The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II. SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. WHOLE NO. 60.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Party organs to-day, with one exception, prognosticate or seem to apprehend very serious trouble concerning the completion of the electoral count. The *Capital* again indulges in wildly violent utterances, which it cordially anticipates will be pronounced ravings by the moderate press of the country, which it denounces as subsidized. It says: "Deprived of the ballot, there remains to a proud, free people only an appeal to the bayonet." Referring to last week's article, for which he had been indicted, the editor says: "We made the editorial up from our own head and heart, and now endorse every word of it." He takes pains, however, to state that, while he may indicate violence, he does not refer to assassination. The *Capital*, in an editorial postcript says it learns, "while just going to press, that Democratic Congressmen have wheeled into line and will certainly arrest the infamous attempt to steal the Presidency." The *Chronicle* and *Republican* unite in serving notices upon the Democrats that, if the electoral count be not allowed to proceed to its orderly and legitimate termination before next Saturday, the presiding officer of the Senate will then himself complete it, under orders from the Senate, in the presence of that body and so many members of the House as may be willing to see the law and constitution lawfully executed. They express the hope, that the good sense of the majority of the Democrats will obviate the necessity of resorting to this course.

The *Gazette*, referring to last night's caucus action providing for succession to the Presidency in case the count be not completed by the 4th of March, coolly says: "The attempt of the Senate to pass such a law will show that body to the country in its true light; will exhibit it as willing to have chaos if it cannot have Hayes; and will take from the House all responsibility for complications that may arise in the event of failure to arrive at the results under the operations of the Electoral Commission." It intimates, in conclusion, that after the Democrats of the House shall have passed this caucus bill, they will have done all that can be expected of them, and need only stand firm in defense of justice and right.

The *Sunday Herald*, a Democratic organ, contains an editorial headed "No more Tilden in ours," vigorously denouncing Tilden and his managers, including Hewitt and Given, for bringing odium upon the party by intrigues and schemes, culminating in the Oregon dispatches, and for severing the party's vote on the Electoral Commission Bill. The *Herald* then adds: "Under the circumstances there is nothing left but acquiesce in the arrangement, which not only has all the force of law, but which has been agreed to by both parties. All talk of resistance now is not only insane but criminal."

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent does not think dilatory notices will prevent the election of the President. He says by the electoral law the Senate can go to the House of Representatives without waiting to hear that the House is ready. Consequently it has in its power to force the completion of the count in strict accordance with the law, and there is no doubt that it will do so if necessary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Special agent Stewart, of the postoffice department, who has been in this city for several days looking into the accounts of the Chicago postoffice, has discovered that Gen. McArthur, the postmaster, is a defaulter to the amount of $38,000. This fact was ascertained yesterday, when General McArthur telegraphed his resignation to the Postmaster General at Washington and then went into voluntary bankruptcy. It is believed his bondsmen are also bankrupt. Special agent Stewart will take charge of the office until McArthur's successor is appointed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The *Times* Washington special argues that Field's bill providing filling the Presidential office is clearly unconstitutional. The Constitution provides for filling the office in certain cases and failure to elect is not one of the specified cases. If the noon of Sunday next arrives without the announcement of the election, there will be no President of the United States, unless in the contingencies provided for as suggested a day or two since by the resignation of Grant.

Hayes will be the guest of Senator Sherman when he arrives Thursday. There seems no doubt Sherman has been offered a cabinet position.

BETHLEHEM, Feb. 27.—By the fall of a scaffold in the blasting furnace of the Bethlehem Iron Works, two men were killed, and two fatally, and two seriously injured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—There is no longer a doubt that the plan of placing Gen. Grant at the head of a New York bank will be consummated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House met at 10 o'clock, but it was 12 before business began, the interval being consumed in a roll call of the House, and voting by the yeas and nays on the question whether the testimony taken before the committe on privileges of the House, in the case of the Pennsylvania elector, Boggs, appointed instead of Dan. J. Morrill, Centennial commissioner should be read. The House decided by a vote of 133 to 116 that it should be read. It was accordingly read. Kelley offered a resolution that the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Springer offered a substitute that it should not be.

Kelly said the objection was based upon principles so often overruled in law that his side of the House could submit the question without discussion.

Springer took the ground that under the Constitution and under the law, H. K. Boggs was not entitled to count his vote as an elector.

At 12:10 the Speaker announced a new legislative day, and after the journal of Saturday was read, the discussion was resumed.

The Senate session was resumed at 10 o'clock. No business was done, owing to Senators awaiting the decision of the House in the Pennsylvania elector's case.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Russian Telegraph Ageeny announces that the Montenegro delegates have arrived at Constantinople, and the armistice has been prolonged by mutual accord.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—A correspondent of the *Times* says the idea which seemed current in St. Petersburg some little time ago, that Russia might withdraw her armies in consideration of some moral satisfaction, such as the recognition by Europe of her sacrifices on behalf of Christians, seems to have made litte progress, and the other idea to have taken its place, namely, that six months or a year should be given Turkey to carry out her reforms, and if they are not effected within that period the powers should agree to apply measures of coercion. If the powers agree to this and add the Russian ultimatum to Turkey, in this sense Russia might disarm and wait the course of events with the other powers.

The *Times*, in a leader, reviewing the above status of the Russian attitude says: It may be these declarations and threats are designed to compel the powers to do something. It seems certain the powers following England will decline to do anything, and salutary effect of the publication of these declarations is to commit Russia more deeply than ever to the adoption of the policy of coercion.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The various accounts of the O'Mahoney demonstration yesterday in the London papers concur in stating that it fell far short of the expectations of the promoters. The most liberal accounts of the number who took part in the procession is 5,000, although government accounts place it at 2,000. Spectators were numerous but apathetic. O'Sullivan was the only member of parliament who was present. The body remained at the station Sunday night under a guard of honor. Casey, the pardoned Fenian, assisted at the funeral as pall bearer. The American delegates appeared rather surprised at the apathy of the public.

A Vienna dispatch to the *News* says: When the Russians enter Roumania Prince Charles intends to withdraw from Bucharest and issue a final appeal for protection to the powers, and then remain a spectator of events.

Pacific Coast.

STOCKTON, Feb. 26.—The stage running from Sonoma to Milton was robbed Saturday near Copperopolis, by masked men. After robbing the stage the robbers followed the road to within a few miles of Milton where he stopped at a ranch, got something to eat, stole a horse and rode on to Farmington, where he was captured this afternoon, after a sharp struggle, by ranchmen who had followed him, and taken to San Andreas jail. He is supposed to be an escaped convict from San Quinten.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The *Call* this morning publishes a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the burning of the court house at Salinas, from which it appears that a defalcation of from $15,000 to $20,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the tax collector, and that Deputy Collector W. H. Rumsey, is supposed to have gambled most of it off, loosing a part of the money to faro dealers, but to a greater extent in poker games with prominent citizens, including several county officials. It is also intimated that a close ring exists that has been plundering the county for years; and the detective officers who have been working up the case, state that the affair is the worst that ever came under their notice, even the courts seeming to a considerable extent to be disposed to afford every opportunity to make out a good case, and popular indignation is very high and citizens of the better class avow a determination to sift the affair to the bottom. there is a hope that Rumsey may be induced to turn States evidence. The ring has money and a lot of desperados in its interest, who can be hired to commit perjury or acts of violence in defense of their employers.

Wheat remains firm and unchanged. Oats $1 80 @ $2.20; potatoes 75c for strictly choice and 25c for second grade; greenbacks, 95¼ @ 95¾.

William Meyeres, a German, aged about 35 years, living at the corner of Dolores and Twenty-second streets, was instantly killed this morning by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was loading it. The deceased was driver of a laundry wagon. He leaves a wife and three children.

Messrs. Clark & Craig, publishers of the *Willamette Farmer*, have purchased the interests and good will of the *Oregon Cultivator*, heretofore published at Albany by Mart V. Brown. The two papers will be consolidated.

Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough died on Tuesday morning of typhoid pneumonia. This is the sixth death among rear admirals within four or five weeks.

Thurston County.

From the Olympia Transcript.

On the 27th of June, 1844, the Oregon Provisional government divided Oregon into districts. North of the Columbia up to 54 deg. 40 min. north, west of the Rocky Mountains, constituted the district of Vancouver. On December 21, 1845, after a little American settlement had been established at Tumwater under the name of New Market, the county of Lewis was set off from Vancouver, its north boundary still 54 deg. 40 min. While yet a part of the organized Oregon Territory, that Legislature, Jan. 12, 1852, set off from Lewis county the territory including the Puget Sound Basin, Gray's Harbor and the north bank of the Chehalis, bounded on the north by British Columbia, naming it Thurston, in honor of the memory of Samuel R. Thurston, Oregon's first Congressional Delegate, who died April 9, 1851, while returning from Washington. At the next session of the Oregon Legislature, 1852-3, the area of Thurston was diminished by the erection out of its territory of four northern counties, viz: Pierce, King, Jefferson and Island. At the first session of the Washington Legislature, 1854, the organization of the counties of Chehalis and Mason abridged its limits, since which several changes of boundary have followed, till its area has been reduced to 750 square miles. Population, 2,500; taxable property, $1,532,322. Number of school districts, 26; public school houses, 21; children of school age between 4 and 21 years 1,012; paid to teachers, $5,063.62.

The southern portion of Puget Sound, the Chehalis, Nisqually, Deschutes, Black Scatter creek, Skookum Chuck, with their several affluent streams, together with numerous lakes permeate its territory. These lakes and streams are skirted with rich bottom land affording considerable areas of excellent agricultural lands. The greater portion of its surface is heavily timbered, but besides the bottom land above referred to, there are a number of prairies and marshes. The latter only require draining to become the richest and most available agricultural tracts. The prairies are of a light gravelly and sandy soil, seemingly almost sterile, yet well adapted to grazing. These prairies were first settled upon and a generation's experience has demonstrated that they are adapted to the cultivation of fruits and berries, and with the aid of fertilizers will yield fair crops of all the cereals and garden vegetables. Timber of excellent quality abounds, consisting of fir, cedar, maple, alder, oak and ash. There are several saw mills, and logging is extensively followed. The profuse distribution of hazel and young white oak has made the manufacture of hoop-poles quite a business. Six millions were shipped to San Francisco in 1876. Cranberries grow wild and in large quantities in several localities. Many varieties of Salmon and edible fish are found in the Sound, the streams are filled with trout. Game large and small is plentiful.

Extensive beds of coal lie in the southern part, and iron has been discovered. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs through a considerable portion, its nearest approach to Olympia being Tenino, 15 miles south from the head of the Sound. The Deschutes river is worthy of special mention because of the Falls near its mouth. The river a rapid mountain stream having flown some 60 miles in a north westerly course from its source in the Cascade Mountains, when within 300 yards of its mouth, makes three several falls through walls of rock, with an aggregate descent of 80 feet. The scenery at any stage of water is romantic and beautiful—when the river is swollen to its fullest capacity, really grand. Another feature inviting the attention of the student of nature and lover of the beautiful, is McAllister's lake, the head waters of McAllister's creek expanding into a beautiful lakelet apparently supplied from deep springs or wells of the clearest water, and upon clear sunshiny days affording the most gorgeous kaleidoscopic views.

Its towns are Olympia, Tumwater and Tenino. There are postoffices at Beaver, Miami Prairie, Tenalquot, Yelm, all centers of thrifty farming settlements.

Olympia (lat. 47 deg. 12 min. long. 123 deg. west) lies on both sides of Budd's Inlet, the extreme southern arm of Puget Sound, distant from the ocean *via.* the Sound and Strait of Fuca, 209 miles. The first settlement was in 1846, called Smithfield; in 1849 named Olympia after the snow peak of the coast or Olympic range, Mt. Olympus. In the fall of 1853, Gov. Stevens, first Governor of Washington Territory, on assuming executive duties selected it as the seat of government, which action was ratified by the legislature. Here are located the offices of Governor, Secretary, Surveyor General, Register and Receiver of the Land Office, Indian Agent and Collector of Internal Revenue; the offices of Territorial Librarian, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Instruction and Chairman of the Board of Immigration; being the county seat of the county, here also are the county offices. The Supreme Court holds its annual terms here, and terms of the District Court are held by the district judge of the second district. The Territorial library numbers over 5,000 volumes, and the Good Templars have an excellent library and free reading room. The several well-selected libraries of the Sabbath Schools are worthy of mention. Two public schools, one select academy and two well-attended private schools give instruction to 500 scholars, of which 450 belong to this school district. The Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists and Unitarians have churches, and the Christians a society. Four weekly papers, one daily, one monthly and one quarterly are published. The professions are overstocked; the useful trades and occupations are mostly represented, and but few places excel in the facilities to receive the necessary comforts of life.

There is daily communication (Sunday excepted) to and from Portland, Oregon, *via.* stage to Tenino, the Northern Pacific Railroad to Kalama, and thence by steamboats. Daily steam communication is afforded to Steilacoom, Tacoma and Seattle by the steamboats *Zephyr* and *Messenger*, which make tri-weekly trips on alternate days; and the boats of the Starr line leave for Victoria, B. C., on Sunday and Wednesday, P. M. Tri-monthly trips to and from San Francisco are made by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Population of Olympia, 1,200; taxable property, $691,045.

Tumwater, at the extreme head of Puget Sound, is beautifully situated on the southwest bank of the Deschutes river. The magnificent water power (equal at the lowest stage of river to 600 horse-power, in freshets intensified to 5,000) already propels two flouring mills, one saw mill, two sash and door factories, one water-pipe manufactory, one tannery, one planing mill and several establishments for wood-turning and furniture making, besides the river supplying Tumwater and Olympia with water.

Tenino started cotemporaneously with the running of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is situated fifteen miles south of Olympia, and is the station of the railroad connecting with the daily stage to and from Olympia. It is a thrifty little town, supplied with a school, stores, hotel and numerous dwelling houses.

A $30,000 fire at Peoria, and a 75,000 one at New Haven.

The Leaders of the Senate.

From the Catholic Sentinel.

At this time your readers may be interested to know something of the leaders of the Senate, the men who shape the policy of their respective parties, and to a great extent conduct the business of that august body. At the head of the Senate is its President. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, a medium sized man, with a red beard, a quick business-like air, and rapid utterance. He has had long experience as a legislator, is fifty years of age, although he looks hardly forty, and is still a bachelor. The women suffragists regard him as their friend, and expect his vote in favor of the sixteenth amendment, and doubtless, many among them would be willing to contract a life partnership with him. He is understood to have believed in his rights as President of the Senate, to count the electoral vote, and declare Hayes the duly elected President.

MORTON AND CONKLING.

Governor Morton and Mr. Conkling battle for the leadership on the Republican side of the chamber. The former is fifty-four years of age, nearly six feet in height, and large in proportion. He has a bald head, a pug or turned up nose, and now wears no whiskers save a heavy black mustache. His lower limbs having been paralyzed, he walks with extreme difficulty, leaning upon two canes. He has an iron rod fastened beside his desk, at the top of which is a round piece of wood, upon which he sometimes leans while speaking, although he is generally permitted to retain his seat while addressing the Senate. Mr. Morton is a ready, forcible, debator, and when aroused, deals sledge-hammer blows upon his opponents. He is uncompromising, and especially severe upon members of his own party, who show any disposition to conciliate or make friends with their political enemies. He is an able lawyer and a hard-working painstaking legislator. Although suffering severely from indisposition, he sat out the twenty hours' debate on the compromise measure, and fought it to the bitter end. Mr. Morton's contestant for the leadership of the Senate, Mr. Conkling of New York, has more the style and appearance of the Senator, as we have learned to know him by representations upon the stage, than any of his *confreres*. This Senator is fully six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and altogether, almost faultless in form. He possesses a large head, crowned with an abundance of blonde hair, slightly inclined to curl. Deep sunken under his massive brow are two blue eyes. He has a long hooked nose and a pointed chin, which seem to be constantly struggling to pay their respects to each other. He has a heavy bass voice which frequently sounds like a roar. By many he is thought to be the orator of the Senate, and is doubtless, himself among those who believe so. His manner, however, is not pleasing to all, and by many severely ridiculed. In his eight hours' speech upon the compromise bill, Mr. Conkling pranced about the Senate like a French dancing master, putting a class through its steps. He is afflicted with a vein of sarcasm, which he accompanies with facial contortions, that would have made the fortune of George Fox, or any other harlequin in the land. Mr. Conkling is one of the first lawyers in the Senate, and is regarded as the special friend of Pesident Grant. But for his manner, which so many dislike, he might have been the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

BAYARD AND THURMAN.

The Senators on the Democratic side, whom strangers most desire to see, are Bayard, of Delaware, and Thurman, of Ohio. The national legislature has seldom been without its Bayard of Delaware since the formation of the government. Indeed, the Senatorship, in that State, seems to descend from father to son, as does the crown in monarchial countries. Whether or not, the present Senator is a descendant of the chevalier, your correspondent is not advised, but certain it is that the present representative of the race in the Senate, is a wise lawyer, an astute politician, and able legislator. Senator Bayard is forty-nine years of age, something over six feet in height has brown hair, slightly tinged with gray, and a clean shaven face with regular features of the Grecian type. The expression of his face is pleasing, and denotes a kindly disposition. He is somewhat round shouldered, and his gestures can hardly be called graceful. The galleries' principal complaint, of the Senator from Delaware, is that he speaks in so low a tone, that he is heard with great difficulty. Mr. Bayard is an advocate of the extreme State Right's doctrine, and ably defends his views upon the floor of the Senate. Speaking slowly, without the rush and vehemence of the natural orator his speeches are almost faultless in their diction, and generally read as well as they sound. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is sixty-four years of age, of medium height, rather stoutly built, of erect form, has bushy gray hair, and heavy beard of same color. He has a large face, and very prominent features. While speaking, he frequently pauses to take snuff, and constantly flourishes a red silk handkerchief. Beyond any question, he is the orator on the Democratic side of the chamber, not only in the matter, but manner of his speeches. He speaks rapidly, is always ready with repartee, and is especially happy in his off-hand replies to Senators who interrupt him. Both these Democratic Senators have long had an eye upon the White House, but perhaps, both are a little too decided in character to gain the prize they seek.

How Interest Accumulates.

If one cent was set out at compound interest in the year 1 at 4 per cent., the 1st of January, 1866, it would amount to 1 quintillion 501, 458 quadrillions 332,000 millions of dollars. If we were to take this sum as a capital and would use its yearly interest (four per cent.) then the income tax we would have to pay at the rate of one per cent. would be 480 quadrillions 583,320 trillions of dollars. If we paid the tax collector this sum in silver he would need 2,004,345,000,000, 000,000,000 wagons for its transportation: Provided the whole earth's surface, both land and water, were peopled as closely as possible, we should have but the two millionth part of the drivers required, and the line of wagons would have the length of 8 trillions 442,000 billions of miles. The speed of light is 230,500 miles per second, and it would take 743,000 years to reach the collector, beginning at the furthest wagon, if he to have better control over the wagons on both sides, had stationed himself in the centre of the line. Again, a robbery could be committed on the hindermost wagon which would not be discovered till the 54,780th generation of tax collectors. If on the contrary, instead of using the interest of the capital, (the bulk of which by the by would be equal in gold to forty-four globes) this capital was distributed among the people of the earth, each one of its 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants would receive about 15,000 trillions of dollars to live on, and could every second use $5,000,000 for 38,096,000 years without reaching the bottom of his purse.

ORIGIN OF THE WHITE RACE.—At a recent prayer meeting in Louisiana the following unique explanation was given by the colored preacher as to the origin of the white race: "When Cain killed his brother Abel, the Lord missing him axed Cain, 'Whars your brudder Abel?' Cain answered, 'I don't no massa; I didn't see him.' Then the Lord hunted around the cornfield, and by-and-by he comed back and looked ober de fence, and again he axed him, 'Where's your brudder Abel, you grand rascal nigger you?' Then Cain he got skeered and, if it had not been for that nigger turning so white, we never would have been troubled with this sasy set of white trash.

Suppose Grant should die before the 4th of March, and the Senate should recognize Hayes and the House should stand by Tilden, and the Indians should scalp Sheridan, and the House should impeach Sherman, and bulldozers should capture Don Cameron, and the European war should homologate Secor Robeson, and the Supreme Court should go crazy over the complications, then who would be President?

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 3, 1877.

A Glance at the Granite Business in Charlestown.

The following is from the *Bunker Hill Times*, one of our exchanges. The Folsoms and Gilmans are near relaties of Dr. A. C. Folsom of Snohomish City, and the present head of the new firm, F. L. Gilman is not only a relation but an old schoolmate of the Dr.'s they both being about the same age, and their friendship and correspondence has continued from school days to the present time:

In our two last issues appears the advertisement of the dissolution of the copartnership of Messrs. Gilman & Cheney, granite dealers, and, perhaps, a statement of the history of this firm and its predecessors may be of interest to many of our older readers.

In the year 1825 Moses Day commenced a small business in cutting granite in Charlestown; in 1833 sold his works to Osgood Hoytt and Maurice Kelley, who continued the business under the firm name of Hoytt & Kelley, until the death of Mr. Hoytt in 1841. They employed about 30 men in the busy season. The business was then continued by Mr. Kelley and David Wason, under the firm name of Kelley & Wason, they doing about the same amount of busines as before the death of Mr. Hoytt. In 1847, Mr. Wason retired from the firm, and he was succeeded by Milo Fellows, who continued in the firm until 1850, when an entire change was made, and the works passed into the hand of John O. Mason, John F. Gilman, Geo. W. Goodrich, Ivory Morrison, Solomon French, Wm. Laid, Henry Nutting and Benj. Herald, who formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. O. Mason & Co. This firm executed a number of contracts for buildings, etc., in Boston and vicinity. In 1853, the works passed into the hands of J. F. Gilman and Geo W. Goodrich, under the firm name of Gilman & Goodrich. They furnished a large amount of contract work for the Boston Navy Yard, furnishing the granite for the machine shop, cooper shop, ordnance building, the dry dock extension, etc. It was with this firm that Mr. F. L. Gilman commenced his appreticeship at cutting granite. In 1858, Mr. Goodrich retired from the firm, and the business was continued by Mr. J. F. Gilman until after the breaking out of the war, which necessitated his disposing of his business to Freeman L. Gilman and Benjamin G. Folsom. This firm continued in business until 1863, when J. F. Gilman purchased Mr. Folsom's interest, and a copartnership was formed under name of J. F. & F. L. Gilman. This firm furnished a large amount of granite work for buildings which were consumed by the great fire of 1872, also a large number of monuments, cemetery lots, etc. About this time the health of J. F. Gilman became so impaired as to necessitate his retirement from business, selling his interest in the business to Ethan R. Cheney, who became a member of the firm of Gilman & Cheney, who during the last four years have employed a large number of workmen, sometimes 275 being engaged at their works on Medford street on ornamental and plain work, and have added to their works eight machines for polishing granite. This concern during this time have paid their work-men for labor alone more than $270,000. From these works the granite was prepared for Weld & Beebe's block, Franklin square, Emigrants' Savings Bank, Washington street, Equitable Building, cor. Milk and Devonshire streets etc., and a large amount of cemetery work, monuments, etc., which they have sent to all parts of the country. The present firm, F. L. Gilman & Co., are at present engaged in cutting the new post office at Fall River, and several finely polished monuments, etc., some of which go to Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Arlington, Vt., etc.

Beecher: Life would be a perpetual flea hunt if a man were obliged to run down all the inuendoes, inveracities, insinuations and suspicions which are uttered against him.

The Black Hills.

Correspondence Omaha Re.

CUSTER CITY, Jan. 21.

And now the stampeders are off for Mountain City, where they have certainly struck it rich. The new strike is at the head of Castle creek, and near the stockade formerly owned by John Smiley, of Omaha. On Iron creek, within ten miles of Custer, the New York company have washed out first-class prospects, and are putting down the drain ditches as fast as possible. On No. 14 above, the California company have washed out color from the grass roots down, and the whole party are happily elated over their prospects.

A new district has been laid out on the second fork of North Battle creek, and here a company composed entirely of colored men have struck it rich. It is a curious fact that the negroes in the Hills are almost invariably very lucky. African gulch is one of the richest in the whole Territory, and thousands of dollars have been taken out of it. A California company have sent an agent in from Virginia City, who has just bought the discovery claim on the Jenny lode, between Custer and Spring Creek. I have not got the figures, but they paid a big price, and the quartz shows native silver that can be cut with a knife. There is no earthly room for doubt that the quartz leads within a radius of 20 miles around Custer are as rich as any on the American continent. South is the Mountain Lion, which shows free gold with a lead almost fabulously wide, and over ten claims, each 1,500 feet in length, already staked and taken. The snow doesn't seem to make any difference to the prospectors, who go out in companies to survey and record their claims. To the east end of the town is the DeSmet lode, with eight claims taken and an assay of $1,802 from the bed-rock down to $5.20 for the flood quartz that has been rained and snowed on, and been frozen and thawed over and over again for centuries. Northeast of Custer are Iron and Battle creeks, with eleven districts laid out and every claim that looks at all favorable taken up. Due north of the city lies the Jenny lode and the Spring creek placers. Northwest is toward Mountain City, and the direction of the stampede. Close to Crook street, inside the city limits, is the Web foot, the merits of which have probably been described ere this by Major T. M. Newson, who is now lecturing in the Mississippi valley, but will return to superintend the mine early in the spring. The Hills to the west and southwest have not been prospected, but parties are being formed to look the country over and report the chances. Over 150 quartz claims are recorded on the books at the office of the Custer quartz district recorder. Energetic district is below, on French creek, and quite a number of claims are taken there, but I can give no figures at present.

The Parsees are descendants of the ancient Persians who were expelled from Paris by Mohammedan conquerors, and who first settled at Surat about eleven hundred years ago. According to the first Indian census, they do not number more than 70,000 souls, of whom about 50,000 are found in the city of Bombay, the remaining 20,090 being in different parts of India, but chiefly in Guzerrt and the Bombay Presidency. Though a mere drop in the ocean of 240,000,000 inhabitants they form a most important and influential body of men, emulating Europeans in energy and enterprise, rivaling them in opulence, and imitating them in many of their habits.

It makes the preacher awful mad to be fumbling with the intricacies of a front gate fastening, trying, to get in and make his first pastoral call, to have the woman of the house turn slats in the bay window and call out: "We haven't got no old clothes to give away, and there ain't a cold vittle in the house!"

"Madame," said a cross-tempered physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to paradise their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And some physicians, if allowed to practise there," replied the lady, "would make it a desert."

The Ashtabula Bridge.

B. F. Bowen, Thomas H. Johnson and John Graham, civil engineers employed by the Ohio legislative committee to investigate the Ashtabula railroad disaster, have submitted a sworn statement of facts ascertained by them. After referring to their calculation on the relative strength of different parts of the different parts of the bridge, and their observations at the wreck, they submit the following conclusions:

First—That all the tension members had very large factors of safety, and were abundantly able to sustain all the strain that could possibly come upon them in this bridge.

Second—That all the compression members, except the counter-braces, were deficient in capacity, having very small factors of safety.

Third—Considered with reference to the location of the break, it appears that the weakest point in the braces was at and near the break, and that the weakest point in the top chord was at the center. Though the top chord at the point of failure does not show a state of security much greater than that of the braces, the probability is that the braces failed first, and thereby involved the failure of the top chord also, but inasmuch as both members were weak, and were involved in the break, it is of little importance which member took precedence in the failures. The factors of safety throughout the compression members were so low that failure must have followed sooner or later.

At this point the engineers proceeded to say how the failure might have been prevented at a moderate cost.

The remainder of the sworn statement of the engineers is devoted to a consideration of other defects in the bridge. While these defects were not directly the cause of failure, they were such as might in themselves lead to failure. They further add that the material, so far as they were able to judge, was of a superior quality, and, with few exceptions the workmanship was very superior.

In conclusion, they say they find nothing in this case to justify popular apprehension that there may be some inherent defect in iron as material for bridges. They find no evidence of any weakness in this bridge which could not have been discovered and prevented.

LIVING IN ICE FOR A YEAR.—The Newark *Advertiser* has the following story: Fish are cold-blooded creatures, as everyone knows, but the proprietor of the Fourteenth Ward House, on Murray street has a sample of the piscatorial tribe which for coolness is equalled only in scientific annals. He is of diminutive size, and was brought to the establishment imbedded in a block of ice, some two inches below the surface. He had evidently been frozen in when the ice was formed last winter, and has been living a comfortable though inactive existence ever since. That he was alive, has been alive, and is alive at present is demonstrated by the fact that when removed from his icy home yesterday and placed in water he paddled off easily and comfortably, evidently enjoying a release from its long imprisonment. The little fellow had been living a life of suspended animation for nearly a year at least, but though it has retarded his growth he is evidently in a healthy condition.

LONGEVITY OF INVALIDS.—From statistics gathered by medical men, it would seem that the homely adage, "always sick, never die," has a better foundation than mere hearsay. Dr. R. Southey, in a recent lecture on health, said: "Health and longevity are not synonymous; neither are health and great muscularity. The most muscular men, great prize-fighters, men who could fell an ox with their fists, have been known to be always ailing and complaining about themselves. The state of perfect training, regarded by those who know little of it is a condition of most perfect health, is rather one of morbid imminence. Longevity, like height, is a race attribute, but it does not signify health. The three oldest people I ever knew—women who reached respectively 89, 98, 100—were valetudinarians, and had been so nearly all their lives."

A man named Morrison has been arrested at Steilacoom for stealing sixteen bottles of wine from Rev. Father Brondel's cellar.

The "Ager."

Once upon an eveaing dreary,
While I sat me dreamy, dreary,
In the sunshine thinking over
Things that passed in days of yore;
While I nodded, nearly sleeping,
Gently there came a creeping
Up my back like water leaping—
Leaping upward from the floor;
"'Tis a cooling breeze," I muttered,
"From the regions 'neath the floor—
Only this and nothing more!

Ah! distinctly I remember—
It was in that wet September,
When the earth and every member
Of creation that it bore
Had for many days and weeks been soakin
In the meanest, most provoking,
Foggy rains, that without joking,
We had ever seen before;
So I knew it must be very
Cold and damp beneath the floor—
Very cold beneath the floor!

So I sat me, nearly napping
In the sunshine stretching, gaping,
Craving water, but delighted
With the breeze from 'neath the floor;
Till I found me waxing colder,
And the shrieking growing bolder,
And myself a feeling older—
Older than I felt before,
Feeling that my joints were stiffer
Than they were in days of yore—
Stiffer than they had been before!

All along my back the creeping
Soon gave place to rushing, leaping,
As if countless frozen demons
Had concluded to explore
All the cavities—"the varmints!"
Twixt me and my nether garments,
Up into my hair and downward
Through my boots into the floor:
Then I found myself a shaking,
Gently first, but more and more.

'Twas the "ager!" And shook me
In my very clothes, and took me
Shaking to the kitchen door—every
Place where there was warmth in store;
Shaking till the dishes clattered,
Shaking till the tea was spattered,
Spattered on the chamber floor;
Shaking, and with all my warming
Feeling colder than before,
Shaking till it had exhausted
All its powers to shake me more—
Till it could not shake me more!

Then it rested till the morrow,
Then it resumed with all the horror,
That it had the face to borrow,
Shaking, shaking as before;
And from that day in September—
Day that I shall long remember—
It has made diurnal visits,
Shaking, Shaking on so sore!
Shaking off my boots, and shaking
Me to bed, if nothing more—!
Fully this and nothing more.

And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cottage see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my cottage door—
Waiting for the "ager" seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow upon the floor—
For I am too thin and sallow
To make a shadow upon the floor—
Narry shadow any more!

—*From the Boston Gazette.*

The Armies of the Continent.

According to some statistics just published by the Prussian Military Commission the German army is to be composed of 401, 747 rank and file, and 19,-221 commissioned officers (not including surgeons, etc.,) of whom 200 are generals, 1,850 field officers, and 3, 682 captains.

The French army has 653,915 rank and file, and 22,755 officers, among the latter being 345 generals, 2,633 field officers, and 7,852 captains.

The Austrian army has 263,862 rank and file, and 9,813 officers, of whom 130 are generals, 1,056 field officers, and 2,071 captains.

The Russian army exceeding all others in rank and file, of which it has 711,000, possesses more than the French viz., 28,-026, of whom 1,064 are generals.

Belgium has 40,824 rank and file, and 2,811 officers, 38 being generals and 261 field officers.

It appears from the collected statistics that Prussia furnished annually 68,-790 recruits to the German infantry force. Bavaria, 11,020; Saxony, 5,510; and Wurtumburg, 4,201; the total of infantry recruits being 88,520. The total of the annual levy of recruits is 130,000, 16,740 of whom are required for the cavalry, 15,785 for the artillery, 3,030 for the engineers to the railway corps, 3,170 for the military train, and 2,775 for the sup lementary services. In addition to 2,500 recruits required for the naval service, the total annual requirements of the defensive forces are thereby raised to 145,500.

"Look here, squire, where was you born?,' said a persistent Yankee to a five minutes acquaintance. "I was born," said the victim, "in Tremont street, No. 44, left hand side, on the 1st of August, 1810, at five o'clock in the afternoon; physician, Dr. Warren; nurse Sally Benjamin." Yankee was answered completely. For a moment he was stuck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he quickly said: "Yeas? Wa'al I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or brick house, do ye?"

Jack, eating lively cheese one day,
Said, "I, like Sampson, my thousands slay."
A wag replies, "Indeed you do,
And with the selfsame weapon too!"
Query. What was Jack's weapon of destruction?

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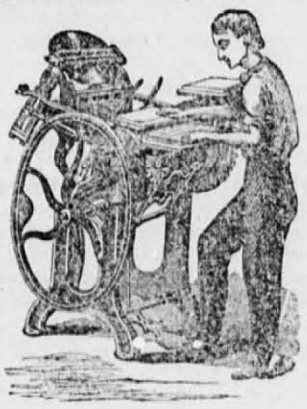

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G. M. Haller, Port Townsend.

SATURDAY.....MARCH.....3, 1877.

Mukilteo.

There is no point north of Seattle on the eastern side of the Sound, where steamers so frequently stop as at Mukilteo; as many as fifteen or upwards each week, counting each time a steamer touches there, giving excellent steam communication all over the Sound and its tributaries.

The Point Elliott sand spit, upon which the town of Mukilteo is built, presents a water front of a mile and one half with the best goods and best situated generally for ship building of any point on the Sound. All that is needed to make this one of the busiest points on the Sound is capital to improve its many local advantages.

At an early day it promised to be *the city* of Snohomish County, but more capital was needed to utilize its advantages than was possessed by its proprietors, while the agricultural regions of the county were too far off for this place to be the immediate centre of these regions. Other points produced by these disadvantages and perhaps it is better for this river that its centre of business is located at Snohomish, rather than at Mukilteo, or some other point near the mouth of the river; yet there are sufficient chances or importance left to make this one of the leading points on the Sound.

To improve its fine advantages for ship building on an extensive scale would need the investment of a great amount of capital.

The building of a saw mill to do the sawing for ship timbers, the town etc. yet the investment would be perfectly safe, while the water front could be secured for a very reasonable sum.

Mukilteo is also one of the best fishing stations on the Sound. The Mukilteo Salmon having a wide as well as excellent reputation. When Capt. T. A. Wright was east about a year ago, he found them, bearing H. C. Vinings stamp, in the Philadelphia market, and eagerly sought for on account of their superior quality.

For several seasons past Mr. Vining has been engaged in this business, understands it thoroughly, has contracted for a thousand barrels this season and will carry on the business at Mukilteo or its immediate vicinity, this summer more extensively than ever.

Although fortune has frowned so long upon Mukilteo, yet we believe there is a bright future in store for her.

Resources of the Snohomish.

ARTICLE NO. 1.

While we wish fully to represent all the regions adjacent to this valley, whose interests are similar to ours, yet this year we hope to have special means at our command, so we can fully ascertain what are the natural resources of this valley, and to write them up, so that, when our time is not too fully occupied elsewhere, each number of the STAR will have an article of a column or so in length, descriptive of those resources peculiar to this region, about which there would be the greatest desire for information among those likely to seek homes here. We had proposed to try to write up the chief resources in one long article, but with the limited time at our command we would not be able to do the subject justice; then we can always have a short article to be published in our absence, and many short articles will draw more attention than one lengthy one, be it ever so complete.

The Snohomish river is formed by the union of the Skykomish and Snoqualmie rivers at Quaico, a point about twenty miles above the mouth of the Snohomish. In reality the Snoqualmie is the main stream, being navigable for steamers all the year round in its lower course, and to Fall City, some forty miles above Quaico, a portion of the year.

The greater portion of the Snoqualmie valley is in King county, yet for social or business purposes the settlers along the Snoqualmie are identified in interest with the Snohomish; its growth is their growth. Therefore, speaking generally, we shall call all this large tract of country the Snohomish valley.

We propose to first write up the agricultural resources before treating on the lumber and other interests; and first of the fertile bottom lands which are among the most productive lands in the world.

The estimated amount of bottom lands capable of being reduced to cultivation contain not far from 200,000 acres of land situated within this valley. Of this large amount of fertile land, only a few hundred claims are taken adjoining a spur of the high land or lining the river banks. Very few systematic attempts have been made to reduce large bodies of land to a cultivated state. While there are many good ranches, yet—generally speaking—the poorest land, and frequently that which is the least profitable and the hardest to clear is taken first; locations near the river bank or to adjoining settlements being valued higher than many things of more permanent value.

This bottom land can be divided in some four general classes. First, the tide marshes, situated along the lower course of the river and the numerous sloughs which form its mouth. There is some ten thousand acres of this class of land, which requires diking and draining like Stillaguamish or Swinomish flats. This is perhaps the most productive land in the world, especially for grain, grasses and root crops. Then there are the fresh water marshes, like the big marsh opposite Snohomish City, containing some eight or ten thousand acres of land, above summer overflow, requiring to be ditched only, and the brush cleared off; much of this open as prairie. There is probably some fifty thousand acres of this class of land, affording many excellent chances for bodies of emmigrants to go to work together and build themselves splendid homes at a small outlay. Perhaps more can be reclaimed from this land than any other, in proportion to the outlay necessary to reclaim it when men go to work in a body.

The other two classes of bottom lands consist of the vine-maple bottoms, which only require to be cleared, and are ready for cultivation, and the ordinary bottoms covered with spruce, cedar, white fir, maple, hemlock, alder, etc. The vine-maple bottoms are an excellent class of lands, although the growth is thick it is easily cleared and is then ready for cultivation. The farms near the forks, such as Messrs. Harriman's Foye's, Johnson's and others are excellent illustrations of this class of lands when cleared and put under cultivation. The remaining class are really the poorest bottom lands as well as the hardest to subdue, yet when once cleared form excellent ranches. Mr. Harvey's ranch, opposite this place, is one of the best illustrations of a farm made out of common bottom land, when about all that is done is to remove the timber and seed to grass.

MASQUERADES. — Masquerade parties are all the rage just now. There was a fine one in Olympia last week, a large one here, a private one, the juvenile one, and a sheet and pillow case party. This week there will be one at Port Townsend on Thursday evening, and the probability is that, while the fever is raging, Steilacoom, Tacoma, Gamble, Snohomish and other places will catch it, and there will be a series and succession of such parties. Hitherto masquerades have been attended with much cost, difficulty, labor and trouble, and sometimes without the most satisfactory results. Now it is different. At all the principal points on the Sound are costumes which can be bought, hired or borrowed, and, with trifling changes, made to appear as new and nice as if got up for the occasion.—*Tribune.*

We see no reason why the fun-loving people here might not easily get up something of the kind, as there is now a large stock of costumes on hand in the place. W. G. Jamieson, of Seattle, has everything of this kind on hand, which he will loan for a nominal consideration, and a large party of people would come down from there and help the fun along.

True Or False.

So you think you love me, do you?
Well, it may be so;
But there are many ways of loving
I have learned to know.
Many ways, and but one true way,
Which is very rare;
And the counterfeits look brightest,
Though they will not wear,

Yet they ring, almost, quite truly,
Last (with care) for long;
But in time must break may shiver
At a touch of wrong;
Having seen what looked most real
Crumble into dust;
Now I choose that test and trial
Should precede my trust.

I have seen a love demanding
Time and hope and tears,
Chaining all the past, exacting
Bonds from future years;
Mind and heart, and joy and sorrow,
Claiming as its fee;
That was Love of Self, and never,
Never Love of me!

I have seen a love forgetting
All above, beyond,
Linking every dream and fancy
In a sweeter bond;
Counting every hour worthless,
Which was cold or free:—
That, perhaps, was—Love of Pleasure,
But not Love of me!

I have seen a love whose patience
Never turned aside,
Full of tender, fond devices;
Constant, even when tried;
Smallest boons were held as victories,
Drops that swelled the sea:
That I think was—Love of Power,
But not love of me!

I have seen a love disdaining
Ease and pride and fame,
Burning even its own white pinions
Just to feed its flame;
Reigning thus, supreme, triumphant,
By the soul's decree;
That was—Love of Love, I fancy,
But not Love of me!

I have heard—or dreampt, it may be—
What love is when true;
How to test and how to try it,
Is the gift of few;
These few say (or did I dream it?)
That true love abides
In these very things, but always
Has a soul besides.

Lives among the false loves, knowing
Just their peace and strife;
Bears the self same look, but always
Has an inner life.
Only a true heart can find it,
True as it is true,
Only eyes as clear and tender
Look it through and through.

If it dies, it will not perish
By time's slow decay,
True love only grows (they tell me)
Stronger, day by day;
Pain—has been its friend and comrade;
Fate—it can defy;
Only by its own sword, sometimes
Love can choose to die,

And its grave shall be more noble
And more sacred still,
Than a throne, where one less worthy
Reigns and rules at will.
Tell me then, do you dare offer
This true love to me?
Neither you nor I can answer;
We will—wait and see!

Communications.

SKYKOMISH, }
Feb. 27, 1877. }

Mr. Editor: Having read your valuable paper for some time, and noticing that you take a great interest in all the items of advancement pertaining to the growth and development of the county, I thought it my duty to inform you regarding a new and worthy enterprise recently started in our section. Once a week, for some time, there has been dancing; to instruct the rising generation in the "light fantastic." Some of the good people, who do not approve of this kind of amusement, thought they would try to lead their steps in another direction by organizing a Sabbath School. Last Sunday they held a meeting in the school house for that purpose. Although short notice was given there were some forty persons present. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, followed by a hymn which was joined in by all who could sing. After which, the organization went on and the following officers were chosen:

Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Hyde; Secretary, Mr. Hugh Connacher; Treasurer, Mr. Allen. Parties volunteered to teach the various classes. It being necessary to have books, a collection was taken amounting to six dollars, which was placed in the hands of the Secretary for that purpose. The meeting then adjourned till next Sunday at 2 P. M.

AN OBSERVER.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. }
March 1, 1877 }

Mr. Editor: I wish space in your columns for the following statement: As road supervisor of Road District No. 3, I called on Wm. Whitfield at Lowell, in this county, to collect the road tax of 1876 in November or December last. He stated that as he was now County Commissioner it would not do for him to repudiate his road tax, but said he would prefer to work it out on the public road, in place of paying the same in money; accordingly time and place was set for him to appear and do the work. He not appearing I employed other parties to do his work. Now he repudiates the whole matter, and declines to be responsible in any particular for his road tax.

AMOS HURST.

Upon the earnest request of Mr. Hurst we allow the above to appear in our columns, with the understanding that we knew nothing whatever in regard to the above—and that if Mr. W. has any explanation that he desires to make public in regard to the matter, he has the same opportunity to place himself on record that we have extended to Mr. Hurst.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.—The *Dispatch* of this morning suggests the establishment upon Sandy Point of a Government fog signal, instead of the proposed lighthouse upon Point No Point. From Sandy Point there is a longer sweep of sound and vision across and up and down the Sound than at any other point, while two-thirds of all the steam and sail vessels plying upon and coming to these waters would be more benefitted by it than by two or three lighthouses at other points. A lighthouse at Point No-Point is well enough if it can be got, but there is now a hitch in its getting that will probably prevent, and even if it can be got there isn't half the need for it that there is at Sandy Point. If a proper effort were made, the money authorized to be expended at No-Point could be obtained for Sandy, and we trust that shipmasters, steamboat men and others interested will attend to it. From there to Tacoma is a straight channel, from there to the mouth of the Snohomish river the same, from there to Admiralty head also, while the ports of Madison, Blakely Freeport, Tacoma and Seattle lie open to it, and to and from these five places are coming and going daily on an average not less than forty vessels.—*Weekly Tribune.*

The Electoral Commission.

The following is a list of members of the Electoral Commission, now sitting in judgment at the National Capital on the result of the recent Presidential election:

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice Supreme Court, First Circuit.

William Strong, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Third Circuit.

Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Eighth Circuit.

Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Ninth Circuit.

Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Fifth Circuit.

George F. Edmunds, United States Senator.

Oliver R. Morton, United States Senator.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator.

Allen G. Thurman, United States Senator.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator.

Henry B. Payne, United States Representative.

Eppa Hunton, United States Representative.

Josiah G. Abbott, United States Representative.

James A. Garfield, United States Representative.

George F. Hoar, United States Representative.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Nathan Clifford, Presiding Justice.

James H. McKenney, Secretary.

B. E. Catlin, G. A Howard, } Assistant Secretaries

William H. Beardon, Marshal.

A. S. Seely, J. C. Taliaferro, } Deputy Marshals.

D. F. Murphy, Stenographer.

Mr. N. H. Owings, the newly appointed Secretary of Washington Territory, concerning whom curiosity has been on tip-toe lately, is from Colorado, and not the brother in-law of Mr. Holladay of Oregon, as at first reported.

The oldest steamer now on the Pacific Coast is the Beaver. She came to this coast in 1838, for the Hudson Bay Company. She is a side-wheel steamer, her wheels being well forward, and is still in service, towing between Victoria and Nanaimo.

"Swear Not at All."

A Pittsburg Preacher gives seven good reasons why a man should not swear:

1. It is mean A man of high moral standing would almost as soon steal sheep as to swear.

2. It is vulgar—altogether too low for decent men.

3. It is cowardly—implying a fear of either not being believed or obeyed.

4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman according to Webster, is a genteel man—well refined. Such a one will no more swear than go into the street and throw mud—with a loafer.

5. It is indecent—offensive to delicacy and extremely unfit for human ears.

6. It is foolish. "Want of decency is a want of sense."

7. It is abusive—to the mind which conceives an oath.

A little scene occurred a few weeks ago at Fort Smith, Arkansas, worthy of illustration by Nast. It was at the election for and against the school tax. A voter came up and asked for a ticket against the tax, accompanying his request by saying, with considerable profane emphasis, that there was "too much eddication among the people already, and he wanted to stop it." One of the judges pleasantly remarked that there were only tickets "for the school tax" on the table, but that all he had to do was to scratch out "for" and write over it "against." "H—l!" roared the man of "too much eddication." "I won't take all that trouble," and turned his back upon the polls, amidst the laughter of all the by standers, who well knew that the champion of "too much eddication" couldn't write.

AN OWL'S DINNER.—The *Cornell Era* tells this story of a snake and owl: The owl, on spying the snake in a glass case, evinced a desire to form a closer acquaintance, and so the snake was placed on the laboratory. The owl "with one fell swoop" came down upon his snakeship, and striking his claws into his back, raised his head to its mouth and instantly crushed it. Then commenced the process of deglutition. The owl proceeded to swallow the snake head first, and proceeded badly enough until after a minute's struggling all was swallowed but two inches of the tail. At this point the owl stopped to take breath, and stood with its eyes slowly blinking, while the two inches of tail still visible was wriggling vigorously. At last, summoning up courage, the owl gave a final struggle and the end of the tail disappeared, still wriggling, down his throat.

A SQUIRREL WITH DIPHTHERIA.—A story was recently told in a Bridgeport, Ct., paper about a pet flying squirrel which had just recovered from diphtheria. Some of the children were attacked with diphtheria, and in accordance with his custom the squirrel sometimes crawled into bed with them, nestling up against their faces and throats. After a while the squirrel was seized with all the symptoms of the disease, and growing worse, apparently went through all the stages of the complaint. Later advices state that the squirrel has had a relapse and is dead.

MR. F. H. Marsh of the firm of Marsh & Alford of Seattle left several weeks ago for Coupeville, Whidby Island, where he has set up a branch of the store in Seattle. We wish them success with their store at Coupeville as well as Seattle.

The total number of children in Idaho in 1876, between the ages of five and eighteen years, is reported at 3,852. The number who attend school 1,734. Total amount of school moneys collected with what remained over from 1876, $36,215 52. Of this amount, $16,599 55 was expended for teaching, etc.

On Jan. 1 there was on hand in Chicago 369,380'18 feet of lumber; 825 feet of hewn timber; 3,386,617 pickets; 26,853,400 pieces of lath; 442,319 cedar posts, and 97,567,000 shingles. During 1876 the sales on the Lumber Exchange market made a total of 294,731,664 feet of lumber; 252,907,350 shingles, 31,341,540 pieces of lath.

The Indians are still committing depredations at Deadwood, Dakota.

Rear Admiral Chas. H. Davis, of the observatory, died on the 18th inst.

Press offences will most probably be henceforth tried by jury, in France.

The total amount of the Senate sundry civil appropriation bill is $14,000,000.

War appears inevitable in Russia. The army of invasion is prepared to move.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 3, 1877.

Local Items.

We are pleased to state that Mr. John Ross, who has been for a long time engaged in the logging business on Ebey Slough, has returned, and, with his family will make a permanent residence in this city.

The Rev. J. R Thompson will preach in the school house tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock and lecture at the same place in the evening at 7 o'clock on the "Literary Value of the Bible." The public are cordially invited to these services.

All persons who have engaged to work out their subscription to the new church building, in Snohomish City, are requested to report on the ground on Monday next at 8 o'clock. And all who have engaged or desire to pay their subscription in shingles will please report to L. Wilbur at the drug store on or before the above date, or to the Building Committee. W. M. Tirtlot.

Early last winter Mr. G. W. Bennett, of the firm of Bennett & Flatau who are extensively engaged in the logging business on this river, went east. Last Monday Mr. Bennett returned bringing his family, consisting of wife and three children, with him. This speaks well for the country. Mr. Bennett is a man of enterprise, just the kind of men we need to build the country up and his return with his family is an incentive for others to follow his example.

On last Wednesday Mr. W. Allen brought down a large raft of lumber from his mill, situated on the Snoqualmie river, above Fall's City. The raft contained some 30,000 feet of lumber composed of fir, cedar, maple, etc., a part of which will be used by parties here for building purposes, while the remainder, consisting principally of the finer hard wood varieties, will find a ready market abroad. Mr. Allen has recently added new machinery to his mill and is now prepared to turn out first class work on short notice. Beside supplying the home demand, which includes all the settlers on the rivers between this place and Fall's City; Mr. Allen has, with his usual business enterprise, gone abroad and found a market for certain varieties of lumber whereby he can keep his mill running constantly and with profit. This spirit of industry is commendable, in any business, and if persevered in success is certain.

A great trouble experienced by farmers in raising large crops of vegetables for market is that when raised, they frequently are unable to find any market for quantities large enough to pay for shipping. We are glad to state that H. A. Bigelow and Co. have established themselves on Yesler's wharf near where the steamers *Nellie*, *Libby* and *Fanny Lake* land their freight and passengers in Seattle. These gentlemen are trying to build up a general forwarding and commission merchant business in all kinds of hay, grain, vegetables, and other farm produce, and especially are anxious to open up a permanent trade with the farmers of the Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Skagit, Swinomish, Whidbey's Island etc. and help them find a market for their crops. We think this is something our farmers need. They can make their arrangements with these gentlemen before they put in their crops. The steamers will take them away and do everything reasonable for them in securing a regular and permanent market for their farm produce. Farmers when you go to Seattle call on Messrs. Bigelow &Co.

The only objection scarse ever urged against this climate is the rain, yet this winter there has not been enough to prove a source of discomfort. While the weather has been so mild that stock required no shelter, and we doubt if a single week has elapsed, during the whole winter, but what a person might go into the woods and select a bouquet of flowers, the same thing has been done in the flower gardens of many residents of the sound since the first of January.

Mr G. W. Stevenson, who lives on what is known as the "Big Marsh" which extends from Lowell to Fiddler's Bluff, informs us that, two years ago, when he settled on the marsh, it was almost impossible to come to town through the heavy timber and dense underbrush, on what was known as the trail without being led as ray by the frequent trails of a similar character made by bears and other wild animals. But the pioneer has been at work and now a county road extends from Lowell to Fiddler's Bluff, a distance of nine miles, along the line of this marsh which is in good traveling condition. One day last week Mr. W. W. Larrimer passed over this road with a loaded team, this being the first use the road has been put to since its completion. But, not only to the settlers on the line of this road, at present, will it prove beneficial in securing to them an exit, viz. Lowell to any and all ports on the Sound and elsewhere, for their marketable products; but it will necessitate a so, the draining of the marsh which is said by able engineers to be not only feasible but something that can be accomplished at a very moderate expense. When this work is accomplished, which we predict will be done in the near future, what is now known as the "Big Marsh" and looked upon by many as being absolutely worthless, will become the richest and most valuable land in our county. This marsh which contains many thousands of acres, is almost free from heavy timber, in many places whole farms could be selected with only here and there a little brush and an occasional large tree that could be left standing without serious injury to crops. Unquestionably this will be a desirable location for a number of enterprising farmers as soon as the necessary drainage is completed so as to bring the water from the marsh into the river. But who, we ask is going to undertake this work, certainly no one man can undertake the expense of this enterprise and buck against fortunes frown until a smile appears to crown his efforts with success? Excepting those who have taken the claims lying adjacent to the river bank and which extend some distance into the marsh. There are two or three outlets to this marsh. Small streams which flow into the river which during high water discharge a part of its contents. These streams have numerous falls of a few feet clearly indicating that the bottom of the marsh is sufficiently elevated above the river to admit of a thorough and perfect drainage in this direction. In our opinion the most feasible method would be for a number of practical farmers to join together, make the necessesary location on the government lands, and together drain the entire body of land occupied by their claims. This work we are satisfied could easily be accomplished in one season if undertaken by the right kind of men, each of whom would ultimately have secured to himself one of the richest and most fertile farms to be found anywhere.

Atheneum.—On last Monday evening a trustee meeting was held when important business was transacted; Mary L. Sinclair, Capt. J. S. Hill and W. H. Wale were declared life members of the Atheneum; and M. H. Frost and J. D. Fowler were declared honorary lite members of the Atheneum. The Atheneum in its progress had in a number of respects outgrown the Articles of Incorporation adopted at its organization. Various plans of reorganization were discussed. E. C. Ferguson and Eldridge Morse were finally selected as a committee to draft Articles of Re-Incorporation to be submitted by them to the next meeting of the Trustees. Who, if they accept the proposed plan will name a day of meeting for the society to vote upon the Articles to be submitted. The Atheneum held its adjourned meeting for the election of officers for this year, on Wednesday afternoon. The only changes made was that Andrew Lochrie was made Librarian in place of Eldridge Morse, and Hugh Ross one of the Vice-presidents in place of H. A. Gregory, and Messrs. Lochrie and Ross thus being Trustees in place of Morse and Gregory.

Loggers and log-runners seem to expect their business to be lively this season, we see each of the log-runners painting their boats and getting them in trim. Mr. D. E. Leighton has recently purchased a finely proportioned boat 22 feet long, and 5½ feet breadth of beam, which looks well fitted for business.

Close of School in Dist. No. 1.—Mrs. Bell, teacher for this district, closed her third term last Friday with her usual success. The attendance has been large, but not so regular as heretofore on account of sickness. The last half of the term, three prizes were offered for the three pupils who made the most improvement in penmanship. Bertha Elwell, Leslie Packard and Howard Masterson were the successful competitors.

Seattle.
Steamboat Directory.

For Victoria.—Steamer North Pacific, Clancy master, leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M.

For Olympia.—Steamer Messenger, Parker master, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; Steamer Zephyr, Wright master, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

For Whatcom and 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 Lasconner.—Steamer Fanny Lake, J. S. Hill master, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

For Townsend, San Juan, Orcas Island, Lopez, Semiahoo and Whatcom.—Str. Dispatch, Monroe master, leaves every Thursday, at 10 P. M.

For Freeport and Blakely.—Steamer Success, Nugent master, leaves every day, at 3 P. M.

For Tacoma, en route to Portland.—Str Alida, Browner master, every day, after P. M.

From San Francisc.—Pacific Mail steamers leave San Francisco 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

Whenever a town is large enough to furnish and sustain a number of stores each devoted to a special department of trade, there usually springs up a demand for many articles, only to be found where a general variety of every thing is kept, not specially represented by the other stores. The success of such an establishment depending largely on the individual genius of its proprietor. Such an establishment is the Variety Store of Mr. T. P. Freeman in Seattle. Mr. F. is a gentleman, who thoroughly understands his business, whose trade is very large, whose stock is almost inexhaustive, especially in the house furnishing department. We bespeak for those wishing to purchase a general assortment of goods a careful examination of his stock.

A Meeting of the Agricultural Society adjourned from the annual meeting for the election of officers, will be held next Wednesday afternoon at 2. P. M. for the election of officers and the transaction of other very important business. A full attendance is requested.

E. Morse, Secretary

By order of the President a meeting of the Trustees of the Snohomish Atheneum will be held at the library room, Snohomish City, W. T., on Monday evening next at 7 P. M.; a full attendance is desired.

A. Lochrie, Librarian.

A couple of weeks ago the Rev. D. N. Utter's sermon at Olympia, W. T. was upon "The Religion of Scientific Men." There is no subject upon which there is more prejudice and misrepresentation than upon the gradually growing system of thought on religious and moral subjects prevailent among men of science, which Mr. Utter styles "The religion of scientific men." No men are less understood in this respect than scientists. Mr. Utter is one of the very few in this Territory who thoroughly understands this question, and as a question personally interesting ourselves greatly, as well as of great importance to the public at large, we should like very much to have Mr. Utter deliver this sermon in our town at his earliest convenience, and if it were not asking too much, to furnish us with a manuscript copy of the same for publication in the Star.

Steamers.

On Monday the *Nellie* brought to this place from Seattle, besides a full load of freight, a large list of passengers, mostly emigrants from Minnesota and Kansas. Among them being G. W. Bennett and family, and some half dozen men who intend working at logging in his employ this summer. These came from Minnesota. Besides these, there was a large family from Kansas, who expect to settle at Fall City.

On Wednesday last the *Nellie* brought from Seattle a full load of freight for merchants on the river, also Mr. J. Ross and family with their household goods were brought up from where they have lived for some time past on Ebey Slough. On her return she took a full load of Cedar lumber from Allen's raft just down from Mr. Allen's mill at Fall City, to Seattle.

DIED.

At Snohomish City W. T. on Saturday Feb. 24, 1877. Fred. Burnham Swett, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Swett aged sixteen months. The parents of little Freddie have our deepest sympathy. It seems as if misfortunes never come singly. Last summer Mr. S. received severe physical injuries that came near crippling him for life, and now before he is recovered from these injuries he is called upon to mourn the loss of their bright, active little boy.

New Advertisements.

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, 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 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 ¼ of S. W. ¼) 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,

55 6w Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the board of County commishioners of Snohomish County, W. T. invite sealed proposals for covering Pill Chuck bridge with two inch plank or split cedar puncheon said proposals will be received at the Auditors office until April 15, 1877, also for covering the bridge across Hatt slough with either of the above material. Also tenders will be received up to same date for building a bridge across Frencher's slough on the Skykomish Road. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board. John H. Swett, Auditor.

Snohomish City, W. T.,

n 59:4 w February 20, 1877.

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-tf

Notice!

WHAT is a single man to do? The merchants and hotel keepers give notice that after a certain date no credit will be given. There is but one remedy. All those indebted to me must come forward and settle up, or else their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney. 50-4t A. C. FOLSOM.

NOTICE

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

Packard & Jackson.

Snohomish City, W. T. Feb. 20, 1877

n 59. 4 w.

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

PIONEER
Variety Store!

CORNER MILL & SECOND STS.,

SEATTLE, W. T.

An Extensive Stock of

House Furnishing Goods!

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BEDSTANDS, 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.

591f H. A. BIGELOW & CO.

COSMOPOLITAN
SALOON!

Opposite Northern Star Building,

Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.

The bar supplied with first-class

WINES,

LIQUORS,

& CIGARS.

ALSO

NOBLE WHISKY!

Try It.

W. B. Stevens,

v1:42 *Proprietor*

Upland Nursery!

—:O:—

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY

AT REDUCED RATES.

—:-O-:—

Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Quince, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Nut-Bearing Trees, &c. &c., all in

Great Variety!

Send for Catalogue and Price List to

John M. Swan, Olympia W. T.

H. D. Morgan is my agent at Snohomish City, W. T.

—:O:—

John M. Swan, Olympia.

Telegraphic News.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The *World's* Washington special says, word was sent to Hayes from inside the commission of the result of the vote on the Oregon case two hours before it was made known.

Francisco Vicente Aguileva, ex-Vice-President of the Insurrectionary Government of Cuba, died yesterday.

The *Times* editorially says: It is to be hoped after the vote on the Oregon case we shall hear no more about the partisanship of the Republican members of the electoral commission. In this decision the partisanship is all on the Democratic side, and the law and facts with the Republicans. That the electorol votes of Oregon were legally cast for Hayes, in justice, the way-faring man, though a fool, can appreciate, and it may safely be left with the people to judge of the impartiality of the seven Democrats who insisted that only two of these votes should be counted. It was a very cheap display of virtue to refuse to recognize the vote of Cronin, and it was a very discreditable display of partisanship to hold that the Grover conspiracy had succeeded in cheating the State out of one electoral vote, and counting out its choice for President.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says, the report of an intrigue with Randall and Conkling is confirmed. It is asserted that the Democrats depend upon Conkling to prevent the President of the Senate from opening the remaining certificates after they unmask their filibustering projects in the House, and on the 3d of March he is himself to be elected President of the Senate, by a combination between the Democrats and eight or ten Republicans whom he expects to control. He would thus become President of the United States for one year. with his inordinate vanity he would, of course, feel confident he could secure a regular election next fall.

The *Herald* remarks, that the Presidential election is virtually settled. If the electoral law is carried out in good faith, and the completion of the count is not obstructed by dilatory action on th part of the Democrats. It does not think Speaker Randall will consent to such desperate measures. Without this co-operation they cannot succeed. He will not consent to see the future prospects of the Democrats utterly wrecked by egregious acts of bad faith. It would create alarm and kindle indignation among the business classes of the whole country. Business interests, so long prostrate, so impatient of delay, so eager for recovery, cannot afford the excitement and agitation of another fierce and disturbing Presidential contest. If the Democratic party forces a new election on the country this year, it will be buried deeper than ever plummet sounded beneath the waves of public indignation and scorn. No political party could survive so stupendous and reckless a blunder.

The *Times'* Washington special says, that at the Democratic caucus to-night thirty attended. Many Democrats were about the hotels during the evening who said they remained away from the caucus purposely. The prospect to-night is that the count will be finished in accordance with law, but not till near the end of the week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House by a vote of 145 to 87, decided the count should go on.

In the House, Atkins, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army appropriation bill. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight, artillery to four, and infantry to six teen; and it contains a provision prohibiting any money appropriated by the bill from being applied for the pay of transportation or subsistance of troops to be employed in support of the claim of either Nichols or Packard, as Governor of Louisiana, or in support of rival Legislatures in said State, and prohibits the employment by any State government of army officers of said State until duly received by Congress. It was ordered printed.

On motion of Holman, the Senate amendments to the post-office appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee ordered. The same action was taken in regard to the deficiency of naval and legislative appropriation bills.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The *World* bitterly denounces the result of the Electoral Commission. It says all good citizens long for peace and restoration of confidence, but do not expect them from Hayes, administration. It denies that the *World* has counselled Democrats in verification of the matter.

The *Sun* is silent on the subject, except through its Washington correspondent, which narrates Democratic follies, which cost and lost the Presidency.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Gen. Andrew Dennis, post master of this city, was found dead in his bed this morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate the President presented a notification of the Electoral Commission that the Oregon case was decided.

Logan moved that the House be notified. Agreed to, after the presentation of the credentials of Senator elect Ferry, and an explanation by Bogy that when presenting resolutions favoring the passage of the Texas Pacific bill, he thought both houses of the Missouri Legislature had passed them.

The Senate then went to the chamber o the Hous to resume the count.

The Microscope in Good Hands.

A competent judge declares that Prof. Pasteur has saved enough to France by his discoveries to pay the entire idemnity to Germany. He is a great chemist, and one of the most skillful experimenters in the world. For many years he has been subjecting the theory of spontaneous generation to the most severe scientific tests, and is positive in his conviction that all life, so far as we know it, springs from living seed or germs. The experience of the best dealers in wine has been baffled in seeking a remedy for a difficulty. Professor Pasteur put some of the spoilt wine under the microscope and soon discovered the cause of the trouble. Minute organisms were found in the wine in every instance, and the change of quality was due to their presence and growth. Of course they grew from germs, and if the germs could be destroyed the mischief would be averted.

Judging from experiments in other liquors that heat would be fatal to the germs, he subjected the wines to a degree of heat which they could bear without injury, and found that all the germs were destroyed. The wine makers profit by the science of the chemist, and saved millions of dollars formerly lost by the spoiling of the wines.

Having been successful in making wines unalterable, he turned his attention to vinegar. This was subject to change which made it putrid and worthless. He detected another kind of organism in vinegar, and taught the dealers how to destroy it in germ and keep the vinegar, unharmed. He next attempted to find the cause of a disease which was ruining the silk husbandry of France. Silk worms ceased to spin; they lived and fed as usual, but produced no silk.

Cultivators were puzzled to understand the matter, and after vain efforts to read the riddle, were inclined to give up silk-raising as a practical failure. But Pasteur with his microscope saw what the sharp eyes of the growers could not discover. He found that the disease, called pebriæ, was due to a minute parasite in the intestines of the silk worm, which spread through the body and filled up the sack where the silk ought to form. The poor insect attempted to spin, but there was nothing to spin from, and its usefulness was ended. Pasteur followed up the inquiry by watching the growth of the parasite through all its changes, till he found the stages where it could be destroyed without injury to the insect. He thus made the foundations of silk husbandry secure and prominent, and saved one of the most valuable industries of France from utter ruin.

An Irish housemaid, boasting of her industrious habits, said she rose at four, made a fire, put on the kettle, prepared the breakfast, and made all the beds before any one in the house was up.

The number of deaths in the past year in Chicago is 8,536.

"My son, you look like a boy who has been brought up by affectionate parents," said a kindly stranger to a golden-haired child, and the latter in an excited tone exclaimed, "Do I? Just look at my back!"

Nearly Drowned at Baptism.

Five converts were baptized recently in the Schuylkill near Green Tree, near Norristown, by the Rev. Jacob Gotwals, Dunkard minister at the Green Tree Church. Where the ceremony was performed the current in the river runs so swiftly that no ice had been formed. The water was extremely cold. The Dunkard ceremonial differs in some respects from that of the Baptists. The converts enter a comparatively shallow portion of the water and kneel down. They are dipped three times, immersed once in the name of the Father, the Son, and once in the name of the Holy Ghost. Between each immersion the convert is given time to recover breath. One of the novitiates in the case was a rather stout lady. When she entered the water she lost her balance. Mr. Gotwals is not very strong, and was pretty thoroughly chilled, and when he caught her he too was carried away. A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the pastor and the lady were about to be swept swiftly under the solid ice. Two gentlemen on the bank plunged boldly in, caught them and saved them from their peril. Another lady, after she had emerged from the water, came near fainting from the cold and exposure.

HOW BEN HILL LOOKS.—Mr. Hill is now 53 years of age, is a Georgian by birth, and a man of fine personal presence, being above the average height, lithe and sinewy, without any appearance of leanness. He has a square face, large, steady, glancing, blue gray eyes, a thin lipped, firm set mouth, the upper lip cleanly shaven always, with a full, clipped beard. His hair is rather bristling and slightly wavy, standing up and back from his forehead, and is, together with his whiskers, of a yellowish brown color, with a small bald spot on the crown. He possesses an exceedingly pleasant, almost musical voice, and is graceful and easy in gesticulation. The most characteristic point connected with his personal bearing is the peculiar manner in which he habitually carries his head, which he does by dropping his chin upon his breast, and looking up and out from under his eyebrows. This he does alike in walking and sitting, but when speaking he throws his head up and square. Mr. Hill is one of the most scholarly men in Congress and is a great lover of books and home. He is never seen about the hotel lobbies or rolling around as the common run of Congressmen do, and he is never absent from the House whenever any matter of importance is under discussion, for his peculiar attitude will always arrest the eye of the observer as he sits somewhere near the man who may be speaking, so that he hears clearly what is going on in the noisy clamber.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A smoked ham weighing 112 pounds was exhibited in a store at Memphis, Tennessee, a few days ago. The pig from which it had been cut weighed 1,100 pounds, and had been raised by a planter in Mississippi.

A lie has no legs, and cannot stand; but it has wings, and can fly far and wide.—*Warburton.* With the adaptability of a lie, sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all.—*Lord Brougham.* A lie begets others: one lie must be thatched with another, or it will soon run through.—*Lord Thurlow.*

"And the Parson made it his text that week,
and he said likewise,
That a lie that is half a lie is ever the blackest
of lies;
That a lie that is all a lie may be met and
fought with outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter
to fight.—*Tennyson.*

LEGAL.—If Dr. Darwin will take the trouble to search the parish registers of Faversham in Kent, he will find recorded in June last the marriage of J. Judge with A. Jury. We should like to know whether this comes under the head of natural selection, and also whether, on the principle of the grey mare, Jury should not be the better Judge. Six-and-eightpence offered.—*Fun.*

"All this falling down on sidewalks is sheer nonsense," observed the old man, "it is worse than that—it is downright carelessness. Now, when a man reaches a slippery place like this, for instance, he must—ah-wow!—gosh!" and when the old chap got through pounding stones and splitting boards, he lay on his back and helplessly inquired: "am I all here?"

It was Pope who used to swear, "God mend me," and swearing his favorite oath one day in the presence of a little boy, the boy looked at the diminished and misshapen form of the great poet, and said: "God mend you, indeed! I think it will be a great deal easier to make a new one."

A negro was put on the stand as a witness, and the Judge inquired if he understood the nature of an oath. "For certing boss," said the citizen; "if I swear to a lie I must stick to him."

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INCORPORATED.—The Washington Literary Society filed articles of incorporation on Monday, in the manner usually prescribed. The objects of the Society are the improvement of its members in debating, social advancement, and general literature. The incorporators are W. H. Roberts, Fannie V. Baldwin, Joseph Chilberg, Val. A. Milroy, F. H. Cook, Amelia T. Abbott, G. N. Talcott, Mark Dobrin, and Ella J. Woodruff, and the main place of business of the Society, Olympia, W. T.—*Transcript.*

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

STOCK.

Milch Cows, ₱ hd.	$25.00 @ 50.00
Work Oxen, ₱ yoke	$150. @ 250.
Beef cattle, on foot, ₱ lb.	5 cts
Horses, ₱ hd.	$30 @ 100
Sheep, ₱ hd.	$2 50@5.00
Hogs, on foot ₱ lb	5 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Bacon, ₱ lb	14½cts
Pork do.	8 cts.
Chickens, ₱ doz.	$3. @ 4.50
Eggs, do.	25 cts.
Flour, ₱ bbl.	$7.50@8.00
Wheat, ₱ bush.	81. @ 1.25
Butter, ₱ lb.	30 @ 35cts
Hides, green, ₱ lb.	3 cts
Potatoes, ₱ bush.	75 cts.
Oats, ₱	2½ cts.
Ground Barley, ₱ ton	$42.50
Hay, ₱ ton	$12.00 @ 14.00
Candles, ₱ lb.	25 cts
Beans, do.	5 cts.
Sugars, do.	10 @ 16 cts.
Syrup, ₱ keg of 5 gals.	$5.00
Dried Apples, ₱ lb	12½ cts.
Nails, ₱ lb.	7 @ cts.
Coarse salt ₱ lb.	2 cts.
Tobacco, do.	75 @ $1.20
Coal Oil, ₱ case	$6.00
Cabbage, ₱ lb.	1½ cts
Turnips, do.	1½ cts
Apples, ₱ bush.	3 .00
Wood, ₱ cord, deliv'd.	$2.5[illegible]
Shingles, ₱ M.	$3.00
Ship Knees, ₱ ln.	40 @ 50 cts
Logs, ₱ M ft.	$5.50
Hewed Timber, ₱ lineal foot,	10 cts.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

WHEAT, new, ₱ ctl.	$1.50 @ 1.52½
" choice old milling,	1.57½ @ 1.62½
BARLEY, new, ₱ ctl.	1.00 @ 1.05
" choice old brewing,	1.10 @ 1.20
OATS, new crop, ₱ ctl.	1.30 @ 1.65
RYE, ffrm at	1.45
BUCKWHEAT, ₱ lb.	3½cts
HOPS, Wash. Terr'y, ₱ lb	9 @10½ cts
GROUND BARLEY, ₱ ton,	24.00 @ 26.00
HAY, ₱ ton,	7.50 @ 13.50

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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.

Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 3,583,530 bushels of wheat; 2,367,788 bushels of corn; 660,940 bushels of oats; 349,082 bushels of rye, and 1,049,631 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,860,971 bushels. There were 12,238,969 bushels of wheat, 11,783,068 bushels of corn, 3,404,087 bushels of oats, 1,027,715 bushels of rye, and 4,782,361 bushels of barley in sight in the United States and Canada on Jan. 27, making a grand total of 33,236,200 bushels, against 21,874,545 bushels on Jan. 25, 1875.

The steamer *Fanny* was coming down the upper Mississippi loaded with pig lead. As she was going over a shoal place the pilot gave the signal to heave the lead The only man forward was the green Irishman. "Why don't you heave the lead?" "Is it the lead, yer honor? Where to?" "Overboard, you blockhead." The Irishman snatched up one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard. The mate in endeavoring to prevent him, lost his balance and fell into the river. The captain running to the deck, asked:—"Why don't you heave the lead, and sing out how much water there is?" "The lead is heaved, yer honor and the mate's gone down to see how much water there is."