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WHOLE NO. 59.

Telegraphic News.

POTTSVILLE, (Pa.) Feb. 16.—The Miners' Trust and Safe Deposit Bank suspended this morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special contains the following:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—To Marshal Pitkin, Washington—Enough has been gathered concerning the attempted assassination for that purpose; that lots were drawn, and that Weldon drew the lucky prize. For several days Packard has been in receipt of information of their doings and actions. The country will be astonished when the whole truth of this affair comes out. The ball raised a welt across the Governor's knee, and his right hand is much swollen. The assassin is shot through the left arm only. His accomplice was captured unhurt.

(Signed) STOCKTON, Deputy.
The Administration has also received the following: "The assassin claims to be a United States detective; I went to see him. He is by birth a Sicilian or Southerner. He says he was hired to do the bloody deed, and he wanted to kill Hayes. He will divulge the whole thing."

About 14 o'clock this morning, Joseph Coburn, the well-known pugilist, shot two police officers, both of them being dangerously wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate eight Senators only were present at 10 o'clock this morning, but there being no objection the communication from the President of the Electoral Commission was read, conveying notice of the decision of the Commission on the Louisiana vote, and it was agreed that the House be informed that the Senate was ready to proceed with the count of the electoral vote.

Kelly asked permission to make a personal explanation, which was granted. He said he would do so when the Senate was full.

In the House the session was resumed at 10 o'clock, and the morning recess was continued till noon, when the journal of yesterday was read. During the reading the Secretary of the Senate arrived with a message from the Senate, but was not recognized by the Speaker. At the end of the reading the Speaker laid before the House a communication from Judge Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, informing the House that the Commission had arrived at a decision of the Louisiana case, and had transmitted the decision to the President of the Senate to be opened and read in the presence of the two houses.

Lamar offered a resolution directing the clerk of the House to inform the Senate it would be ready to receive that body at 11 o'clock, on Monday next, for the purpose of proceeding with the count of the electoral vote.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Last evening W. H. Sidle, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, was shot and killed by Mattie Noonan, claiming that Sidle had seduced and then deserted her.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Times's* Columbus (Ohio) special says Hayes was at the executive office chatting with Adjutant General Wyckoff, this evening, when the decision of the Louisiana case was announced to him, and he received the news with his usual tranquility. In a few minutes the office was crowded with members of the General Assembly, who rushed in to congratulate him over the favorable turn of affairs.

The *World's* special says Republican officials are telegraphing dispatches to Pitkin and Kellogg here. The following is a copy of one from New Orleans: "To Marshal Pitkin, Washington—Information reaches Packard that the White League will cut the wires and fight to-morrow. I do not believe this.

If the wires are down to-morrow you know the reason.

(Signed) STOCKTON, Deputy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The *Times's* Baltimore special says parties there have no trouble in identifying the leader of the Baltimore ballot-box stuffers at the Cincinnati election of October last, mentioned in Holland's testimony concerning the Democratic frauds then perpetrated in the latter city. He is well known to have been Harry McCoy, the chairman of the Maryland Democratic Executive Committee, and one of the leading Democrats of the State. He left Baltimore early in October in charge of a large gang of experienced ballot-box stuffers and repeaters, whom he divided between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and brought them back after they had done their work. McCoy was on the slate for collector of customs or naval officer at Baltimore in the event of Tilden becoming President.

There has been universal growling by the Democrats at Judge Davis and those who elected him.

The *Herald* says no serious resistance will be made to the completion of the count and inauguration of Hayes, because it is now manifest that such an attempt would not only fail in its object, but split and destroy the Democratic party. Most of the great sections of the country will be satisfied with this result of the Presidential election. The great section which had the most reason for dissatisfaction, and whose wishes have been thwarted, and its electoral vote nullified, is foremost in counseling patriotic submission. The South sets its face against the filibustering of the factious opposition, and counsels its Democratic brethren to give Hays a fair trial. If Democrats will rise above the heated political atmosphere of Washington and cast their eyes over the whole country, they will look in vain for any section that will refuse to recognize Hayes as the lawful President of the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Father Kerman, the oldest Catholic priest in America, died at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday, aged 98 years.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The present Grand Jury is about half Democratic and half Republican. Although no opposition to Piatt, his indictment is expected. The President is very earnest in the matter and determined to bring Piatt to punishment if he has any law authorizing it. There is a rumor afloat this evening that there are several more articles for the paper of the same character, written by a Cincinnati not regularly connected with Piatt's paper. If such is found to be the case it is possible a joint indictment may be found against this gentleman and Piatt under the statute.

When the one hundred extra policemen appointed to serve at the Capital during the count, were drawn up in the rotunda to be sworn in, the fifty appointed by Sargent at Arms, French, stood by themselves, and those by Sargent at Arms Thompson by themselves. Upon calling upon all in French's line who could take the Iron Clad Oath, to hold up their right hands, all except three did so, and two of these having lost their right hands at Gettysburg in service of the Union, held up their left. The whole fifty took the Iron Clad Oath. When Thompson's line was called up only three hands went up. The remaining forty-seven were obliged to ask for a modified oath.

The *World's* Washington special says in spite of the clear majority which the Republicans have in the Senate, no little anxiety is felt least the decision of the tribunal would meet with disagreement in the Senate, as well as to-morrow in the House, and it was a curious circumstance that Blaine and Conkling were

too ill to-day to be in their seats. In the next Senate a change of three votes will transfer the majority from the Republican party to the Democratic party, and it is not passing without notice that Conkling's friends in the State of New York are receiving during the closing hours of Grant's administration places from which Hayes can oust them only with the advice and consent of the Senate. Meanwhile the air is full of rumors which indicate an unsettled state of public opinion upon the political relations of prominent Senators. There is no question, however, in spite of the doubt which still exists in the Oregon question, of Hayes' cabinet preparations. Evarts and his friends are fully convinced that he will be offered a leading portfolio. An authoritative envoy for Hayes, however, is expected here daily, who may upset a great many prognostications and plans. The friends of Morgan are by no means disposed to see New York recognized in the cabinet, otherwise than in his person, and in the Treasury Department, and but for the friends of Morgan, Sherman could never have carried his man through at Cincinnati. Sherman's plan is understood to induce Morgan to accept the English mission and leave the Treasury to him, as the Treasury is a post of responsibility. Morgan will be well advised if he accepts this arrangement. To be sure it would leave Evarts out in the cold, but he ought to be accustomed to that by this time. As for Stoughton, if Morgan takes the English mission, he will have the Attorney Generalship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There was no discussion in the Senate upon the eligibility of Crossman, Bayard, Stevenson, Maxey and other new Senators, as it was agreed that the evidence of disqualification was not sufficient, and that they would favor counting the vote for Hayes.

All this is counting premature chickens perhaps. The Cabinet gossip is outcropping on every hand. The Pacific Coast intends, it is said, to demand a representation in the Cabinet, and Sargent and Mitchell are named in connection with it. The Republicans all seem agreed that Bristow will not be in Hayes' Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House met at 11 o'clock. The business of the day was introduced by Gibson ordering that the Hayes electoral votes for Louisiana be not counted.

Hulbert moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

A discussion was opened by New, who said that he had voted for the electoral commission bill without hesitation and was not ashamed of the support which he had given the measure, and accepted without qualification his humble share in the responsibility. He would now vote to sustain the objections to the decision of the commission and was in favor of proceeding without unnecessary delay to a completion of the count.

Seeley said that in the case of the Louisiana election it was impossible to tell which two sets of electors were chosen; approved of the decision of the commission and said Congress could not be too jealous of the constitutional right of the States to choose its Presidential electors.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The Russian army is south of the Caucasus, on the Asiatic frontiers of Turkey, in readiness for action. It numbers 115,000 men, with 35 field batteries, and 150 heavy siege guns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Grant has excluded himself from the general public, and receives only Cabinet officers on business regarded as of unusual importance.

Letters and telegrams have been received by the Secretary of war, Attorney General and President, as well as by

Congressmen and others, with reference to probable serious trouble in Louisiana, and have received proper consideration. It is the feeling in military quarters that the army in New Orleans is insufficiently strong enough to prevent outbreak. It is not the impression in Cabinet circles that any violation of law will present itself.

This morning the President was visited by the Attorney General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State, and his attention was given, among other things, to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and also to an article in the *Sunday Capital* of this city, edited by Don Piatt, which was interpreted by Government officers as strongly advocating violence and defiance of law, and as such was given very serious attention, and led to a subsequent interview of the Attorney General with the President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Republican Senators held a caucus yesterday morning, at which, although no vote was taken, an informal understanding was arrived at that, if the Democrats should determine to filibuster in the House to prevent the completion of the count of the electoral vote, it should be the duty of the President of the Senate, at some time before the 4th of March, in joint convention, if possible, and if not, then the Senate to complete the count and declare Hayes elected.

Biddy's Phisophy.

What would I do, if you was dead?
And when do you think of dying?
I'd stand by your bed, and hold your head,
And cry, or pretend to be crying!
There's many a worse man nor you—
If one knew where to find him—
And maybe many a better, too,
With money to leave behind him!
But you, if I was dying to-day
(I saw you now when you kissed her),
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

You'd make an illiant corpse, indeed.
Sleeping so sound and stiddy;
If you could see yourself as you laid,
You'd want to come back to Biddy!
You'd be dressed in your Sunday best,
As tidy as I could make you,
With a piz of something on your breast—
And the boys would come to wake you!
But you, if I was dead in your stead
(Do you think I never missed her?),
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

The undertaker would drive the hearse
That has the big black feather;
If there was no money left in your purse,
Your friends would club together!
They'd look at your cold remains before
They followed you down to the ferry;
And the coaches standing at the door
Would go to the cemetery!
But you, if I was once in the box
(I wonder her lips don't blister),
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

When you was under the sod I'd sigh,
And—if I could do without you,
Maybe I've a strapping lad in my eye
Would come here and talk about you!
A little courtin' would be divertin'!
A kind voice whispering, "Biddy!"
A kiss on the sly—for what's the hurt in
A man consoling a widdy?
But you, before I was dead at all
(Now don't deny that you kissed her),
I tell you, Pat, what you'd be at—
You'd marry your widdy's sister!

—Harper's Drivver.

Thomas F. Marshall.

During a warm political campaign before the war, Marshall went to the highly moral and populous county of Clark to address the citizens at the Court-house in Winchester. He was aware that he had to address a most moral, religious community, every member of which, almost without exception, belonged to one or other of the different denominations, and his adversary was himself a strict "church member." And to add to his embarrassment the churches were about equally divided, and he himself was known not to be remarkably pious. How to praise all and offend none was a task that only his genius was equal to, and he wound up a long speech with the following characteristic "electioneering dodge":

"Fellow citizens," said he, "my competitor is an honorable member of the church—would to Heaven I could say as

much for myself. There are some who object to my religion, although, I am sorry to say it, I have not enough of that article to complain of. It is difficult, while I admire all Christian men and women, to make up my mind as to the comparative virtues of the different denominations; and, perhaps, more than any thing else, this fact has prevented me from associating directly with any. I like them—I admire them all. If I had to frame a new church, I should take from component parts of each of the denominations. For instance, I should select Presbyterian order, Baptist close communion, Methodist zeal and Campbellite faith, and when I die oh, when I die, would't I go to heaven in a hurry."

It is useless to add he carried the county by a large majority.

The town of Wales, in Maine, by no means remote from civilization, has managed to get along for fifteen years without a doctor, lawyer minister or pauper.

Mansfield Island, in Lake Erie, has been bought by a man who intends to stock it with black cats, and kill their progeny for their fur. He will feed them on fish caught off the shore by men who will live on the island; but after the enterprise is well started he will utilize the meat of the slaughtered cats as food for the living cats.

Colorado, the youngest of the States, containing more than double the number of square miles in New York; and Texas is more than twice as large as Colorado. The figures are: New York, 47,000 square miles; Colorado, 10,000; Texas, 247,000.

General Butler and Judge Hoar met as opposing counsel in an action for damages for Supreme Court on exceptions last week. Butler cited from Job, "Yea all that a man hath he will give for his life," when Judge Hoar remarked that it was a plea of the Devil in a motion for a new trial, and he didn't think that the Court would be more impressed by its modern endorsement.

"Sambo, did you ever see the Catskill Mountains?" "No, sah; but I've seen 'em kill mice."

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

A man is what his wife makes him.

The *Olympian* proposes by way of celebrating the birthday of the Father of his Country, that they have a hugging bee. Such institutions would never grow popular here for the boys refuse to take part.

There is \$1,250,000 worth of property in New York on which no tax is paid on account of false swearing.

Caroline Lambert, 101 years old, died from injuries received from her clothes catching fire at Omaha on the 12th.

A gentleman in a stage coach, passing through the city and observing a handsome edifice, inquired of the driver what building it was. The driver replied: "It is the Unitarian Church." "Unitarian!" said the gentleman; "and what is that?" "I don't know," said Jehu; "but I believe it is in the opposition line."

A commercial traveler recently handed a merchant, upon whom he had called, a portrait of his betrothed instead of his business card, saying that he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished and blushing traveler, with a hope that he would soon be admitted into partnership.

A Yale graduate who married a New Haven girl, recently, was informed at the commencement of their honeymoon that she made it an invariable practice to read one chapter from the Greek Testament on rising and before retiring—it was, in fact, the very Alpha and Omega of her daily existence. He replied he didn't care one iota if it was, and saying he'd Beta, he promptly Lambda on the spot.

The Ashtabula disaster seems to have been one of the unique and shocking of modern times. The bodies of more than fifty victims seem to be utterly lost, so that, instead of being unidentifiable, like those of the minority in the Brooklyn Theatre, they can not be found at all! A correspondent of a morning paper says: "No bodies are left where the three last cars came crashing one over another, and the railroad authorities now admit that every body in these three cars must have been utterly consumed, and the ashes washed away in the stream, probably fifty in all." Some in other cars shared the same fate of practical annihilation. The fire made thorough work. Yet it was half an hour before the fire got to turning, and witnesses swear that it could easily have been extinguished while confined to the first car. "James Manning the water works engineer, was interrogated about the fire plug at the water-works. He swore that he had tried the hose couplings of the fire brigade on his plug and it would not fit. The coupling and plug cap were afterward produced and found to fit perfectly, and Manning was compelled to admit that he had made a great mistake" resulted in the burning up, beyond recognition even as human remains, the bodies of the majority of the victims. The revelation of this horrible blunder naturally creates a sensation among the friends of the lost, and adds to the ghastliness of the horror.—*Graphic*.

Sea-captains should be good-natured; it would not be safe to have a bad-tempered man to command the ship.

Thomas Paine.

An address delivered in Turn Halle, Portland, Oregon, Jan. 28, 1877, by H. B. Nicholas Esq., upon the occasion of the celebration of Thomas Paine's birthday. We publish this by request of parties in Portland, Oregon. The gentleman sending it to us, says: "I know of no other paper this side of Boston to offer it, or in which I could hope to see it." We should feel very sorry to refuse so able and well-versed an address a place in our columns, regardless whether we agreed or disagreed with the opinions of the Lecturer. This lecture will well repay a careful perusal from those who agree with this able lecturer, as well as those who view Paine's life and memory from a different standpoint. [Ed.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met here to-day to do honor to the memory of Thomas Paine. It was announced sometime ago that the Liberals would celebrate this day but this was hardly correct, for no sect can lay exclusive claim—no land, no country, no people can appropriate him, for the "world was his country and to do good his religion." Then no sect or body of people can lay exclusive claim to celebrate this day. But Americans should universally rise and do honor to him who first taught their forefathers to love liberty, and resist tyranny.

Last year the Liberals of this city set the example by observing this day with appropriate ceremonies. And liberal minded men all over the country are awakening to a sense of justice in this matter and are beginning to bestow honor upon whom honor is due.

In the city of Boston is erected a magnificent building—a monument to the memory of Thomas Paine.

Our action in this matter needs no justification. It is customary now and has been in all times past, for posterity to celebrate the memories of the illustrious who have gone before—and we Americans justly celebrate those of our revolutionary heroes. And in doing this we do not claim for the man whose deeds we commemorate, that he excelled all other men—we do not claim for him perfection or that he was the greatest who ever lived. But, that Paine rendered valuable and perhaps indispensable service in a cause that is near and dear to us, none can deny; and that is sufficient to entitle him to our gratitude and remembrance. The history of the American Revolution and of American Liberty cannot be written and his name left out.

We are not here to deify a man nor worship a hero, but true manhood, great genius and ability, crowned with brilliant success, commands our admiration and respect. While unflinching self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of mental freedom, religious and political liberty calls for the gratitude and remembrance of the lovers of liberty for all time to come. A life given to the good of man should not be forgotten. And he who stood foremost mid the leaders of the American Revolution through "the times that tried men's souls" should not, can not, will not be forgotten by Americans. All this, and more, we claim, and upon these grounds ask a tribute to Paine's memory; and for whom can we ask with greater justice? From the free-thinkers of America, and their name is legion, we claim a special tribute, for over him has been thought and won the great battle for free-thought, free-speech and free press. Above all, free-thinkers should not neglect to honor him—Paine struck the pioneer blow in their behalf—And this day, and this night, bigotry and fanaticism will scowl and ignorance scoff at him and canting priests will whine forth their anathemas and malignant calumnies against him. They have sought every opportunity to slander his character and blacken his memory. "Calumny has blistered her relentless hand trying to stamp him as profane, intemperate and mendacious. The real truth appears to be that he never was habituated to profanity, to falsehood nor drunkenness, and that his calumniators are unconsciously his eulogists." His motto was: "The world is my country and to do good my religion."

Many who are friends to him and his writings, in order to appease the clamorings of the canting priesthood, neglect his memory and sanction the base calumnies. Many through ignorance under rate the great work he performed.

Robert G. Ingersoll has well said that, "the history of Liberty can not be written with Thomas Paine left out."

Last fourth of July I passed through this hall, and here was an attempt to write the history of Liberty; upon these walls were written the names of America's illustrious heroes, Washington, Jefferson, Putnam, Lee, Greene and a host of other illustrious names. Proud am I that I an American when these names are called—but the name of Thomas Paine was not there—an imperfect history—Why, I asked, should he receive such cold neglect from Americans? I hope it will never be repeated in this city.

A marble bust of Paine was purchased by contributions from the Liberals of America, and presented to the city of Philadelphia, for a place in Independence Hall—that hall—the cradle of American liberty, from whence that old liberty bell first pealed forth the bold utterances of Thomas Paine, "THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA," "INDEPENDENCE NOW AND FOREVER," the authorities of that city refused the offering; refused it a place in that Hall along side his co patriots of revolutionary fame and glory. Here was another attempt to write the history of Liberty and Paine left out. If we can rescue from oblivion the name of one of the benefactors of mankind and record it with its wonted brightness upon the pages of history it is our duty to do so. I know it is said, and it is true, that the free-thinkers of to-day are far in advance of Paine. But we all know there must be a beginning. Paine was that beginning. His *Age of Reason* the entering wedge that has cleaved in twain superstition and false religion and has broken asunder the chains of mental slavery. If Paine had not been the world would not have had a Tyndall. If skeptical ideas had not been broached by a pioneer—

sale for Darwin's books could not have been found. Forty years ago and Abner Kneeland was imprisoned for denying the existence of God. A man may do that now anywhere in America with impunity. One-half the religious element of New England is to-day in a church holding almost identically the same religious views as Paine—and in the facetious language of Ingersoll all any of them require now is "to believe in God and pay your pew rent." It is well that Americans should have the great qualities of this man. It is well that they should realize their indebtedness to him for the liberties they enjoy. And I will occupy a short time reciting some of the incidents of his life. He was born at Thetford, England, January 29, 1737. His life in England is of but little importance to us as compared to that of his great usefulness after his arrival in America. He came to this country upon the advice, and at the instance of Dr. Franklin in the latter part of 1774. In January, 1776, he published his "Common Sense"—In July, following, the Declaration of Independence was signed. Some idea of the book may be formed from the fact that in a population of three millions it reached a sale of a hundred thousand copies. In it was first uttered the words "THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA." In it was first boldly set forth what was officially declared in the Declaration of Independence. It is difficult for us to understand the condition of affairs at that time. The people were, it is true, highly exasperated at the aggressions of the British Ministry but were on their knees begging their rights under the English Constitution. The country was full of admirers of constitution, all boastful of their English rights. It was treasonable to talk otherwise. When Patrick Henry attempted a criticism of George the III, in the Legislature of Virginia, "Treason! Treason!" rang out on all sides.

There are two reasons why no other man at that time could have written such a book—first, because no other man had the courage—second, no other man had the ability. "It burst upon the world," says Dr. Rush, "with an effect rarely equalled by types and paper." He told the Americans that their honor, happiness and contentment, and that of their children demanded that they no longer supplicate the British throne but arise, demand their rights,—their independence. He heaped obloquy and reproach upon monarchy and ridicule upon hereditary succession. Its effect can hardly be estimated—it completely revolutionized public opinion. It soon raised a tide of public opinion in favor of rebellion until there went up from all over the land a unanimous voice declaring for "Independence now and Independence forever."

To this book we are greatly indebted for our present republican form of government. At the time he wrote republican form of government was scarcely known to the world. He truly pictures the condition of affairs in his "Common Sense," when he says: "O, ye that love mankind; ye that dare oppose not only tyranny but the tyrant; stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe; Asia and Africa have long expelled her; Europe regards her like a stranger; and England hath given her warning to depart. O, America, receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an asylum for mankind!"

When independence had been declared and war begun in earnest he volunteered as a soldier in the ranks—was with the army during that memorable retreat from Long Island—when hope was deserting our cause and the militia already tired of war were straggling home, Paine was writing by the camp fires upon a drum head the "Crisis" in which rang out in clarion tones—"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now deserves the thanks of man and woman." Followed by a stirring appeal such as no other man could have written, such as never has been written, which revived hope and recalled the stragglers to the ranks. Read at the head of every Corporal's guard it nerved the patriots on to do and to dare and suffer all without murmur in the noble cause until victory crowned their struggle. And off and on, when in the dark hours, he sent forth a new "Crisis" with words of hope and cheer, and in the hour of success urged them to greater triumphs. When the army was disbanding for want of funds he opened his own slender purse and started a subscription heading it himself with \$500. This subscription swelled to the sum of a million and a half which formed the basis for those operations which compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

When our independence was acknowledged and peace once more blessed the land, he congratulated the Americans in a number of his "Crises" upon the fact and that "The times that tried men's souls are over and the greatest and completest revolution the world ever knew, gloriously and happily accomplished." "Rome once the proud mistress of the universe, was originally a band of ruffians. Plunder and rapine made her rich and her oppression of the millions made her great. But America need never be ashamed to tell her birth, nor relate the stages by which she rose to empire." Then let us, while telling of our birth and relating the stages by which we rose to empire, not neglect the memory of him to whom we are so indebted.

When the victory had been fully and completely won and nothing left for America to do but to secure to her citizens their declared inalienable rights, it could have been the lot of Paine to settle down and enjoy, with his adopted fellow citizens, the liberty and good government his genius had done so much to create. When urged by Franklin saying, "Where liberty is, that is my home," Paine replied, "Where liberty is not, that is my home."

He went to France, where revolution and madness ran riot. The French, so long accustomed to monarchy and despotic rule, were trying to establish a government of the people. They needed conservatism. Paine, no longer the radical as in America, was the conservative, and in the Convention counseled moderation, and cried, "Destroy the king but spare the man." And they said, "this cannot be Thomas Paine, the author of 'Common Sense and the Rights of Man';" but he answered by voting against the execution of the French king at the peril of his own life. In this he incurred the displeasure of the then ruling faction, and was imprisoned and condemned to death, but was saved by means of an accident which in the case of a Christian would have been considered a miracle, and evidence of divine favor. His cell door was marked for execution, but was open at the time and marked on the wrong side, and when the executioner came was closed and the mark on the inside.

His religious creed has been but little understood; it was to do good, love mercy and strive to make others happy. No one can say that he did not follow it strictly. His "Age of Reason" was unanswerable, and the only recourse left the hiring priests was to break the force of his arguments by slandering and blackening his character. His arguments could not be answered, for they were self evident propositions stated in plain English. An attempt to answer required a statement, and a bare statement carried conviction and was dangerous, and it is likely that Watson's Apology has made more infidels than Christians for that very reason. He was compelled to state the position of Paine before attempting an answer. Here was reduced the sublime of Bolingbroke and the learning of the philosophers to plain common-sense English. He surely went through the Bible as a man would go through a wood with an axe on his shoulder and fell trees. There they lie, and the priests have endeavored in vain to replant them. They stick them in the ground, but they will never grow. But the ass could kick the dead lion—and they found abundance of means to slander the dead. Chetiquin slandered the living and the dead in his life of Paine—for slandering the living he was sued and judgment recovered against him, but the dead deist he could slander with impunity, and the sulveling priests have fastened it and none have resented. The silly servant girl of Will-itz Hicks, a Quaker preacher, was used as a convenient witness.

Although this woman when cross questioned concerning the matter evaded and refused to answer. Although Mr. Hicks declares that she could not possibly have been in Paine's house at the time she is represented to have been there. Although Mr. Hicks declares that she was not of the intelligence or character to enlist Mr. Paine in a conversation upon such a subject or upon any subject whatever; and although she is contradicted and impeached by a dozen respectable witnesses in almost every particular of her story, yet the Christian world has clung to the idea and gloated over the imaginary horrors of his death bed, his poverty, misery and recantation hoping thereby to destroy the value of his unanswerable argument; but in this they are mistaken for an argument like an arrow sent from a cross-bow goes with us great a force when shot by a puny child as by the most sinewy arm.

In conclusion I believe justice will yet be done to the memory of Thomas Paine. When the chains upon mental freedom shall be forever shattered, and men shall learn to think for themselves and shall learn more of Paine, and his work and his self-sacrificing devotion to the good of his fellow men they will learn to love him and recognize his merit. He gave the best energies of his life for the good of man and prosperity will not forget him. He lighted the fires of liberty and the sons of liberty will rise and call him blessed. A better day is coming—the days of persecution of intolerance and superstition will soon be over. When a man will not be measured by what he believes, but for his moral worth. Doing justice, loving mercy and endeavoring to make others happy, will be the religion. The spirit of a kinder feeling is coming o'er us 'tis reaching down to the lowly grave of persecuted Tom Paine and will cover it with flowers.

"Parlor polo"—Polo-naise.

—An old lady from the rural districts astonished a clerk in one of the stores a few days ago by inquiring if he had any 'yaller developments, sich as they did up letters in."

ration, and cried, "Destroy the king but spare the man." And they said, "this cannot be Thomas Paine, the author of 'Common Sense and the Rights of Man';" but he answered by voting against the execution of the French king at the peril of his own life. In this he incurred the displeasure of the then ruling faction, and was imprisoned and condemned to death, but was saved by means of an accident which in the case of a Christian would have been considered a miracle, and evidence of divine favor. His cell door was marked for execution, but was open at the time and marked on the wrong side, and when the executioner came was closed and the mark on the inside.

His religious creed has been but little understood; it was to do good, love mercy and strive to make others happy. No one can say that he did not follow it strictly. His "Age of Reason" was unanswerable, and the only recourse left the hiring priests was to break the force of his arguments by slandering and blackening his character. His arguments could not be answered, for they were self evident propositions stated in plain English. An attempt to answer required a statement, and a bare statement carried conviction and was dangerous, and it is likely that Watson's Apology has made more infidels than Christians for that very reason. He was compelled to state the position of Paine before attempting an answer. Here was reduced the sublime of Bolingbroke and the learning of the philosophers to plain common-sense English. He surely went through the Bible as a man would go through a wood with an axe on his shoulder and fell trees. There they lie, and the priests have endeavored in vain to replant them. They stick them in the ground, but they will never grow. But the ass could kick the dead lion—and they found abundance of means to slander the dead. Chetiquin slandered the living and the dead in his life of Paine—for slandering the living he was sued and judgment recovered against him, but the dead deist he could slander with impunity, and the sulveling priests have fastened it and none have resented. The silly servant girl of Will-itz Hicks, a Quaker preacher, was used as a convenient witness.

Although this woman when cross questioned concerning the matter evaded and refused to answer. Although Mr. Hicks declares that she could not possibly have been in Paine's house at the time she is represented to have been there. Although Mr. Hicks declares that she was not of the intelligence or character to enlist Mr. Paine in a conversation upon such a subject or upon any subject whatever; and although she is contradicted and impeached by a dozen respectable witnesses in almost every particular of her story, yet the Christian world has clung to the idea and gloated over the imaginary horrors of his death bed, his poverty, misery and recantation hoping thereby to destroy the value of his unanswerable argument; but in this they are mistaken for an argument like an arrow sent from a cross-bow goes with us great a force when shot by a puny child as by the most sinewy arm.

In conclusion I believe justice will yet be done to the memory of Thomas Paine. When the chains upon mental freedom shall be forever shattered, and men shall learn to think for themselves and shall learn more of Paine, and his work and his self-sacrificing devotion to the good of his fellow men they will learn to love him and recognize his merit. He gave the best energies of his life for the good of man and prosperity will not forget him. He lighted the fires of liberty and the sons of liberty will rise and call him blessed. A better day is coming—the days of persecution of intolerance and superstition will soon be over. When a man will not be measured by what he believes, but for his moral worth. Doing justice, loving mercy and endeavoring to make others happy, will be the religion. The spirit of a kinder feeling is coming o'er us 'tis reaching down to the lowly grave of persecuted Tom Paine and will cover it with flowers.

"Parlor polo"—Polo-naise.

—An old lady from the rural districts astonished a clerk in one of the stores a few days ago by inquiring if he had any 'yaller developments, sich as they did up letters in."

"Oh! you say this gentleman was about fifty five," said a man to a pretty young woman in the witness-box, "and I suppose you now consider yourself to be a pretty good judge of people's age, eh? Ah, just so. Well, now, how old should you take me to be?" "Judging by your appearance, sir," replied the witness, "I should take you to be about sixty; by your questions I should suppose you were about sixteen."

Owner (coming into the stable and addressing hostler)—"I say, Jim!" "Yes, sir." "Take Romeo's harness off, and put it on Ophelia." "Yes sir." "Give General Grant some oats." "Yes sir." "Take General Sherman out to water." "Yes sir." "And rub down the Grand Duchess." "Ay, ay, sir."

C. B. LARRABEE, L. M. HALL, W. R. ANDREWS

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

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 Compsville 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.

G. NATHAN,

(OF MEYER'S & CO., SEATTLE)

—WILL SELL FOR CASH—

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. 531f

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. WALE 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. 561f

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to me, are hereby notified that unless they settle their accounts before the 1st of March the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against me will present them for settlement on or before that time. WM. EDWARDS, Snohomish City, Dec. 30, 1876. 51-1f

John Thompson.

HIS CRIME, ARREST, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

From the Seattle Dispatch.

The rapidity and accuracy with which John Thompson was caught, tried and convicted of the murder of Solomon Baxter, at Renton on Sunday last, is something without a precedent in the history of Territorial governments. We have had trials by the court of Judge Lynch, which were brought to a termination with far greater speed than this, but nothing that was vested with the prestige of the law. On Sunday night a man receives a mortal wound; the following Friday his slayer is convicted and ordered to appear for sentence the following day.

THE SLAIN MAN

Was a native of Yorkshire, England, and had resided in this portion of the Territory about two years. He had bought a neat little farm to which he proposed bringing his wife and children as soon as he had amassed the ready money. It did not appear in evidence that the deceased had acted in any other capacity than that of peacemaker. An attempt was made to show that he had struck Thompson, but was not supported by the testimony of other witnesses.

THE CONVICTED CULPRIT

Is a native of Wales, about 43 years of age, as we should judge from a personal inspection of him. His figure is slight, though he may be wiry and active, yet he is the last man we should pick up as a fighting character. His weak, watery blue eyes; his yellow hair and beard; his stooping figure, all mark the man of undecided character. It is said by those who knew him at Newcastle, that he was a timid man and allowed men to bully over him till at last he grew desperate and drove them off with a weapon. Be that as it may, it does not effect the case now under consideration, in any material point.

THE PROSECUTION

Called Bennett, the man with whom Thompson was fighting when Baxter interfered and received his death wound; also Dr. G. A. Weed, Geo. W. Tibbetts, Wm. Deacon, Geo. J. Lambert and John Hodden and his wife. Their testimony went to show that Bennett received one cut from Thompson on the wrist and another across the fingers. They also established the fact that nearly five hours had elapsed between the fight over the card table and the stabbing affray on the railroad track. The testimony of Dr. Weed was to the effect that the cut looked as if made with some dull instrument.

FOR THE DEFENCE,

Francis Manford, P. Welsh, J. Griffin, Antone Marks, Dr. Bagley and the prisoner were all examined, but their testimony failed to exculpate the prisoner. It is a curious fact that several witnesses for the prisoner, stated matters which evidently hurt the prisoner's case; while one or two of those for the prosecution made statements calculated to mitigate in his favor. This was particularly noticeable in the testimony of Lambert. The industry and pertinacity of the prisoner's counsel, reflects great credit on Messrs. Hanford and Andrews, who did all in their power to save him. It was after nine on Friday night when

JUDGE LEWIS' CHARGE

Was delivered to the jury and they retired for deliberation. The night wore away and Judge Lewis had gone home at 11 o'clock and was just retiring to dream over a hard day's session in Court when a ring at his door bell announced an intruder, in the person of Deputy Sheriff Thornton, who informed him of the fact that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. The Judge came down town as soon as possible and found the jury awaiting him as he entered the room. He took his seat and quietly asked of the foreman, W. W. Barker.

"HAVE YOU FOUND A VERDICT?"

The foreman responded in the affirmative and handed the document to his Honor. A slight expression of surprise ran through the crowd as the Chief Justice read off the verdict, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." A poll of the jury was at once demanded by Mr. Hanford, and each juror responded "Aye" as his name was called. The stol-

id indifference of the prisoner was remarkable. He was evidently less surprised at the verdict than most of the audience who expected a conviction in the second degree and would not have been astonished by manslaughter.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

It was ten minutes to three o'clock on Saturday, the 17th of February, when, amid such a crowd as was never before seen in a Seattle court-room, John Thompson was led in to receive sentence. His face was pale, but no more so than usual. The room was densely packed and the air was stifling as the Court ordered the back doors to be opened and the crowd to be silent. The Court then said, "John Thompson, you have been convicted of the crime of murder. Your counsel has given notice of motion for

A NEW TRIAL."

Mr. Hanford.—"Your Honor, I am ready to make my motion but my bill of exceptions is not yet ready."

Judge Lewis.—"Your bill of exceptions may pass for the time being. Your motions for new trial are now in order."

Mr. Hanford then read his motion, to the effect that the crime committed was nothing but justifiable homicide; that testimony favorable to the defendant had been excluded, and that no evidence of deliberate malice against the deceased, on the part of the defendant, had been adduced by the evidence.

JUDGE LEWIS.

Said "the court overrules the motion and denies the trial. John Thompson, stand up. You have been convicted by an intelligent and impartial jury of the crime of murder. You have had able and intelligent counsel who have done all in their power to exculpate you from the load of guilt that seemed to crush you. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death, as provided by our statutes as a punishment for the crime of murder, should not be passed upon you?"

THE PRISONER ROSE

With alacrity and said, "Your Honor, I plead guilty of committing a breach of the Sabbath and keeping bad company, had I been a sober man of good habits, this might not have happened; but as for shedding the blood of my fellow man I did not mean to do it." Here the prisoner sat down and the Judge began to read to him a resume of the evidence in the case and to recapitulate the events attending the crime. He then said "the statute provides that the punishment for the crime of murder is death. You are

BEYOND THE MERCY

Of courts and human tribunals devised for the prevention and punishment of crime. It is the sentence of this Court that on Friday, the 30th day of March next, you be taken from your cell to the jail yard of the Seattle jail and then and there, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., you be hanged until you are dead; and may the Infinite God show unto you that mercy which you denied to your unfortunate victim." The prisoner merely said "this is not justice," and manifested no other emotion.

George Elliott says that girls are delicate vest sets in which is borne onward through the ages the treasure of human affection. George George you don't know anything about it. Did you ever take a week's salary into a ladies restaurant, and try to fill one of those "delicate vessels" with ice cream, layer cake and chocolate caramels. Girls it can't be did.

Steamboat Directory.

- FOR VICTORIA.—Steamer North Pacific, Clancy master, leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M.
- FOR OLYMPIA.—Steamer Messenger, Parker master, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; Steamer Zephyr, Wright master, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
- FOR WHATCOM AND WAY PORTS.—Steamer J. B. Libby, Brannon master, leaves every Monday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
- FOR SNOHOMISH CITY.—Steamer Nellie, D. Hill master, leaves every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.
- FOR SKAGIT AND LA CONNER.—Steamer Fanny Lake, J. S. Hill master, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
- FOR TOWNSEND, SAN JUAN, ORCAS ISLAND, LOPEZ, SEMIARDO AND WHATCOM.—St. Dispatch, Monroe master, leaves every Thursday, at 10 P. M.
- FOR FREEDPORT AND BLAKELY.—Steamer Success, Nugent master, leaves every day, at 3 P. M.
- FOR TACOMA, EN ROUTE TO PORTLAND.—Str. Alida, Brown master, every day, after P. M.
- FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Mail steamers leave San Francisco 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

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.

IF YOU ARE A UNITARIAN,

In faith, it becomes your immediate duty to subscribe for this, the first publication of the kind west of the Mississippi, for the extremely low subscription price brings it within the reach of all, while it makes necessary a large subscription list in order to meet expenses,

IF NOT A UNITARIAN,

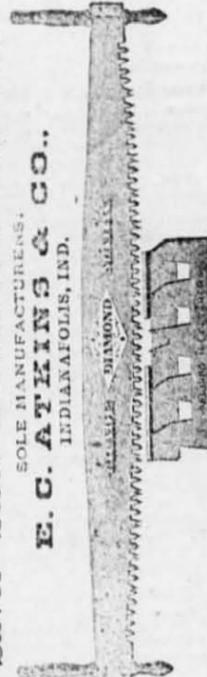
There is a possibility that you may not fully understand our principles and doctrines, and to take our paper for a year, which many could afford out of mere curiosity to do, would be a sure method of becoming fully informed concerning our faith, our works and our hopes.

IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO US,

It might still be necessary to take the paper, to learn our tactics—the best method of hindering our progress.

Subscribe Now! at the beginning of the new year, that you may have the paper from its first number. Send silver or gold (\$1) in registered letter or postal order for \$1.25, or \$1.25 in currency. Address
527 D. N. UTTER, Olympia, W. T.

The Silver Steel DIAMOND Cross-Cut Saw.



SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS THE CHEAPEST SAW IN THE WORLD, because it is manufactured out of Edge Tool Steel, and has the best cutting principle yet applied to saws. Every Saw Warranted to cut from 25 to 30 cords of wood, without dulling. It is the easiest kept in order. It will require no gumming for a long time. Fine money, and in the time of 10 hours, you can produce greater results with less labor. Send for complete catalogue. Orders promptly filled by
Handie—Six ft, \$6; Six and a half, \$6 50; Seven ft, \$7 50; Seven and a half, \$8 50; Eight ft, \$9 50.
E. C. FERGUSON, Agent, Snohomish City, W. T.

Hall & Paulson,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding,

Window Curtains,

Picture Frames.

Windows, Doors, and blinds.

Seattle, W. T.

E. C. Ferguson,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Snohomish City, W. T.

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

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE,

Crockery & Glassware,

Paints & Oils,

Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

ALSO

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

Give Me a Call

51n1 SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

Snohomish Exchange

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

THIS HOTEL

Is the Best in Snohomish County, in every respect.

FIRST CLASS BOARD.

Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates,

THE BAR

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

Also a First-Class **BILLIARD TABLE**

To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

Lowell Hotel.

E. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW

THE BAR ROOM

is the largest in the County,

Furnished with a **BILLIARD TABLE**, and the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS

to be found in the market

THE TABLE

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

CHARGES REASONABLE.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY... FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

Local Items.

WE call attention to Mr. S. Baxter & Co. advertisement in another column.

WE were in the extensive hardware store of Messrs. Wushoff & Waid, on Front street, in Seattle, recently—found them with an extra fine stock of goods, extremely well suited to this market, and doing an excellent business.

DROWNED.—At Port Gamble wharf on Thursday last between one and two o'clock in the morning, Edward Parson, a deck hand on the steamer *Yakima*. His body was recovered just before the steamer left for this place Thursday morning.

MR. R. C. GRAVES has an extensive stock of furniture, of good quality, which he is selling off rapidly at his store on Front St., Seattle. He has superior facilities for framing pictures etc., and designs making this a specialty, as he is getting a large amount of this class of work.

W. H. PUMPHREY, still keeps up the trade and reputation of the Pioneer Book-store at Seattle, his stock is extensive, and his patronage equally so. We notice he is building up an extensive trade in books and periodicals with this river, a bundle of papers coming down from his store, on each trip of the *Nellie*.

THE necktie party of the Ladies Sewing Society, took place according to previous announcement at the Riverside hall, last Thursday evening. Near fifty couple were present. As many as seven quadrille sets danced at a time. It was a very pleasant affair and netted about forty-five dollars to the Society. The Society returns thanks for the very valuable assistance received in getting up the entertainment.

PINKHAM & SAXE, are doing a thriving business in gents furnishing goods at their store on Commercial street in Seattle. Despite the dull times, they continue to get lots of new goods, and sell them too. We noticed recently a very ingenious hunting suit, made of ducking, the coat consisting almost wholly of pockets, in which there was room enough for the commissary depot of a small army.

MR. L. P. SMITH has been long and favorably known all over the Sound for his sterling business qualities, so that when he returned, after being absent for a time in California, he found all his old friends wishing him success in whatever business he would choose to engage in. On returning to his old business of Jeweler, with his Son, they at once opened up an extensive trade all round the Sound. We call attention to their advertisement in another column.

ENTERTAINMENT.—We are requested to announce to the public, that on next Friday evening, the scholars of the public school of this place, under the excellent management of their teacher, Mrs. L. W. J. Bell, will give another of those first class entertainments, at the hall of the River Side Hotel, consisting of music, declamation, etc., that have given such entire satisfaction heretofore. Encourage the children, one and all, with your presence on this occasion.

FOR some time Mr. M. Gloré was a resident of our town, where he made a great many friends. Since leaving our town he has been successfully engaged in the furniture business in Seattle, doing especially a large trade with this section, where he found some of his best patrons. His business dealings have been such that he has lost no friends since leaving here. His stock is large and well selected. Examine his advertisement, and when you go to Seattle, examine his stock.

HUGH ROSS, who has been the Log-runner of the Snohomish nearly ever since logging became a business here, sold out his log-running apparatus to Tamlin Elwell and Edgar Elwell, of this place, last Thursday, who succeed to his business. Tamlin Elwell is one of our

responsible business men, favorably known to all; while his brother Edgar is a young man of remarkably fine physical development, and, perhaps, the ablest man on a boom in the county. We believe they will carry on this business successfully.

PARTIES who are indebted to the firm of Packard & Jackson will find it to their interest to examine their notice in another column of this issue.

Steamers.

THE *Nellie* made her three regular trips on time this week.

THE *Yakima* arrived Thursday evening from Port Gamble, with some twenty tons of freight for the river, her third trip within a week. She took on her return a large load of ship knees from Packard & Jackson.

Under the able management of Capt. David Hill and our friend Benj. Stretch, the *Nellie* is doing a full line of business, notwithstanding the dull times; coming regularly three times each week without fail. Although she is a small steamer, she is being fitted up with superior accommodations for freight and travel, and is also one of the best tow boats on the Sound, towing out of Seattle harbor last week, Friday morning, while on her way down to this place, the bark *Gem of the Ocean* drawing twenty two feet of water, and loaded with one hundred and twenty five tons of coal. The improvements to the cabin of the *Nellie* are approaching completion. On her upper deck she now has three staterooms, galley, pantry, and ladies and gentlemen's cabin, each fitted up neatly and tastefully.

Last week, Friday, the *Str. Yakima* took to Port Gamble from the river one hundred and six thousand shingles, returning with some twenty tons of freight the next day, chiefly for E. C. Ferguson, and Packard & Jackson, and left last Sunday again for Port Gamble loaded with two hundred and forty thousand shingles; making nearly three hundred and fifty thousand shingles taken off inside of three days, perhaps, the largest amount ever taken from the river in the same space of time. This last load of the *Yakima* being the largest amount of shingles ever taken at one trip from this river by a steamer. There are now upwards of two hundred thousand more shingles already sold to the Puget Mill Co. now on the river and awaiting shipment to Port Gamble. The *Yakima* is expected almost any time to take these away. It is estimated that the yield of shingles this winter, on this river, will be upwards of one million, worth over two thousand dollars, or perhaps twice that amount for the whole year.

Large amounts of wheat are being shipped away from Walla Walla now. In a few weeks, according to the *Statesman*, 55,000 tons have been brought to the depot for shipment.

Railroads.

The following is a list of the names and distance of the railroads that have been built since 1861 from the Mississippi river coming towards the Pacific Coast:

Northern Pacific, running from Duluth, Minn., to Bismarck, Dakota, 450 miles.

Union Pacific and Central Pacific, from Omaha to San Francisco, 1,907 miles.

Kansas Pacific, from Kansas City to Denver, 106 miles.

Atehison, Topeka and Santa Fe from Atehison, Kansas, to West Las Animas, Col., 536 miles.

COLUMBIA RIVER AND SALT LAKE.—The *Portland Standard* is jubilant over a report that the Union Pacific managers have announced an intention to re-lay their track with steel rails and use the old ones on a narrow gauge extension from Ogden toward Umatilla.

Conversation in a Wisconsin store.—Polite Clerk—"Can I show you anything else today?" Lugubrious customer—"No, I reckon not. I lost two horses and my wife last Fall, and I feel pretty poor. Good span of horses too."

Gold garter buckles, upon which there is a delicate spray of flowers in tones of suitable color, or the owner's monogram, is the latest in that line.

How to prevent fits—Buy ready-made boots.

IMIGRATION MAP.—Mrs. Stuart informs us that permission from the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office having been obtained to print from the Government stone, the subscribers to the fund to purchase maps for intending immigrants, will receive four copies of the large Land Office map, two feet by two feet eight inches, instead of the small one promised them. This map is compiled from actual Government Surveys throughout the Territory—has the county boundaries, railroad withdrawals, etc., and is the most accurate map of Washington Territory ever published and will be invaluable to any person desiring to locate land. It will be here in a few weeks.

L. P. SMITH & SON,

WATCH MAKERS,

Jewelers & Engravers.

Dealers in American Gold and Silver

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS and SPECTACLES,

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

Give us your order and satisfy yourselves.

PIONEER

Variety Store!

CORNER MILL & SECOND STS.,

SEATTLE, W. T.

An Extensive Stock of

House Furnishing Goods!

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BED- STANDS, BEDSTEADS, HARDWARE,

Charter Oak

Cooking

STOVES!

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

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

Call For What You Want!

Even if You dont see it. No trouble to show Goods.

P. T. FREEMAN.

n 59 tf.

NEW

PRODUCE STORE!

H. A. BIGELOW & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

Provisions!

YESLER'S WHARF, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

59tf H. A. BIGELOW & CO.

S. BAXTER & CO.

Importers & Commission Merchants,

—AND DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Liquors,

AND CIGARS.

—AGENTS FOR—

J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES,

WHITE HOUSE WHISKIES,

UNIVERSAL WHISKY.

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

Extensive Stock of Cigars

FOR SALE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FURS.

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

R. P. GRAVES,

—DEALER IN—

Furniture, Pictures, Picture Frames,

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

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

Front Street, Seattle, W. T.

VERDICT ALWAYS FOR THE

DAVIS' VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE

The Centennial Gold Medal and Diploma.....1876

The Scott Medal.....1876

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. The Family Machine is light running and easily comprehended; has an ingenious device "to take up" lost motion or wear, which, to a machine, is positive proof of durability. This Machine has received more Medals and complimentary Testimonials than any other in the same length of time.

Agents Wanted in All Unoccupied Territory.

E. L. HALL, Agent for Washington Terr.

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

Colonel Wilson's Lecture.

AN ABLE, INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING LECTURE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE PORTLAND BOARD OF TRADE, ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOWER WILLAMETTE AND COLUMBIA RIVERS.

From the Daily Oregonian.

In response to an invitation extended some weeks ago by the Portland Board of Trade, Col. John M. Wilson, chief engineer of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, delivered a very able and carefully prepared address before that body last evening. As previously announced, the subject of Col. Wilson's address was, "The Improvement of the Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers." A number of invitation tickets were issued to the prominent merchants, business and professional gentlemen of Portland, and the board room was crowded to overflowing, all eager to hear the opinions and suggestions of so thorough and competent an engineer as Colonel Wilson on the vitally important subject of the improvement of the Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers.

It being the regular monthly meeting of the board, the audience was called to order by Hon. H. W. Corbett, president. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

On motion, further business was dispensed with in order to enable the board and those invited an opportunity to hear the address.

COL. WILSON

Was then introduced by the president and proceeded to address those present for about forty minutes.

Col. Wilson's paper referred to the subject of the improvement of tidal rivers, the operations upon the Clyde and the proposed improvement of the Lower Willamette and Columbia.

He commenced by claiming that he was neither an orator nor a lecturer, but simply an engineer and soldier, and that he would place before the Board of Trade a simple statement of facts.

Beginning with the subject of the general improvement of tidal rivers, he gave the three divisions of a tidal river as stated by the celebrated engineer Stevenson, and announced that the lower Willamette and Columbia, where trouble occurs, belong to the second section, namely, "the tidal compartment," where the phenomena of ebbing and flowing is observed, the continuance of low water stand being gradually protracted as we proceed upwards, until the existence of tide is unknown.

He then referred to the necessity of having a complete and elaborate survey, with all possible data, before preparing a plan of improvement, and stated that in tidal rivers the problem to be solved was to so graduate the velocity as to give no greater scouring force to the water after the channel is opened at one point than to another, to so open the channel and lead up the tide that the difference of rise at the two extreme points, the difference between the time of high water at those places and the period of low water stand should be the least possible.

He then denounced the fallacious plan of wingdams for a tidal river, showing the damage done by them on the Clyde and on the Hudson, and claiming that by increasing velocity around their ends they formed the river into a series of holes and bars.

He announced the great principle to be that of non-interference with tides to their detriment, and went on to show how they should be led up, and to enumerate the obstacles which are hindrances to their rise.

The work to be done, he said, consisted in the removal of all obstacles to the upward flow of tide in the shape of rocks, bars, etc., the building of dams of such a shape and height as should increase the velocity only sufficient to keep open the channel, and which should gently lead the current in the proper direction, the revetment of shores at places where the material is gradually washing away and forming bars below, and the closing of such subsidiary channels as carry off too much of the volume from the main channel.

Col. Wilson then discussed the subject of the necessary contraction of the river channel at certain localities, and the construction of dams parallel to the thread of the current, advocating low

dams over which the water can pass during freshets, and not, by being confined, scour out the bottom only to form bars below where the velocity is diminished by expansion.

Taking up the subject of the Clyde, he described that river, stating that in 1755 the depth below Glasgow at high water was only 2 1/2 feet. He then gave the plans of Smeaton in 1775, of Golbourne in 1768, of Telford in 1806, of Rennie in 1807, of Whidbey in 1824, of Rald in 1845, and of Captain Washington of the royal navy in 1847, stating that in 1850 the principals of parallel dykes and non-interference with tides was being actively applied, the river being rapidly improved, and deep draft vessels were now loading at the docks at Glasgow.

The same principles he stated were being applied with excellent results to the Hudson river, in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., and would be applied to our rivers.

Passing on to the lower Willamette and Columbia, he described these rivers and the difficulties met with for deep draft vessels between Portland and the sea.

SWAN ISLAND BAR.

Taking up the subject of Swan Island bar, he described its cause and formation, gave the volume of the river above it and in the channel on each side of the island, and advocated the closing of the north or present ship channel by a dam from the head of Swan Island to the north shore, the turning of the whole volume of the river into the south channel, which he believed to be the true direction; such a channel, he thought, if opened, could maintain a depth of twenty feet at low water without difficulty.

POSTOFFICE BAR.

Passing on to Postoffice bar, he showed that not only the whole volume of the Willamette river at ordinary low water passed down the Willamette slough, but that the river between the head of the slough and the mouth of the Willamette being a dead level at this stage, a large quantity of water from the Columbia passed up the slough. To remove Postoffice bar he thought the slough should be closed by a dam across its head, but as it was a navigable stream, with settlers on its banks, private interests must be regarded, and a dam could be thrown across just below the head, leaving in the middle a channel 100 feet wide and six feet deep, the sides well marked with cribs and the bottom well protected to prevent erosion; such a dam, he thought would turn seven-eighths of the water into the river proper, and not only remove Post office bar, but also materially aid in improving the bar at the mouth of the Willamette.

MOUTH OF THE WILLAMETTE.

Leaving Postoffice bar, the next impediment was found at the mouth of the Willamette, where samples of the bar showed it to be similar to that of St. Helen's bar in the Columbia. An examination of the currents during high tides on the ebb, showed a large volume to pass down Coon Island slough instead of through the main channel, and that the river widened here, emptying through these channels, and that during freshets the water coming through Percy's and Columbia sloughs and filled with sediment, met that coming up the Willamette and aided materially in forming bars.

To remove this bar, he proposes to close Coon Island slough, to protect the face of Coon Island, to run a dam from Tom's Island to the main shore above the mouth of Columbia slough; to protect the face of Tom's Island and to run a dam out into the Columbia; these will hold the waters of the river within reasonable limits during the low stage, and during freshets will catch behind them and keep out of the channel the sediment in suspension below the plane of their tops, coming out of Percy's and Columbia sloughs—such constructions he believed would not only keep the channel open to a depth of twenty feet at low water, but would go far to prevent the annual deposits caused by the freshets in the Columbia.

ST. HELEN'S BAR.

Passing from the Willamette into the Columbia, the next obstruction was found at St. Helen's bar; he described its formation, the character of currents at work, the volume of the river above and

below, the changes that have occurred in the last year, and recommended that the new channel over the bar near its upper end should be made permanent by longitudinal dams, each about 950 feet long, flaring at the upper end to 800 feet wide and narrowing to 300 feet at their lower end; such construction, he believed, would open and maintain a depth of twenty feet through the bar during low water.

SNAG ISLAND.

No further obstacle has been noticed for vessels that can navigate in twenty feet of water until Snag Island bar, at the junction of Woody island and Corlell channel is reached; here surveys show a depth of 15 feet at low water, but as there are two tides daily with a rise of from six to eight feet, it was thought best to take no action here until the rivers above were improved; when that was completed he thought that a construction similar to those proposed for St. Helens would produce the desired results.

COLUMBIA RIVER BAR.

Col. Wilson then referred to the bar at the mouth of the Columbia, which he stated had an undeserved bad reputation; he said that recent surveys showed a channel nearly a mile wide with a depth of 20 1/2 feet at low water and two tides daily with a rise of from six to nine feet; thoroughly buoyed he believed that it should be no more feared than the bar off Sandy Hook, New York harbor.

He then referred to the subject of dredging, described the capacity of the dredges used, and gave the result of the work by the government dredge here in 1873, and urged the necessity for another until some permanent plan for improvement shall have been completed.

CONCLUSION.

In closing he referred to the fact that as a boy he had visited this section of the country 23 years since, and after remaining a year had returned East, and that after an absence of 21 years he had again come among us, to be astounded at the growth and development of the country; he paid a high tribute to the North Pacific slope and its people, and claimed that if the increase in the next score of years was in the same ratio as the last, Oregon would take a leading position among her sister States. He urged that in the eagerness for railroads the construction of canals and the improvement of rivers should not be overlooked.

VOTE OF THANKS.

At the conclusion of the address Hon. M. P. Denny moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Col. Wilson for his very able, interesting and instructive address. The motion unanimously prevailed, the board then adjourned.

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The Boys of My Boyhood.

William Cullen Bryant, in St. Nicholas.
The boys of the generation to which I belonged—that is to say, who were born in the last years of the last century or the earliest of this—were brought up under a system of discipline which put a far greater distance between children and their parents than now exists. The parents seemed to think this necessary in order to secure obedience. They were believers in the old doctrine that familiarity breeds contempt. My own parents lived in the house with my grandfather and grandmother on my mother's side. My grandfather was a disciplinarian of the stricter sort, and I can hardly find words to express the awe in which I stood of him—an awe so great as to prevent anything like affection on my part, although he was in the main kind, and certainly never thought of being severe beyond what was necessary to maintain a proper degree of order in the family.

The other boys in that part of the country, my school-mates and play-fellows, were educated on the same system. Yet there were at that time some indications that this very severe discipline was beginning to relax. With my father and mother I was on much easier terms than with my grandfather. If a favor was to be asked of my grandfather, it was asked with fear and trembling; the request was postponed to the last moment, and then made with hesitation and blushes and a confused utterance.

One of the means of keeping the boys of that generation in order was a little bundle of birchen rods, bound together by a small cord, and generally suspended on a nail against the wall in the kitchen. This was esteemed as much a part of the necessary furniture as the crane that hung in the kitchen fire-place, or the shovels and tongs. It sometimes happened that the boy suffered a fate similar to that of the eagle in the fable, wounded by an arrow belted with a feather from his own wing; in other words the boy was made to gather the twigs intended for his own castigation.

It has never been quite clear to me why the birch was chosen above all other trees of the woods to yield its twigs for that purpose. The beech of our forests produces sprigs as slender, as flexible and as tough; and farmers, wherever the beech is common, cut its long and pliant branches for driving oxen. Yet the use of birchen rods for the correction of children is of great antiquity. In his "Discourse on Forest Trees," written three hundred years ago, Evelyn speaks of birchen twigs as an implement of the school master; and Loudon, in his "Arboretum," goes yet farther back. He says: "The birch has been used as the instrument of correction in schools from the earliest age." The English poets of the last century make frequent mention of this use of birchen twigs; but in Loudon's time, whose book was published thirty years since, he remarks that the use of these rods, both in schools and private families, was fast passing away—a change on which the boys both of England and the United States may well be congratulated, for the birchen rod was in my time even more freely used in the school than in the household.

In the flush times of Vicksburg, when the phrase "hard case" meant something more than it does now, Harvey Jenkins was admittedly one of the hardest. The sermon being over, the preacher requested all those who were friendly to religion to rise and hold up their hands. The whole audience, apparently, were on their feet. After they were seated again, the minister continued: "Now, if there is a single one here who desires to see Satan and his kingdom prosper, he will rise and hold up his hand." Harvey, with some difficulty, got to an erect position and said: "Had the vote been less unanimous I should have retained my seat; but I make it a point of honor never to abandon a friend under adverse circumstances."

A scandalous libeller says that the friendship of two young ladies is always a plot against a third one. We only quote to confute.

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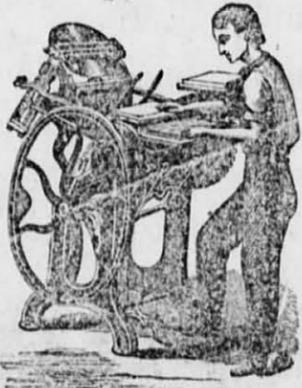
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TERMS OF COURT.

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

Probate Court,

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,
Lawyer;
SNOHOMISH.

Dr. A. C. FOLSOM,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Northern Star building, upstairs.

W. M. TIRTLOT,
Lawyer,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Snohomish City, W. T.
v1:35

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST.

SEATTLE, W. T.

Office in Stone & Burnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted. 1:8

H. C. VINING,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
MUKILTEO, W. T.

Full stock of Blanks on hand. Business done with accuracy and dispatch. 1:24.

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.