or through that town within five years.

In Paris there are contractors who pay the city \$20,000 per annum for the privilege of keeping the streets clean. The work is done under the supervision of the municipal authorities, and the contractors are reimbursed by the sale of the mud and dust, which when manufactured into fertilizers, is said to yield \$600,000 annually.

A subscriber calls on us to say that he thinks he has a remedy for diphtheria which is doing such terrible work among the little ones of Oregon. A friend of his says he has tried it with success, and we give it more readily because it appears harmless. Take equal parts of fat, pickled pork and onions, mashed, and applied as a poultice, to be renewed every few hours, and place in the month of the child a small piece of camphor gum, size of a pea. This course followed is said to give speedy relief. Our friend has heard it so highly recommended by a reliable man who says he has often seen it succeed, that he wishes to make it public.

"I wish I were you about two hours," she said with great tenderness. "And why my dear?" he asked with considerable interest. "Because," she said, toying affectionately with his watch chain,—"because then I would buy my wife a new set of furs."

An assay of the gold and silver mine discovered some time ago in the Klittass valley, Yakima county, W. T. has lately been received from San Francisco. The assay found the rock to contain over one thousand dollars in gold and twenty-three dollars in silver to the ton. The ledge is eight feet thick at a depth of one hundred feet from the surface. Should the rock mill one-fourth of that amount it would be one of the richest mines on the Coast. We hope the owners may realize handsomely.

In Germany a printer's wife stole into the office where a new edition of the Bible was in hand, and, to alter the sentence of subjection to her husband, pronounced upon Eve, in the third chapter of Genesis, took out the first two letters of the word *herr*, and put "na" in their place, by which the text was altered from "and he shall be thy lord" (herr) to "and he shall be thy fool" (narr). Her life is said to have paid for this. The few copies of the Bible which got out before this intentional error was discovered have been purchased at enormous prices.

Mamma (who has been quietly watching certain surreptitious proceedings)—"Willie, who helped you to all that cake?" Willie, promptly—"Hebben, mamma." Mamma sternly—"Sh—sh—sh, you naughty boy; how dare you tell such stories?" Willie—"Taint my fault; it's a 'tors, ma. Diddn't pa tell heggerman zat hebben helped zoose zat helped zenzelves?"

Why are clergymen like railway porters? Because they do a good deal of coupling.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY... FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

Local Items.

There was ice in the Columbia river so as to interrupt navigation at the Dalles, the last of the past month.

Highest tide ever witnessed last week, Friday, at Centerville, since the settlement on the marsh. No damage done.

The steamer Otter arrived at this port Sunday noon. She brought as passengers several families from the East to swell our rapidly accumulating population.

It is with pleasure we note the appearance of our young friend Eddy Pike since his recent very severe sickness. We hope he may have such an increase of health and happiness as will more than make up for his past pain and sickness.

The County Commissioners have been in session all of this week. Being their first session, there is much for them to do to get acquainted with the condition of the county affairs. A full report of their proceedings will appear next week.

By reference to our new advertisements, it will be seen that the firm of Wale & Catching has been dissolved, Mr. Wale continuing the business. Mr. Catching was for a long time suffering from neuralgia, and has gone to the mineral springs of California for relief. Mr. W. is one of our oldest settlers; is a very competent workman, and can always be found at the "Old Blue Eagle."

We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Academic Journal, an educational quarterly issued by the pupils of the Olympia Union Academy, with Allen Weir as its editor, and printed at the Standard office. Its price is one dollar per year, single numbers twenty-five cents. The original and selected matter is of fine quality. The paper is a credit to those who established it.

Mr. H. D. Morgan, since his establishment on Pill Chuck in charge of the mill erected there by Messrs. Bennett & Witter, concluded that he could not take time to run the saw mill and the Probate and Justice offices, so resigned both. Hon. R. Haskell, who had previously filled that office, creditably for four years, was appointed by the County Commissioners Probate Judge to fill the vacancy.

WEDDING RECEPTION.—On last Wednesday evening the steamer Nellie arrived decorated with a fine display of bunting. It was soon found that one of its popular proprietors, Benj. Stretch, Esq., with his fair bride were aboard. At an early hour of the evening the numerous friends of the bridal party assembled in the hall of the Riverside Hotel, where, to the excellent music furnished by Miss Fannie Low and Frank Mathews, dancing was kept up to a late hour. The table was gotten up in Shone's best style, which says enough for that part of the entertainment. The assemblage was one of the largest and most brilliant ever seen in Snohomish, and the occasion will be remembered with pleasure by all.

ACCIDENT TO DR. FOLSON.—It is with sorrow we note the severe injury that Dr. Folson received upwards of a couple of weeks ago. While going from here to Packwood's Landing on professional business, after dark, he was compelled to haul his boat across the upper portage from Steamboat to Ebey slough, on account of the low state of the tide (at high tide there is enough water to row across); here his foot slipped, and he fell, striking the inner guard or out-rigger against his face, cutting a deep gash under one eye, and also bruising and cutting his nose. It is supposed that he stepped on a piece of ice, concealed in part by the mud, and his feet slipping at the time, his whole weight fell on the iron guard. The bone is bruised and injured so that it will take a long time to heal. The shock at the time was so great that his friends feared at first, by the convulsions it threw him into, that it might be fatal, he remaining unconscious for several hours. He has been confined to his room most of the time

since that event, and while the injury is not regarded as dangerous, it is, to say the least, very painful, and will be very slow in healing, as the injuries to the bone must heal first, thence outwardly. We hope nothing will prevent his speedy recovery.

OUR old and very highly esteemed friend, John Cochran, reached this place last evening on the Nellie, looking first rate. He has been away about two years. Has been reported dead several times. The spirits have been searching for his remains for a long time past, yet he turns up safe and sound, ready to extend the warm grasp of friendship to all. Good for John! he says his health has been good nearly all of the time, and that he has been engaged most of the time prospecting along the Cascade range. He leaves in our sanctum for the Attenicum a specimen of ore from the celebrated Silver Mud Springs, the Ochico, of southeastern Oregon. Also some specimens of cinnabar and other ores. Many a man on the river will be glad to extend the hand of friendship to John.

THE Nellie made her three regular trips on time this week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, returning the following days with full lines of freight and passengers. The improvements to her cabin are about completed, making her the neatest, trimmest craft on the Sound. Her accommodations for freight or passengers being up with the best.

WE have received the second number of the North Pacific Rural, the monthly agricultural journal published at Seattle. This is a paper that should be supported by every rancher or person interested in agriculture on the northwest coast.

WE acknowledge the regular receipt of the Tacoma Herald, the new paper at New Tacoma, under the direction of Francis H. Cook. This journal is specially representative of Puget Sound valley, as well as the section around Tacoma.

THE INDIAN WAR.—A dispatch dated Chicago, February 6th, states that Gen. Terry fought the hostile Indians under Crazy Horse, on Tongue river. The result of the engagement was the almost entire destruction of the hostiles. The Indians who survived the battle fled to British territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The Turkish ambassador in Rome has notified the Porte, that arms for Crete are being purchased in Italy. The Turkish garrison on the Island has consequently been strengthened.

The Constantinople police have discovered secret correspondence showing that Midhat Pasha was plotting for the overthrow of the Sultan and his own nomination as dictator.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—It is said that a formidable Russian iron clad squadron will enter the Mediterranean in the spring. Grand Duke Constantine will command and Admiral Popoff will be Chief of Staff.

DIED.

In Olympia, W. T., January 27th, Matilda, wife of Theodore Woodward, aged 22 years.

New Advertisements.

WM. H. WALE, DESIGNER & ARCHITECT, Carpenter, Contractor and BOAT BUILDER.

All work entrusted to his care will be done with NEATNESS and DISPATCH.

CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Place of business at the old BLUE EAGLE BUILDING, Union Avenue, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

L. HANSON, BLACKSMITH. SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

Is ready to do all kinds of Loggers' and Farmers' Blacksmith Work with

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SHOP—IN THE UPPER TOWN.

Call and see my work.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish—ss.

In the District Court of said county. Celia McMillen, plaintiff, vs. Neil McMillen, defendant. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting: To Neil McMillen, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said county, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served in the said county of Snohomish, or if served out of said county, but in the 3d Judicial District of said Territory, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of said Court to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and the plaintiff. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this [L. s.] 26th day of January, A. D. 1877. 55-6w H. A. GREGORY, Clerk.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish—ss.

In the District Court of said county.

L. L. Thomas, plaintiff, vs. L. T. Ireland, Defendant. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting: To L. T. Ireland, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said county, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, or if served out of said county, but in the 3d Judicial District of said Territory, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the above Court, compelling you to make and deliver to said plaintiff a good and sufficient deed, with covenants as set forth in the complaint on file in said cause, conveying to said plaintiff his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described real estate in said county, situated to wit:

Lots number six and eight (6 and 8) in section number thirty-three (33), together with a strip eighteen rods wide of the east side of the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Lots numbered seven and nine (7 and 9) and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4) of section numbered thirty-three (33), in township No. thirty (30) north of range five (5) east. The east half of lot one (1), section thirty-three, and the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township No. thirty, north of range No. five (5) east, containing (165) one hundred and sixty five acres, more or less, according to the Government survey.

According to the specific terms of a certain contract entered into by you and said plaintiff, at said county, on the 9th day of May, 1876, by which, in consideration of \$600 dollars, United States gold coin, you then and there agreed to convey to said plaintiff, as aforesaid, the said described premises. The grounds of which action are fully set forth in said complaint.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge [L. s.] of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1877. H. A. GREGORY, Clerk. 55-6w

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.

TERMS: Daily per annum, \$10; Weekly, \$1. Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms. THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher.

VERDICT ALWAYS FOR THE DAVIS' VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE

- The Centennial Gold Medal and Diploma..... 1876
The Scott Medal..... 1875
The Franklin Institute Medal..... 1874

The Report of the Centennial Commission says: "The DAVIS is awarded the GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR and the DIPLOMA OF MERIT for excellent material construction, adapted to the greatest range of work."

We claim sales UNPRECEDENTED, and satisfaction UNIVERSAL, in its construction it differs from all others, and is equalled by none. As an earnest of what is here claimed, the Manufacturers CHALLENGE all others to a friendly contest, either for amusement or for a more substantial consideration.

Agents Wanted in All Unoccupied Territory.

E. L. HALL, Agent for Washington Terr.

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

W. S. WIGGIN. WM. FOX. C. E. LARRABEE. I. M. HALL. W. R. ANDREWS

Occidental Hotel,

SEATTLE..... WASH. TERR

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

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Free Coach to and from the House.

54 WIGGIN & FOX, Proprietors

PHANTOM EXPRESS

TO WHIDBY ISLAND AND DUNGENESS.

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

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

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

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

Passengers and Freight as Low as by any other route. 54-5w

M. GLORE,

IMPOBTER AND DEALER IN FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.

BUREAUS, CENTER TABLES, CHAIRS,

Parlor & Chamber Sets

CURTAINS, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, ETC.

54tf

Larrabee, Hall & Andrews, COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SEATTLE..... WASH. TERR

G. NATHAN, (OF MEYER'S & CO., SEATTLE)

DRY GOODS - FANCY GOODS - NOTIONS, HOSIERY -

CLOTHING, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. N. will make monthly trips to Snohomish and up the Snohomish river. Orders may be left at the Exchange Hotel, or address BOX 181, SEATTLE. 53tf

NOTICE.

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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. WOLF, or M. W. PACKARD. v1 n:34

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.

Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BLOCK, PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

All Surgical Diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Skillfully Performed.

Cataract Extracted,

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

Diseases of Women Nervous Complaints and Lung Disorders also my specialties. Any number of first-class references given. 50tf

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. 54-4f

**HINDOO GIRLS.**—Competent writers attribute the beauty of Hindoo girls to the custom of carrying burdens on their heads. Among them are found no stoop-shoulders or curved spines. They are as straight as arrows, lithe, supple, and graceful, these qualities attracting the attention of travelers. Since muscular education has become a hobby, and the girls are imitating the boys in exercise and game, how would it do to adopt the Hindoo plan, and educate our girls' heads a little. It is a notorious fact that the majority of those who come forth from fashionable schools have little of any account in their heads, and it would be something to bestow upon them a capacity to bear a little on their heads. All that is necessary is to have it understood to be the fashion, and tubs, firkins, pails, baskets, crocks, and other articles will mount the army of fashionable noddles with a magic quickness. And while these would be as equally becoming as the monstrosities which have in succession perched there in various forms, they would be useful in shaping the sex to attractive symmetry. The girls' heads would then be put to a good use; and when once started, they would easily become reconciled to it on the plea of fashion. Besides, if the result should be straight spines, graceful necks, perfect busts and a royal poise of the head, the style would certainly commend itself to good sense as a vast improvement on stays, lacings and paddings.

A lady held the post-office at Grenada, Miss., and during the campaign she was subject to the grossest insults, public and private, because she held office under a Republican administration. She reported the case to the Department, a special agent was sent to investigate the facts, and finding them as she reported, the Postmaster General ordered the post office at that place closed, and the mail service thereto discontinued, and the "chivalric" devils whose courage allowed them to insult the lady postmistress, the widow of a Union soldier, found themselves obliged to travel several miles to the next town to get their mail. A few days since urgent appeals and good promises induced the department to re-establish the office, and the leading citizens guarantee the good treatment of the postmistress.

The law in New York makes the sending or carrying of a challenge to fight a duel an offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and this whether the meeting took place in the State or not. Now, if the New Yorkers have pluck enough to put Jim Bennett and young May in the State prison they will link dueling with disgrace, consummate a most salutary reform, and save themselves much unnecessary trouble in the future.

#### Miscellaneous Notes.

O. N. Griffin, United States consul at Samoa, has been commissioned by the native government as minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with the United States, with a view to establishing closer commercial relations between the two countries.

A passenger car on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad on Thursday made a 45 foot jump on to the solid ice without going through. Four persons were injured slightly.

A. B. Barnard was found dead in the snow near Jamestown, New York, on Thursday, with his horse lying on his body. He had been run into by a drunken man with a hay-rack, who did not stop to assist him, but left him to die.

The *Herald* and *Presbyter* deal out a drop of sarcastic comfort to stingy souls by saying: "It is easy to drop a nickel into the contribution box and reflect that our Lord commended one who gave less."

Two of the "old boys," comfortably circumstanced and accustomed to indulge in from ten to twenty drinks per day, were a day or two ago watching a man who was squeezing lime-juice into a glass, when one of them remarked: "I hear that Smith died yesterday. You remember him—great temperance man; couldn't get him to drink anything." "Oh, yes," was the answer; "I knew him well enough. I tell you its bound to fetch them after a while."

#### Yankee Enterprise.

There is no danger of the Yankee being voted out of the foreign market so long as he can continue the competition with Europe which has been so auspiciously inaugurated within the past few years. Who ever thought of so bold an idea as the supplying of Russia with locomotives until Baldwin's works sent over a first consignment of twenty? Who but Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and a Pittsburg house, would ever stock the English market with saws, or ballast a vessel with steel rails? Who but some enterprising Yankees would see a profit in a fraction of a cent on cottons, and send three ship loads to England in one year? Who unacquainted with the relative makes, would have supposed a cargo of over \$3,000,000 worth of arms sent by an English vessel from Hartford to aid the Turks in whipping Russia? Who but American butchers would so slaughter the profits of the Englishmen as to compel them to reduce their price on beef six cents per pound in the Sheffield market, while we can pay ocean freights and still make money in the shipments? It is no wonder the foreign artisan, tradesmen, merchant, looks with longing or jealous eyes at the progress we are making over the slow coach European, and the inroads we are making upon his traffic and consequent prosperity. The law of supply and demand is a wonderful leveler. It has an eye to kind and to quality, sometimes to policy; but usually the winning card is the best for the least money; and the United States is frequently the holder of a full hand in which it calls and goes better. And yet we in this country abuse the politicians and complain of hard times.

**PRESERVING FRUIT WITH HONEY.**—The *Los Angeles Herald* says: Below we give a recipe furnished us by Mrs. Pullee, for preserving fruits with honey. We are well satisfied that in a short time honey will take the place of sugar in canning and preserving fruit, as it will be both better and cheaper. We hope that if other lady readers have tried experiments of this kind they will report success, that others may have the benefit of their experience: "I have been experimenting with putting up fruit with extracted honey instead of sugar. I think it is superior to sugar in every way. Fruit that is preserved in honey is not so apt to sour and require a second boiling. I pick my fruit, wash it, and drain off as much of the water as possible. Then I place it in some large kettle or pan and add one-third as much honey, in measure, as there is fruit. I then boil it until the taste of the honey has evaporated. Fruit preserved in this way is excellent."

In the course of a speech by Joseph Arch, before the Leigh Liberal Club, he said he ventured to tell Lord Beaconsfield that if he went to war he must not count on taking the agricultural laborers to be shot at for thirteen pence a day. They were determined that, until they had obtained the franchise, they would take no part in the wars of England.

The new tunnel being built under the Thames is intended chiefly for the use of about 8,000 workmen who have to cross at that point, and who are often detained by fog that stops the boats. It will be an iron tube nine feet in diameter, lighted with gas, thoroughly ventilated, and only for pedestrians.

The remains of a balloon have recently been found on the coast of Iceland. In the car were human bones—an incomplete skeleton—and a leather traveling bag containing papers so moldy as not to be deciphered. It is conjectured that this was the balloon in which the aeronaut Price ascended during the siege of Paris.

Captain Boynton has successfully accomplished the journey down the river Po, from Castel Nuovo to Ferrari, 280 miles, in 95 hours, without making a break, making a total voyage of 800 miles on the river Po. This is his last and greatest voyage in the life saving dress.

The first manufacture of tobacco in Washington Territory has just begun at Elhi, Pierce county, by Mr. T. F. Patton. The weed was grown by Mr. Patton and is being put up in the shape of black strap tobacco.

The Lutherans in the United States are increasing more rapidly than any other denomination. They now number more than 640,000 communicants, the gain for the past year being 67,276.

#### Life Thoughts.

Live for something.  
Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.

Keep good company and be one of the number.

Do not be afraid of diminishing your own by seeking that of others.

Riches gained by deceit cheat no man so much as the gainer.

Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

When the heart is pure, there is hardly anything which can mislead the understanding in matters of immediate personal concernment.

Try to combine beauty and utility. A flower is none the less sweet because it has a germ in its heart that will fructify after the falling of its petals.

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity.

Man endures opposition and reproof more readily than we suppose; only, he will not endure them when violent, even though they are deserved. Our hearts are flowers; they continue open to the gently-falling dew, but close against a storm.

The most corrective punishment is kindness.

An important addition has been recently made to the Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum, and it is one no less interesting to the student of Greek and Roman history than to the Egyptologist. It is the body of a lyre, made of the shell of a land tortoise, covered with leather. The shell of the tortoise can be seen through a hole in the leather. This is a unique example of the lyre of the Egyptian Thoth—the Greek Hermes; also of the second Hermes, son of Zeus and Maia, who (according to the Hymn of Hermes) stole the oxen of Apollo. The story of the earlier deity is that he was walking along the banks of the Nile, after the inundation had subsided, and accidentally kicked the shell of a dead tortoise, of which the flesh had been rotted away by the heat of the sun, and only the sinews remained, therefore the shell brought forth a musical sound, and it suggested to him the formation of the lyre.

Speaking of girls taking after their fathers, an Oregon City damsel took after hers the other day with a meat axe just because he insinuated that 11 o'clock was late enough to set up at night with her "feller" in the parlor, especially when he calls seven times a week. Oh! you naughty, naughty girl.

Samuel Ford, of Brooklyn, is authority for saying that it mushroom eaters would sprinkle a little salt on the mushrooms they could easily pick out the poisonous plants. Good ones will turn black and bad ones red.

A white pine slab in a fence on the farm of Isaac Kingman, of Brockton, Mass., is known to have been in its place for one hundred and seventy-seven years.

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have everywhere received in Rome the respect due to the rank from which they have fallen.

Hon. W. McMicken, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, started en route for the national capital on the 31st ult.

Multiply 987,654,321 by 45, and note the curious result.

#### B. A. HILL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**C. V. B. Reeder's**  
WIRE-SUSPENSION, VIBRATING  
**SPRING BEDS.**

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

Warranted for Five Years.

#### First Premium

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

YESLER'S WHARF,

SEATTLE, W. T.

JOHN PIKE, Agent for Snohomish.

M. W. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON.

## PACKARD & JACKSON,

DEALERS IN

# DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY,  
BOOTS & SHOES,

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars

We keep for sale the best Brand of Oregon Flour in the

Market.

### A NEW INVOICE OF

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS

and as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Territory.

BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,

SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

v1n1

# HARDWARE!

wholesale & Retail.

MECHANICS' TOOLS  
OUR SPECIALTY.  
FARMING  
Implement,  
LOGGERS' TOOLS  
&c. &c. &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS  
and  
MACHINERY OF  
All Kinds Fur-  
nished to order at  
Factory Prices

Patent Ground hin Back Cross-Cut Saws.

Country Orders  
Promptly Filled.

**Wusthoff & Wald,**  
P. O. Box 52,  
Seattle, W. T.

## GREAT CUT DOWN IN PRICES!

AT  
**Jamieson's Jewelry Emporium**  
Seattle, W. T.

**Watches & Jewelry at Cost.**

Best Waltham Watch, 2 oz. case, \$20. (Regular price \$30.)  
" " " 3 " " 27.50. " " 35.  
" " " 4 " " 30. " " 40.  
" " " 6 " " 35. " " 50.

Everything Else in Proportion

AT  
**JAMIESON'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM!**



**L. WILBUR,**

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

—DEALER IN—

# DRUGS,

Medicine  
and  
Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

PERFUMERY,

Fancy Toilet Articles, Cigars,  
&c. &c.

Prescriptions carefully com-  
pounded at all hours.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.  
v1n1

**WADDELL & MILES,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

# STOVES & RANGES,

TIN, COPPER, & JAPANED WARE

SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipe,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTINGS

BRASS GOODS.

All work pertaining to the  
business done at short notice  
and in a workmanlike manner  
**Give us a call**  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
v1n1

**A Climax in Orthography.**

An old man who owns a stall at the City Hall market took a notion a few days since to use his spare hours in bettering his education. Procuring a spelling book, his face was behind it whenever trade was dull. He tired, however, of spelling the words to himself, and engaged the services of a boy about thirteen years old, having the next stall, to hear his lessons. Everything passed off all right for two or three days, and then a storm arose and a climax came. Holding the book in both hands, the boy observed:

"We now come to the word 'welcome.' How do you spell it?"  
 "Well, sir, I spell it w-e-l-k-u-m."  
 "Not correct."  
 "K-o-m, then."  
 "No, sir."  
 "Boy, don't you lie to me," warned the man.

"I guess I'll resign my office," replied the boy as he laid the book down. "I've let you go on and spell 'cat' with a k, 'horse' without any e, 'boy' with a double o to it, because you are old, and I didn't want to hurt your feelings. But when you call me a liar, and don't even know how to spell the word, it's time for me to resign."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**THE STOMACH AND ITS WORKINGS.**

The Paris doctors have a rare opportunity, just now, to observe the workings of the human stomach, in the case of a boy, whose gullet becoming constricted by the accidental swallowing of a dose of caustic potash, a hole was cut into his stomach through which to feed him. From a similar case, years ago, much that we know of the operations of the stomach was learned. Thus was it found out that we take usually about four hours to digest a dinner; and it was also discovered that different kinds of food vary much in their digestibility—notably, for example, that fats and oils take a long time to digest when introduced into the stomach alone, but are much more speedily got rid of by that organ if eaten with salad or vegetable matters. Mental exertions pure and simple did not seem to retard digestion so much as has been conjectured. Yet, when associated with deep emotions, or with that fretfulness of mind we call "worry," it appeared to have a baneful influence. As for the fiercer passions, an outbreak of them would sometimes suffice to prevent the stomach even when most vigorous from discharging its functions. Another mysterious phenomenon noticed in connection with digestion was the sympathetic influence exercised by the stomach over the secretion of the mouth. This secretion, as is well known, has an important chemical action on certain constituents of food, changing by a sort of fermenting process starchy matters, for instance, into sugar. In short, the different parts of the digestive apparatus are so linked together by nervous connections that they "sympathize" with each other, and if one be stimulated the rest are also stimulated.

"Have you any rebutting testimony to offer, Patrick?" asked the justice of a prisoner arraigned for goat-killing. Pat scratched his head; a new light seemed to dawn on him. "Rebutting is it? Shure an' that's just what's the matter, yer honor; the bloody baste butted-me till divil a stitch of sate was left on me breeches, yer honor, and that's why I'm here to-day." Pat was acquitted.

In the hard drinking days an old Scotch laird and his eldest son were riding home together from a hospitable gathering. Their ride for a while was silent, but at last the son said: "Feyther, I wish ye was deid." The old man rather sadly replied: "Well, laddie, I hae often thought that of my feyther, but I never hae the impudence to say't."

The House of Representatives, at Boise City, had a young lady for engrossing clerk. She engrossed the attention of many of the members.

The Arizona Legislature, following after the example of Washington Territory, has just elected two ladies as clerks.

Extensive preparations are being made at Gardiner for canning fish during the coming season.

One bad example spoils many good precepts.

If you wish to succeed in life, govern your temper.

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but which has never been sent to the Congress of the United States or the President of the Senate during a hundred years. The proceedings in Court recited in it are all subsequent to that time which, by the Constitution and law of the United States, is fixed. I do not believe that this commission by the Constitution or law, was ever intended, or has the power to go to the extent that would be required to probe these mutual allegations on both sides to the bottom. Kasson argued at great length against the power of the commission to go behind the returns, and said: Are you to revise the proceedings of all State elections and State tribunals appointed by State laws, or are you to count what is properly certified and presented to you? If it be otherwise, let the Constitution be amended and let it be declared by this tribunal: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, etc., subject to revision by the Congress of the United States, which shall determine whether such electors have performed their functions to the satisfaction of said Congress." We are brought inevitably to an amendment to the Constitution, which is sought to secure the rights of the States, which require every ballot in the Presidential election to be cast on the same day, that they might be freed from centralized influence. Every member of the commission knows the history of the adoption of this clause, and yet we are brought to-day to the question: Shall we go on and complete the absorption of the absolute independent right of a State to appoint electors in their own way, and say that it is subject to the two houses of Congress whether they have done or shall do what is necessary? The gentlemen asks, are we then to take the certificate of the Governor against the truth? Is there not reason on the other side why it should not be asked are we to take the certificates of fifteen gentlemen against the truth? Field proposed in his argument to show log-rolling by which the Hayes' electors got their certificates. May I ask this tribunal if there is a prima facie presumption for or against fraud? whether it exists against these officers elected before fraud could have been contemplated; against a board that acted at the time required by the State law; against a board that acted at the time required by Congressional law; against a board that acted in ignorance of the result of other States; or does that presumption of law exist against men who knew the importance of a change of result in Florida; against men who acted with knowledge of the necessity of the action they took to accomplish their result; against men who were organized as a new tribunal and enacted a new law to accomplish that. If you take jurisdiction to determine the mere ninety votes which constitute one of the illegal majorities in Florida, and upset an election college that might exist there, you might go to my State and assert that the 60,000 majority there should be upset.

McCrory followed, reviewing the quo warranto cases already referred to, and reciting many authorities in connection therewith.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5.—Midhat Pasha has been dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier, and left for Syria today. Edheim Pasha, Turkish plenipotentiary to the conference, and noted for his violent opposition to the proposals of the European powers, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

The hog-packing for November exceeded that for the same month last year by fifty-three thousand. Pennsylvania comes down heavily on cheese production turning out over nine-and-a-half-million pounds, nine-tenths of it being full milk. The Kentucky crop of tobacco is not over half an average. San Francisco exported for the first nine months of the year \$42,500,000 for the same time last year. Cotton is up in price and manufactured goods are not likely to go lower. Many manufacturers have export orders on hand that will occupy them for several months.

Washington Territory is blessed. She has two of the best newspaper men at the head of journals. T. B. Merry, an old friend and employer, has charge of the Seattle Dispatch, and is making a very readable paper, and he can do it if anybody can. He allows nothing of interest to escape notice, and the Dispatch ranks A 1, among our exchanges. Eldridge Morse, who conducts the Snohomish Star is another man of ability, and gives his readers a spicy and able sheet. Long may they wave.— West Coast Star.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT. STOCK. Milk Cows, per hd. \$25.00 @ 50.00. Work Oxen, per yoke \$150. @ 200. Beef cattle, on foot, per lb. 5 cts. Horses, per hd. \$50 @ 100. Sheep, per hd. \$2.50 @ 5.00. Hogs, on foot per lb. 5 cts. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c. Bacon, per lb. 14 1/2 cts. Pork, do. 8 cts. Chickens, per doz. \$3. @ 4.50. Eggs, do. 37 1/2 cts. Flour, per bbl. \$7.50 @ 8.00. Wheat, per bush. \$1. @ 1.25. Butter, per lb. 35 @ 40 cts. Hides, green, per lb. 3 cts. Potatoes, per bush. 65 cts. Oats, per bush. 35 cts. Ground Barley, per ton. \$42.50. Hay, per ton. \$12.00 @ 14.00. Candles, per lb. 25 cts. Beans, do. 10 @ 15 cts. Sugars, do. 10 @ 15 cts. Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$5.00. Dried Apples, per lb. 12 1/2 cts. Nuts, per lb. 7 @ cts. Coarse salt per lb. 2 cts. Tobacco, do. 75 @ \$1.20. Coal Oil, per case. \$6.00. Cabbage, per lb. 1 1/2 cts. Turnips, do. 1 1/2 cts. Apples, per bush. \$ .60. Wood, per cord, deliv'd. \$2.50. Shingles, per M. \$2.00. Ship-Knees, per in. 40 @ 50 cts. Logs, per M ft. \$85.50. Hewed Timber, per lineal foot, 10 cts.

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