

The Superiority of Man.

Ingrained, Inalienable and Eternal.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

It is all very well to talk of the equality of the sexes. We can afford to admit that the woman suffragists were right in characterizing as heroic the few women who stood at the polls and distributed votes on election day; but until man can be dispossessed of his sublime and all conquering self-confidence—let us not say self-conceit—or until woman can be endowed with it, there can be only play at equality. Woman will really continue in that state of pupillage in which she now lives and moves and has her being. I am now convinced that man's superiority may be traced back to this self-confidence. He does because he gives himself only to the doing, and is not troubled by surmises that he may offend or annoy. It is a trait by no means confined to the forward, the unthankful and the unholy. It flowers in vital vigor all over the very men who centralize love and respect. Nor is it necessarily offensive or objectionable. It is quite as likely to be entertaining and admirable. It consists with a perfect modesty. It detracts nothing from unselfishness. To it is unconsciousness almost inevitable. All you may be sure of is that it is simply there, underlying every thought and act, however involuntary; a ground work that may always be assumed whether or not visible to the naked eye—but generally visible!

Look at the ridiculous way in which a man takes for granted that a woman will be interested in his sayings and doings. If his wife has a long story to tell him she is filled with misgivings lest it may tire him, she leaves out many little picturesque touches that she may not take up this time, and even on the hand gallop, she has not arrived within call of her conclusion, when he asks with confusing directness, "Well, how did it turn out?" But the man has never a misgiving that he will be hurried, or that life has anything better to offer than listening to him. He begins his story at its earliest morning stages and lopes leisurely to its close; or, if it be rapid, he gives it rapid transit, but he never omits anything on his wife's account. He tells what he said and what the other man said, and what the other man might have said, and what he would have said had the other man said what he might have said. And the worst of it is—the fatal point is—that his confidence is justified. The woman is interested. The man's talk takes her out of her own into a larger life, and she not only tolerates but envies it, and what are you going to do about it.

Two women are spending the days of this long term together, and both are young and one is beautiful, and neither is devalued by self-depreciation nor dreams that the evenings are dreary. They read Deirdre and mark its smooth flow and the Homeric touches. They read Hamerton and dare to laugh at his padding and platitudes. They browse with Caliban on his island and are altogether tranquil and content, and suddenly the front door flings open to a man, breezy and blowsy as the northeast wind that blows him in. Now, if it were a woman in the case, entering upon the saintly solitude of two men, what language would be humble enough to express her fears that she was interrupting them, and in some way *de trop* and unwelcome? But this royal, rollicking, self-confident creature has hardly filled the little drawing room with the spray vigorously and cheerfully shaken from the storm-besprent shag of his Ulster before he is cordially congratulating "two forlorn women" on their luck in having him come down upon them? And he disports himself in lordly fashion corresponding to his audacious words—walks over the course as if he were monarch of all he surveyed, not in the least conscious of doing anything noticeable, but because that is his natural stride; orders up an open fire and he spreads himself before it comfortably, while a woman would shiver herself into pneumonia before she would venture to hint at a fire; will have no dinner—he dined at three but will accompany the ladies—and dreamily empties the cran-

berry dish, drains the teapot, calls for bread till the whole breadboard is passed over to him in desperation; no pudding. No, I thank you, but after all are through in a moment of abstraction puts in his thumb and picks out a plum, and—there is no cold pudding answering to its call at next day's lunch; while the two women who reckoned themselves hungry would have nibbled through a hearty dinner and have left twelve basketfuls of fragments. In like manner he streaks ahead in the talk, sets down one author and puts up another with a word, turns a whole argument to ridicule with an anecdote, and in a general way seems quite heartily, and wholesomely, and naturally, and simply, to pervade all space.

And the women let him! That is the reason why things will always remain as they are. If it had been a third woman who had come in, the two would have drawn her into the circle of their talk, and it would only have been a little more of the same kind. But the man swoops up women, circle, talk and all, and rushes headlong on his way; and subservient and slavish women, instead of making a stand for their rights, only strive who shall drop all her own little interests fastest and whirl around with the will and whim of this strange sovereign innovator, who seems to bring the sweep and swirl of all outdoors in with him, to whatever quiet nooks his Highness' feet may choose.

And all this, remember, is done without arrogance or pomp or design. When these evil traits come in the man ceases to be a man and becomes a tyrant, a humbug, a bore. With them we have nothing to do. I am talking only about the men who are adored; about a self-confidence which is as simple and natural as breathing, which is neither unbecoming to the possessor nor unbecoming to his companions, which is undoubtedly necessary if the world's work is to be done, which is certainly necessary if the world's daughters are to be won, but which is as impossible to woman as it is to add a cubit to her stature; and a great deal more impossible than to make one hair white or black!

Astoria's Complaint.

The Astorian lily uses nearly two columns of its space in drawing comparisons between Puget Sound and the Columbia as ports of safety for commercial vessels. We think the unfavorable comments upon the Sound will not in the least benefit "Astoria harbor," while they may possibly do some injury to the Sound, and will certainly have the effect of causing the press of Washington Territory to repeat all rumors of the dangers of crossing the Columbia river bar and the many stories connected therewith which have foundation in ignorance and jealousy. There is no importance in saying the best word possible for the character of a locality as an entry or harbor, but it is bad policy to defame the advantages of a neighboring port. The open sea is the highway of the commerce of the world and as long as the Columbia flows to the Pacific, ships will raise and dip their sails at Astoria, and coming time will multiply its opportunities and advantages; but idle talk in comparison of harbors will not build up permanent prosperity for any place. It is the commerce of the inland country which must create the demand for a sea port, and then that harbor by the sea most accessible from the valleys—the places of production—will be the roadstead of the merchant fleets. If the feeling at Astoria concerning the visit of the Senatorial committee has engendered this thought of the comparative advantages of the two places of safety, let us say to the people of Astoria that no vote of the Senate or opinions of men can alter the destiny of the Columbia and the part it will play in the building of cities and towns. Nor will the considerate believe that that great sheet of water away to the north, with its legions of miniature gulfs and bays, can have an unimportant history in the developments of the future. If years to come floods the prosperity in the land of which the present gives lively hope, neither Astoria harbor nor Puget Sound will need to beg for ships to ride their waters.—*Dea.*

The sack of a City.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE PILLAGE AT PITTSBURGH.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

Professional thieves and, perhaps, thousands who would be indignant at the appellation, plied the vocation of robbery from the time of the commencement of the burning of cars and throughout the whole of Sunday. Everywhere men, women and children could be seen lugging armfuls of every variety of goods, in all directions. In this the colored troops, male and female, labored "nobly." In the presence of the thousands of spectators who lined the hillsides and bill-tops, these vultures broke into cars and carried off their contents. Flour, whisky, bacon, cheese, tobacco, and almost every description of goods were thrown out, while hundreds carried them off, the most industrious being women. In many instances men rolled and tugged upon barrels of flour until they reached the top of the long and steep hill overlooking the railroad yards. Many sweated over boxes of cheese, rolls of leather, armfuls of tobacco, etc., while chairs and even unfinished buggy wheels were toted up the incline. During the afternoon the boldness of the thieves became unexampled. Hams, shoulders, sacks of flour, and other articles were carried by innumerable people through the most prominent thoroughfares, and some men stopped to rest with their burdens at the city Hall. On Smithfield street men could be seen rolling along barrels of flour, and sitting upon them occasionally to rest with as much unconcern as if they had paid the highest market price for the property. During the burning of the Union depot there was a grand raid by the thieving brigade—men, women, and children—upon the cars at the Pan-Handle and Adams, express depots, Grant street. From thence they rushed in all directions with many kinds of property. One Irishman emerging with a ham and a sack of flour was heard to remark that this was the "hulliest strike he had ever seen." Behind him was a woman struggling with a fresh new box labeled "Irish Soap." At half past 12 o'clock Mayor McCarthy, at the head of about twenty policemen, visited the scene of the depredations, in the yard of the Central road, to put a stop to it but they were driven away. The crowd at first scattered at the approach of the knights of the mace, but they always ran with full arms. The Mayor stood on Liberty street encouraging the officers to their duties, when one of the crowd approached and collared him, with the remark that "You are the friend of the workingman and we are friendly to you. But let me tell you that if you remain here you do so at the peril of your neck." Then the crowd turned on the policemen and drove them away, but did it without violence.

Many of the thieves were arrested while pouring along the streets, and the Central Station House this morning presented the appearance of a sutler's establishment in war times. Hams, soap, butter, eggs, cheese, hardware, bedding, cushions, sleeping car furniture, whips, high-wine, and almost every description of household articles were stolen. One car laden with whips, which was standing in the Pan-Handle yard, at the side of the depot, was broken open, and for the want of something better to steal, many numbers of the crowd appropriated the whips to themselves. Different persons inquired why the Mayor did not have the plunderers arrested, and that official promptly replied that the jail would not hold half the number. It was simply impossible to prevent the pillaging, and during the greater part of the entire Lord's day the city was absolutely given over to the plunderers. It should be remembered, however, that the thieving was confined to freight goods.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as the Committee was proceeding to the citizens' meeting on Market street, a well developed old oak was discovered rolling a barrel of whiskey on Wood street, near Fifth avenue. In a trice, he was tumbled over, and the head of the barrel knocked in, and the whiskey let out over the pavement. The shower of the barrel was enveloped in the fluid, but was not touched off. He smelt of whiskey, and

sneaked off in the most subdued manner. The Pan-Handle freight depot or shed, and also of Adams' express, was fired about 4 o'clock, two men with slouch hats deliberately went on the platform, knocked in the head of a barrel of whiskey, saturating the floor, and then threw lighted paper on it. They did this in the full view of several hundred people and not 100 feet away. They then made off, and the freight shed was soon in flames. The Pan-Handle general office took fire from it, and was gutted, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

The wildest rumors were current in the outlying districts. About Canonsburg, Washington County, the belief was that a large force of Philadelphia soldiers were engaged in a general massacre of our men, women and children. A body of fifty armed men immediately started for the city to render aid against the soldiers, and were much surprised on arrival to find a totally different state of affairs.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a small number of men—six or seven—deliberately entered the armory of Hutchinson's battery, on Duquesne Way, and took one of the guns, said to be a six pounder, and departed up Penn street in the direction of the fight. Apparently not even a protest was made, and the crowd in the streets took the whole proceeding as a matter of course. Among the myriad instances of plunder, was one man who put on six shirts one over another and covered the whole by his own somewhat soiled garment; a woman with a sheet pinned together by the four corners, had filled with flour, another was seen with two buckets of ale, still another was rolling a barrel of flour away, and fell over it at full length in the muddy gutter much to the merriment of the spectators.

Our reporter met a boasting boy of eighteen on Seventh avenue at five o'clock. "D'ye see that ball," hauling out a large metallic cartridge with an ounce ball, "that's what those damned Philadelphians are shooting down our mothers and sisters with. I fixed one of them though," he added, "the poor devil got away from his fellows, and wanted to trade suits. So I took him home, gave him an old suit of working clothes and got his splendid rig, sword and all. But darn it all, I lost fifteen sacks of flour by the operation. I had them piled up snugly in an alley and when I went back some infernal thief had taken them all but one, but I got that and a ham, and they'll keep us."

Arrival of the 2nd Regiment.

The event of last week in Vancouver was the arrival of the steamship City of Chester on Thursday, bringing the 2nd Regiment of U. S. Infantry, en route for the seat of the Indian war. The regiment numbered 450 men and 34 officers, under command of Gen. Wheaton. The troops looked somewhat weary and travel-stained, but were in good health. Gen. Wheaton reports having had a prosperous trip. The steamer Willamette Chief arrived shortly after the Chester, and about eleven o'clock that night took the barge in tow, laden with troop and regimental property, and left for the Cascades. Gen. Wheaton was formerly of the 21st Infantry, stationed at Vancouver. After the Modoc war he was promoted and assigned to the 2nd Regiment. He is comparatively a young man, of fine address and personal appearance, quick, energetic and a good Indian fighter. If his operations on the field of action are not both rapid and effective, it will not be his fault.—*Independent.*

A RIVER OF INK.—The water from the mines above Cumberland is impregnated with sulphate of iron, a decomposition of sulphuret of iron in the coal, and flows into Wills Creek. The creek is now very low, and but a small body of water flows down the bed. At the head of the city are located two or three extensive tanneries and in the tanning of hides large quantities of tannic and gallic acids are poured into the stream. As soon as these acids come in contact with the sulphate of iron, the water becomes black, as is now the case in front of the city. There are millions of gallons of ink now lying in the bed of the creek, which needs but condensation and packing to make a salable article for exportation. Here is a chance for capitalists.—[Cumberland (Md.) *Alleghenian.*

A Big Indian Fight.

MINERS REPULSING A BAND OF SIOUX IN THE BIG HORN COUNTRY—FOURTEEN WHITE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN BRAVES KILLED.

[Black Hills Champion, June 25th.]

One of the most desperate fights with Indians, so far as the number of white men engaged in it is concerned, that we have any record of, took place on Friday last near the south fork of the Little Missouri, the facts, as we gleaned them from one of the participants, who reached Gayville last evening and is now stopping with his former partner, are as follows: About two weeks ago a party of ninety-eight men and two ladies made up of parties from Deadwood, Gayville and other adjacent camps hereabouts, started for the Big Horn country, with riding and pack mules. One week ago yesterday (Friday) in the afternoon, when nearing the banks of the south fork of the Little Missouri, they discovered a large band of Indians dismounted, the latter having their ponies off a couple of miles from where they were seen. The miners, anticipating an attack, immediately took their shovels, each man throwing up a breastwork from which he could fight to better advantage. At 6 p. m., the Indians in large numbers commenced the attack by several feints upon the miners, reserving their main charge until about 5 p. m., Friday. By this time the miners were thoroughly organized, each one unpacking his animal. The Indians charged on the mings on foot, at one time approaching within 200 yards of the entrenched miners. The latter poured round after round of a murderous fire into the Indians from behind their breastwork. For a time the fight was extremely hot, the Indians displaying more than their usual daring and discretion, but the well-directed and effective fire from the well-armed miners was incessant and death-dealing for several hours, when the Indians withdrew.

After the fight it was discovered that fourteen of the miners were killed, all of them, with one exception being shot in the head. Eighteen of the miners' animals were killed or wounded sufficiently to render them useless. One hundred and sixteen Indian bodies lay on the battle field as a trophy of the unerring marksmanship of the miners. Ten Indian horses that were off from the larger herd and closer to the miners were picked off by the long range rifles of the miners. The only portion of the miners' bodies that were exposed were their heads, as they fired from their temporary earth breastworks. On Saturday morning, after a redistribution of the packs of the animals killed, the party proceeded on their journey. As they are desirous of keeping the affair quiet, so as not to discourage the several large parties now organizing here for the Big Horn country, the fight has been kept from the public. Our informant was three days making the return trip to Gayville.

This fight will have the effect of demonstrating to the Indians that, while they may with impunity and without much fear attack immigrants and United States troops, they miss their calculations when they attack a party of old prospectors and frontiersmen. It is our candid opinion that the parties here who are now starting for the Big Horn country can pursue their journey unmolested, as the Indians are quick to discover the difference between attacking a lot of men who have had the experience in that kind of warfare, and those who know nothing about their tactics and are liable to become demoralized.

A CURIOUS NEWSPAPER.—A peculiar newspaper has just appeared in Paris under the title of *L'Autre Monde*. It is printed in grey red type, on black paper, and is adorned with numerous emblems of death. Its contents correspond with its exterior. The leading articles, news items, letters from correspondents, and advertisements all refer to the dead.

When an enthusiastic editor describes a bride as bonny, and an envious compositor sets her up as bony, as was done at Jacksonville the other day, hope for a freedom bids the world farewell, and a season shrieks as the compositor falls at his form, brained by the brother of the blooming bride.

Communicated.

Commencement of Life.

A very able and lucid writer in an eastern paper, has advanced the theory that life, (animal and vegetable,) originated primarily at the poles, in opposition to the theory that all life originated at the tropics. Both of these theories have much to render them plausible. But Geology, Astronomy and that branch of comparative Anatomy which relates to vegetable and animal fossils demonstrate the incorrectness of both of these theories.

The writer alluded to above, in attempting to prove that life originated at the poles, bases his argument upon the nebulous theory of astronomers and the well known incandescent state which all lesser planets pass through, after being thrown off from larger spheres. The gradual cooling of the earth, its consequent shrinking from the crystallization of the particles of such elements as freeze at high temperatures, would first fit that portion of the earth for life that was least exposed to solar heat, and as that portion is well known to be the poles, he draws the conclusion, that, as the process of crystallization continued, the temperature at the poles was gradually reduced until it became, as at present, too low to sustain life, such as now prevails at the tropics. Thus it will be seen, according to his theory, the life belt commenced at the poles and gradually moved toward the equator.

Had such been the case, the fossil remains at the poles, would be identical with the animal and vegetable life at present found at the equator; which is not the case. True, the polar fossils indicate a tropical climate, during some past era, but they differ greatly from life found generally at the tropics in the modern age. And had the change, as he labors to prove, been as gradual as the slow process of the earth's crystallization, and the development of life, animal and vegetable life would have gradually moved to the temperate zones first, and finally to the tropics, little if any changed, and present life all over the globe, would correspond with ancient remains at the poles.

These fossils indicate a sudden change. They are found in such numbers, all in nearly the same state of preservation, and differing materially from present forms of life, in fact everything goes to establish the truth, that all life at the poles, was overtaken and destroyed by a sudden geological change, induced as we shall see, by and by, by an astronomical revolution affecting, not only our earth and system, but many other solar planets and their satellites.

The theory that in accumulations at the poles being sometimes greater at one pole than the other, would cause a sudden lateral motion of the earth sufficient to change the equator, is hardly plausible; because, the poles being equidistant from the equator, the ice formations would be so nearly equal that no sudden change of any moment would be likely to occur from such a cause.

No doubt the earth's axis has been shifted many times, from causes proceeding from internal convulsions. A variation of the present inclination of the axis of the earth caused from within, or from some change in planetary attraction, would produce change in the location of and in the forms of life on the globe.

Assuming the nebulous theory correct, which the writer does not question, and that the various planets of our system were thrown off one at a time, the largest and most distant first, may we not reasonably account for the evident geological changes, in part at least, as attendant phenomena upon the formation of new planets, and the varied forms of life, as indicated by fossil remains, & natural sequence of these numerous geological changes.

If the earth was to throw off another satellite at the present time, it would be accompanied with convulsions and geological changes sufficient to modify, if not, first utterly destroy all life, and then originate another series.

Some of our planets are nearer the sun than we are, and of course have been thrown from that body later than the earth. Such an astronomical event

must have affected the earth, enough to change its poles, destroy its life, partially, if not wholly, and develop another in its place.

Could it be proven, that the earth's axis has always been the same as now, that the poles and the equator have never shifted, that it retains its original shape and position, the same as when in its incandescent state, only condensed, the theory that life originated at the poles would have much to sustain it. But the opposite has been established as far as human research and enquiry can establish anything.

The theory of evolution is not new, neither is Darwin its originator. True, he has done more to apply it to the origin of life than any other scientist. But Astronomical and geological evolution is as old as the nebulous theory, and every scientific discovery only tends to confirm its uncontrovertible truth.

Many newspaper and magazine articles, like the one now commented on, advancing some new theory, plausible to those who have only taken a surface view of natural facts at variance with the well known principles of science, are often mistaken, by the popular reader, for contradictions of science, when in fact, they are only the dress parade evolutions and brilliant flourishes of some gaudy plumed knight armed with a quill and mounted upon the hobby horse of some specialism, who is seeking for and imagines he has found a seam in the invulnerable armor of scientific truth.

A little more patience and earnest, careful search after truth, instead of popular applause, by many whose ready pens and eloquent speech so often in modern times captivates public attention, would be the means of banishing much of that class of literature devoted to the contradictions of science. The conclusions that some scientific writers arrive at is too often mistaken for science itself. The uninformed masses are too easily carried away with the, "manner and the man," and don't think and reason for themselves. The literature of legitimate science is not so terribly voluminous. It is mostly contained in the great volume of Nature, an index to which is found in the treasures of natural science stowed away in the rooms of scientific institutions, societies and museums. Science has a great army of workers, many plain methodical writers, but few talkers. The thousand and one daily captures, made by the irregular Bashibozook and guerrilla element, scouting in every theoretical field, and brought to notice at head quarters, have to be sifted and tested by the touch-stone of fact, ere they are accepted and honored with a niche in the great store-house of truth.

A Literary Encyclopedia.

The London *Athenaeum* says: "The Trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for the purchase of a copy of the largest book in the world. Toward the close of the seventeenth century the reigning Emperor of China appointed an Imperial Commission to reprint in one vast collection all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century the Commission completed their labors, and were able to lay before the Emperor a very palpable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,109 volumes, entitled 'Kin ting koo kin too shoo tseih ching,' or 'An illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature.' Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the greater part of the copper types which had been cast for the undertaking were purloined by untrustworthy officials, and the remainder were melted down and coined into cash. Accidents by fire and by violence have considerably reduced the number of copies of the imperial edition originally printed, and it is believed that only a comparatively few now remain extant. The Trustees of the British Museum having become aware that one such copy has lately been offered for sale at Peking, have entered into negotiations for its purchase, and it is much to be hoped that they may succeed in adding this rare and interesting collection to the national library."

The Death of Sir James Douglas.

The news of the sudden death of Sir James Douglas took the town and country by surprise. It was known that Sir James had been in declining health for some time; but no one anticipated so sudden a snapping of the golden thread. The sorrow expressed at the sad event is universal. The flags on the Government Buildings, the City Hall, the engine-houses and hotels were set at half-mast. The Provincial Government, on behalf of the people have claimed, the honor of conducting the funeral obsequies, which claim has been conceded by Mr. James W. Douglas, representing the family. Lady Douglas survives Sir James, who leaves one son and four daughters. One of his daughters (Mrs. Dallas) has long been a resident of England, and another daughter (Mrs. Good) is in California. The remainder of the family reside in Victoria. The title died with Sir James.

The circumstances attending the death of the deceased Knight are those: He was out driving with members of the family in the carriage during the afternoon and was apparently as well as usual. At ten o'clock P. M., he complained of a difficulty in breathing and pain in the region of the heart. Of late he had been subject to these attacks. His son-in-law, Hon. Dr. Helucken, was summoned and applied the usual restoratives. Sir James, who was seated in his chair, conversed cheerfully with the members of the family who were gathered about him, and no one, not even Sir James himself, seemed to anticipate a fatal result, when his head suddenly fell back and his life passed away without a struggle.

We understand that all the public bodies, the Societies, the Militia, the school children, and the citizens *en masse* will follow the remains from the Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Sir James was a member and liberal patron, on Tuesday next.—*Colonist*.

Indian Massacre.

From the *Nanaimo Press* of July 26th, we take the following:

"From Indian sources we learn that a canoe full of Queen Charlotte Indians, comprising men, women and children, were murdered by the Cowichan Indians, near Plumper Pass about a week ago. The following are the particulars as far as we have been able to procure them:

Several months ago a number of Cowichan Indian mysteriously disappeared and the tribe for some reason or other, laid the blame on the Northern Indians, and decided to wait their time, and have a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, and a life for a life. The chance evidently arrived about a week ago, for as a canoe laden with Queen Charlotte Indians, was passing through Active or Plumper Pass they were met by two canoes filled with Cowichan Indians. The Queen Charlotte Indians, not suspecting any foul play allowed the two canoes to come alongside when the men were immediately killed and the women and children taken on shore.

During the night the captured women were ravished by the capturers, and both women and children killed by them in cold blood next morning.

At Victoria the police have information that two canoes were attacked, one of which succeeded in escaping. Five persons—men, women and children were murdered.

The "sick man" isn't so sick as he has been. The way he went for "bear" meat north of the Balkans shows a reviving strength alike startling to Russia and wonderful to the world. The Czar is now trying to "physic" him again in hopes to regain the upper hand. "Such are the fortunes of war."

The *Oregonian* safely says: "It affords cause of regret to observe that in times of emergency most of the military talent of the country is unavailable for actual service in the field. It is now employed in the arduous duty of criticising General Howard and his officers for their management of the Indian war."

General Sherman telegraphs he will continue his tour to the Pacific Coast.

A Boston boy: Hub-bub.

E. C. Ferguson,

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SATURDAY AUGUST 18, 1877

A Visit to Whidbey Island.

Leaving Centreville a week ago last Wednesday morning, we pulled our boat to Harry Marshall's place on Whidbey Island then leaving the boat there, and walking over the hills, along the trail we arrived at Col. Larrabee's farm just before noon. His home is one of the pleasantest in the Territory, is situated about one mile from Miller's Point, and only a short distance back from the shore of Crescent Harbor. He is too well known professionally all over the Sound to need describing as a lawyer or a man. Reaching that time of life when men of his taste naturally desire to withdraw themselves from the continuous press of business and the cares incident to it, he purchased what was known as the old Busby place, and although he still attends to practice at Seattle, with the firm of Larrabee, Hall and Andrews, yet he spends most of his time at the farm, attending to his fine orchard, and trying to grow a large enough orchard of prunes so that it will be a speciality with him to prepare them for market. The old orchard of apples, pears, plums, etc., is one of the best on the Island. He set out his prune trees since purchasing the place, and they absorb a large share of his attention.

At the farm the Col. tries to drop the professional man, and become in reality an excellent specimen of the typical gentleman farmer. With his books and pictures in doors, and his stock and fruit without, his mind is so contented with his surroundings that he declares he is never happy save when at the farm.

From this place, we passed on to Capt. Barrington's at Oak Harbor, stopping at several places.

Oak Harbor is the natural outlet for all the northeastern part of Whidbey Island. Its harbor is easy of access for all steamers or sailing vessels visiting the lower Sound east of Whidbey Island. The trade and produce from Crescent Harbor as well as Duguala Bay naturally come here, besides the immediate trade of the Oak Harbor settlement.

The large farms of Oak and Crescent Harbors, nearly all have a southward exposure, and many of them are especially adapted to the raising of early market produce, perhaps the earliest on the Sound. They have also excellent orchards of fruit besides the hay and grain they raise to sell.

There are not over one or two points on the lower Sound, where a greater amount of freight could be secured at any one point than at Oak Harbor, provided a steamer would stop there regularly and make it a part of their regular route.

The steamer Libby goes by there from Penn's cove to Utsalady; it would be only between one and two hours delay for her to stop there both in going and returning, on her route to Bellingham Bay, except those times when she would lose a tide in getting through Swinomish Slough. The only difference in this respect the tide through the slough would make is this, that when the tide is favorable she is able to go through Swinomish Slough on Monday evening arriving at Whatcom early next morning while if she stopped at Oak Harbor, she could never go any farther than Utsalady or at the farthest La Conner, on Monday evening, stopping at one of those places for the night, when she could always be

ready to go to Whatcom, through the slough on her earliest morning tide, making her return on her present time through the Slough, and reaching Seattle not more than two hours behind the time she makes at present. This would double the trade of Seattle with Whidbey Island in less than one year, besides being very remunerative to the steamer Libby. It would also bring great quantities of extra early vegetables and thousands of bushels of fruit for which there is now no regular market to Seattle. We are informed that by her mail contract the Libby is required to stop with the mail the same as at other points on her route, why she should be so blinded to her own financial interests as to refuse to do so is past explanation. Her route is one of the most valuable on the Sound, yet a few mistakes like this soon become blunders that are far worse to those who make them than crimes, as they would in this case enable an active opposition to secure and hold most of their trade. We have a large support there, yet the irresponsible way the mail route is necessarily served without regular steamboat communication to so important a point, makes it impossible for the STAR or any other mail matter to regularly reach the people of that section. We hope for the interest of all, including the financial interests of the owners of the steamer Libby that, that boat will be induced to regularly stop there to deliver the mail, and secure the valuable trade of that extensive region.

Mr. F. H. Marsh has closed out his store business at Seattle, and has taken all of his stock to the Lower Sound; keeping an excellent store at Oak Harbor, and establishing another at San Juan Island, the ad. of which appears in this issue. It is needless to add that Mr. Marsh gives excellent satisfaction as a merchant.

On arriving at Oak Harbor we found a veil of sorrow cast over the whole community. The dread scourge diphtheria has made that section a prolonged visit. Numbers had been afflicted with it, and in two families living side by side three persons had died between the 7th and 18th of July last.

Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Noonan were sisters, their homes are near each other. On July 7th Mrs. Noonan was called to mourn the loss of her daughter Gracie, who was in her fourteenth year, and just one week thereafter her sister Mrs. Morse closed forever the eyes of her infant daughter Marcella, a child thirteen months old.

Four days after the death of Mrs. Morse's daughter, Mrs. Noonan was called upon to mourn the loss of her oldest daughter Lizzie, a young lady in her nineteenth year, the pride of the neighborhood. This crushing blow, the loss in so short a time of two young persons, just budding into womanhood, beloved by all, seemed to take the life out of that stricken community. Mrs. Barrington is a sister also of Mrs. Morse and Noonan, and when we arrived at her house, we found her prostrated from the effects of the shock. Her children were just recovering from the dread disease.

We spent several days on the Island were at the homes of Geo. W. Morse, J. M. Izett, J. Ely, D. H. Porter, as well as paying a visit to Miller's, Walker's, Monroe's, and other places on Duguala Bay a description of which is postponed until next week for lack of room this week.

The following delicate morsel is taken by the Dispatch from the Courier:

"The Herald and Argus have organized a mutual admiration society. Include the Snohomish Star and the triumvirate will possess all the qualifications to attain immortal fame."—Courier.

The Dispatch and Courier have organized a scandalization society, and as this ansero-came pair, with all their uxoriousness, have only their own society to depend upon for fame or even respectability, they are fast finding their level in the depths of perdition.

The fine bark Cassandra Adams, built at Seabeck last fall, cleared for San Francisco from Nanaimo with 2,112 tons of coal, the largest cargo ever carried by any Pacific coast vessel. The freight bill on this amounted to the neat little sum of \$7,392.

A Good Idea.

Parties interested contemplate opening a bridge trail from the upper end of Pill Chuck valley to the Stillaguamish. This is a move in the right direction. Such a trail, once opened, will soon be made a wagon road, and will enable people living on the Stillaguamish to come to town and return again the same day; as the distance must be less than twenty-five miles.

The settlers on the Stillaguamish and Pill Chuck are all interested, and willing to take hold and open the trail at once. Such a trail will induce settlement and open up that fine region about Stevens' lake as well as the east fork of Pill Chuck, the great burn and the upper Stillaguamish. No finer lands are in the county than the regions named.

The Indians frequently go up Pill Chuck in canoes, carry them across the divide and go down the Stillaguamish, so the divide between the two streams cannot be very formidable or the distance great.

Mr. Gregory, our School Superintendent, has just returned from Centreville, and finds the people there anxious and willing to do more than their share of the labor of opening the trail. It would be a great convenience to both sections, and an advantage to the whole county, and the county ought to do something toward forwarding the enterprise. It is a great hardship on the people living at the northern end of the county to be compelled to go to Seattle or Mukilteo, and then have only a chance of connecting with a steamer, without delay, when they wish to come here on business. If they do not come by steamer they have to row all the way, by a round-about route at that, or come on foot. It is no pleasure, trip anyhow; besides, it is expensive and consumes much time. By opening the proposed trail both time and money will be saved in making the journey; and the advantage to the county in the way of settlement will be so great, that if the county bore the whole expense it would be only a simple art of justice.

This week brought us No. 1, vol. 1, of the Windermere Weekly Forum a seven column four page journal published at the place of our nativity, in the old borough of Wallingford, New Haven county, Conn. This journal presents an excellent typographical appearance, and derives its name from Windermere Lake, an artificial lake of great natural beauty, near the town, formed by damming the Quinipiac river for manufacturing purposes. This finely gotten up journal will always be welcome to our table not only for its intrinsic merit as a journal, but also for the memories of the past it awakens even after thirteen years of battling with the wide world after leaving the peaceful surroundings of Windermere or Clear Lake has its name means. We herewith submit the following description of the old town that boasts of the initial number of this its first regular newspaper, as taken from the Forum:

"Our town therefore passed its second centennial some seven years since. Today its property valuation is \$2,327,822. Its prominent manufacturing establishments are, Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., the Simpson Nickel Company, the Hall & Elton Company, the Judd Manufacturing Company, R. Wallace & Sons, the Wallingford Community Company, the Simpson, Hall, Miller Glass Company the Pomeroy Manufacturing Company, the Bronson Carriage Works and the Munson Brothers' Carriage Works. Besides, there is the town Hall, the High School, the Beach House, the Botsford Hotel, the Wallace Block, the new and elegant Railroad Depot and Freight House, and churches of the following denominations: The Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic. There are also 792 private residences. The amount invested in stores is \$174,575, and in manufactures, \$247,959. The estimated population at the present time is 5,000, and the number of registered voters is 971.

We have received the True Citizen a new publication, issued by the Mercantile Publishing Association of New York. It contains much valuable reading, but is too much of a railroad organ to interest masses.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.—Mr. Prosch, in his personal editorial on the Dispatch, says "Poverty is in itself no disgrace, especially not in a young man." In this we heartily concur. Wealth is often the insignia of disgrace than poverty. Great fortunes are seldom honestly obtained. We mean in a way that is morally honest. Such men as Stewart and Vanderbilt, overreach, take the advantage of and destroy a thousand better men than themselves for every million they hoard up. Great wealth is an engine of oppression and corruption. It is used to crush small rivals, and absorb their business and capital, thus insuring its power and enlarging its field of extortion. Our great railroad princes, corporation directors, with their enormous wealth, represent the half paid brain and handiwork of millions. And there is but one solution to this conflict of labor and capital; that is, to raise, not the standard of riot and rebellion, but the standard of intellectual culture among the masses, and fit them all by careful training for business, and then every one who is compelled to begin low can progress and elevate himself, and not be compelled to always remain, "brewers of wood and drawers of water."

PUT DOWNS MONS.—Says the Chicago "Times": Doubtless the terrible railway insurrection which has already destroyed a hundred millions of property and inflicted even greater injury upon the commerce of the country, is in some degree a perfectly natural consequence of the great mismanagement of railway interests by those rival moguls of railway gambling. But, granting all that, it is no time to talk about another side to the question in the presence of an infuriated mob of insurgents. The man who said there were two sides to the conflict between the National authorities and the Southern rebels said what was true; but in the presence of an armed insurrection against the law and order of society was not the time to assert the truth. When the mob rises and takes the law into its own hands, there is but one thing for society, by its constituted organs, to think of and to do. It is to put down the mob. It is to put it down promptly, effectively, by the employment of any force that may be requisite to the end. The killing of some of the insurgents is not a matter which concerns society at all. If they stand in the way of societies' peaceful order, the sooner they are killed the better.

BOY SOLDIERS.—A Chicago paper remarks that the regiment that did the most effective services during the late riots was made up almost exclusively of boys. We do not doubt it. A boy's idea of a soldier's duty is implicit obedience to superior orders. A veteran can not be pushed into danger as readily as a recruit. He has been there before and had his wits sharpened by experience. As soon as a soldier has thoroughly learned his drill, but knows nothing of actual fighting except in theory, if led into action, he will do as good fighting as ever afterwards. Years of campaigning acquaints him with every sign of danger. He easily detects a commander's blunder and will shirk an order that involves extraordinary danger, except when prompted by the esprit de corps, or devotion to a leader.

He is hard to ambush or entrap any way. He makes a better soldier the longer he serves, because the instinct of self preservation renders him more strategic. Raw recruits will fight heroically against overpowering odds without flinching or thinking of retreating, because they do not know the danger and hopelessness of the situation.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Tribune of last night is authority for the statement that Prof. Anderson, so long principal of one of the Portland schools, has accepted the proposition made to him to come here and take hold of the University. We only hope it is true for the sake of the youth of our Territory. That an institution like that should have been abused in the manner it has, is a disgrace to "the powers that be" at Olympia.—Intelligencer.

As well as those who have used it as a means of political corruption, stifled its development, and stolen its funds at Seattle.

ACCIDENT.—The oldest son of H. A. Gregory, yesterday fell upon a chair post, which passed between the ribs of the right side, and came near being fatal. Surgical aid was summoned and the little fellow is doing well, though he will be confined for some time.

NEW LOGGING CAMP.—Mr. Chase started logging last week, on the Snohomish, just below the mouth of the Sky-nomish.

The Bell Ringers are in town.

Mr. Messimer, the artist, will remain another week before going to the Falls.

MR. TIRTLOT is building a new house.

THE Base Ball epidemic is increasing. Several foolish attempts have been made to catch the ball in the mouth.

THE insulation of officers of Olive Leaf Lodge of I. O. G. T. took place last Saturday night.

A boom belonging to Blackman Bros. was started last night, but was hung up a short distance below town.

THE bell for the church came last Thursday and was temporarily hung today.

THE book case for Rev. Mr. McCoy, made by Mr. Gene & Son of this place, is the finest piece of cabinet work in the county.

THE Yakima came in on Wednesday bringing Messrs. Tallot and Walker and party who are making the tour of the lower Sound. She left the same day.

THE Snohomish Base Ball Club ought to be christened the Charitables; they were magnanimous enough to allow the Lowell Club to beat them two to one.

THE Yakima arrived on Friday with freight for Packard & Jackson and E. C. Ferguson. She left the same day at four o'clock.

WE have read the address of Judge Deady, delivered last 4th of July at Roseburg, Oregon. Unlike most efforts of the kind, it is an oration that honors the mind that conceived it.

ROAD master Hilton is pushing work on the roads of Snohomish district. We hope he will cover Pill Chuck bridge. That has disgraced the county long enough.

MR. Doty made a successful drive from his camp to Pill Chuck boom last week without loss. The log runners immediately started them for the Point and they reached there all right.

MR. J. Pike, who has resided here and in the county for the last six years, removed with his family to New Tacoma last Wednesday. Mr. Pike is a carpenter and builder, and an excellent workman, and we hope he will meet with success in his new location.

Mrs. W. H. Ward has been suffering the past week from an attack of Diphtheria, aggravated by nervous prostration. Mr. Ross' family are all convalescent. Mr. E. C. Ferguson's youngest child has a slight attack of Diphtheria, but is improving. There are no dangerous cases of sickness of any kind in town.

MR. T. F. Marks, formerly county treasurer of this county, died in Victoria B. C. on the 7th inst. He was a native of Maryland. He has been on the Pacific coast since 1849. He was a machinist by trade, and has been engineer on ocean steamers. He was formerly a resident of Seattle. He has been a resident of this county many years and has many friends and acquaintances in the county.

WE call attention to the skill lately built for us by Dr. J. S. Church of La Conner. Besides being a well read physician, the Dr. is a most excellent mechanic, and proposes to devote a portion of his time to the building of boats of all kinds, either flat bottom or keel boats. Our new skill is not only a model of grace and beauty, light and easy to row, but an excellent sea boat as well. This we thoroughly demonstrated on our return from La Conner to this place a week ago. The distance is over fifty miles, and we made it in less than twenty-five hours, including six hours stoppage over night at Centreville. This was done without extra effort, rowing nearly all the way, having no good wind except near the mouth of the Snohomish river; and bringing from Centreville Mrs. Oliver on a visit to Snohomish.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877

Local Items.

TAKE A CLAIM.—We have frequently pointed out to the young men who come here on the river, seeking for employment, the advantage that would accrue to them by taking up a claim. If they have not the money to pre-empt they can homestead, and five years residence and cultivation will give them a title. Every inducement is held out for settlement. The tide of emigration will be greater this fall and next season than ever before. Thousands of claims are now vacant that in a year or two will be taken by new comers. Young men in tramping from camp to camp, looking for work, pass over land that will soon be the sight of happy homes, which they might now have by taking up; but which they cannot buy at any price in a few years from now. These young men will yet envy some settler his home, that they could have had as well as not. The thoughtless, the discontented and the new comer may run down the country as much as they please. Times, wages and business generally is better on Puget Sound than anywhere else, unless our exchanges, and all who have lately returned from other places here, have conspired to misrepresent other localities—this we do not believe. People will come to this country and settle. Those already here had better secure a claim at once.

FISH CANNERY.—Now that the Myers cannery has demonstrated the fact that fishing can be made a profitable branch of industry, it behooves the next legislature to enact such laws as will prevent the ruin of our fisheries in a few years. Catching such vast numbers of the fish, just before they ascend the river to deposit their eggs, will in a short time without proper propagation, soon produce a scarcity. Salmon were once as numerous on the Atlantic as they are now on the Pacific coast. There are hardly any there now, only where they have been introduced. Trout have disappeared in the same way, and the same result will follow here, unless they are artificially propagated, or protected during the spawning season. Another thing we have been informed of which if true, is an act of injustice to this Territory. The fish taken at Mukilteo, are labeled Columbia River Salmon. If the catch here is of as good quality as on the Columbia, let the Sound country have the credit of it. If inferior, they ought not to be palmed off under an assumed name.

GOT IT BAD.—Snohomish City escapes few of the epidemics. Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, summer complaint and rheumatism has each paid us an unwelcome visit. And now a new visitation is upon us. One of our young men went to Port Gamble, was exposed to the contagion, came home and recklessly spread the virus all over the country. Such a breaking out of Base Ball never took so rank a hold in the memory of the oldest settler. Such contortion of muscle and incoherent conversation is enough to make a Japanese ambassador crazy. The new club has not been christened yet, but if in proportion to the ambition and expectations of its progenitors it will have a way up name. May we be batted on the head, have a short stop put to our rations, get pitched into the river, catch cold and have a long stop with the doctor, if we are base enough when we are out to go into any such an arrangement. That's our score on Base Ball and now we are ready to settle with the *capen* and the *umpire*.

EXCURSION.—Quite a large party, of ladies and gentlemen, left last Saturday for a few days rustrication on the salt water. They have chartered a sloop, provisioned it for a long voyage and anticipate a happy time. They went out under favorable auspices with flying colors and high spirits. We hope they will come back in a saline condition, with barnacles on their backs, hair a la seaweed, webfooted, spoon billed, fined and with a sealy appearance generally. We have no doubt they will all come back dry.

INDIAN FIGHT.—Another severe fight with the Nez Percés, in which the rashness of the whites, in charging Indians in their lodges, has resulted in disaster and loss of life. We do not feel like censuring any one, as we only have reports to judge by, but West Point tactics, however necessary as a measure of discipline, will not do in Indian warfare. The wily red skin cannot be brought to a general engagement only on ground of his own choosing. Gen. Gibbon reports that he surprised the enemy. But the surprise was only a trap, in which he lost heavily in men, horses and baggage. It is no use to despise the Indians. Whites cannot whip them except by adopting the Indian mode of warfare. That is the only way they ever were, or even will be whipped.

FOR SALE.—Elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that Mr. Romines offers for sale the upper warehouse and wharf, with adjoining lots. This property is entirely new, and wharf and buildings are of a substantial character. The County Commissioners have established rates of wharfrage and the building are suitable for a store house and feed store and is favorably located. He will sell the property on easy terms or give a long lease of the same. In a growing community like this, we see no reason why a man cannot build up a good paying business by leasing or purchasing the above named property.

BORN.

In Seattle, Aug. 12, to the wife of Mr. Chas. H. Young, a son.

New Advertisements.

For sale!

At the residence of D. H. Porter, near Miller's Point on Whidbey Island, cheap for cash, two yoke of

YOUNG WORK OXEN, suitable for logging camp, or farm use. One yoke heavy cattle partly broke, and one yoke very gentle and well broke. Call or address by letter.

D. H. PORTER, n51tf
Oak Harbor P. O. W. T.

New Store

AT
FRIDAY HARBOR
SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Will sell goods at reasonable rates in exchange for cash or produce.

Capt. Roblason will do the fair thing with all customers. n54 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET!

THE UPPER WHARF
AND WAREHOUSE,

Together with four adjoining lots, at a reasonable figure and on terms favorable to purchaser or lessee. Inquire of Wm. Romines at the Riverside Hotel, Snohomish City, W. T. n54 tf.

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the firm of FROST & FOWLER or to M. H. Frost, or J. D. Fowler, members of said firms, are hereby requested and required to settle the same immediately; as they have closed out their former business, and are compelled to settle all old accounts. Prompt payment at Mukilteo, W. T., their former place of business in this county will save costs.

Dated July 25th, 1877.
FROST & FOWLER.

L. HANSON,
BLACKSMITH.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

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

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SHOP—IN THE UPPER TOWN.

Call and see my work.

The Attention of Farmers is Called to Our

American Mammoth Rye;
OR DIAMOND WHEAT,
FOR FALL OR SPRING SOWING.

A new variety, entirely distinct from the common rye or any other grain ever introduced.

It was first found growing on the Humboldt River, Nevada; since which time it has been successfully cultivated wherever tried. It yields from sixty to eighty bushels to the acre. Mr. A. J. Dufur, United States Centennial Commissioner from Oregon, asserts that he has known it to yield eighty-seven and a half bushels to the acre. It was awarded the highest and only premium at the United States Centennial Exposition, and pronounced the finest and only grain of the kind on Exhibition.

It has been grown as a Fall and Spring grain with equal success. Single grains measuring one half inch in length, and the average close to that.

Price per package 25 cents; Five packages, \$1 00; One dozen packages, \$2 00. Sent post by mail.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO INTRODUCE THIS WHEAT.

NOTICE.—We are in no way connected with any other seed house in Cleveand or Chattanooga.

All orders, letters, etc., should be plainly addressed, thus

S. Y. HAINES & CO.,
Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn.
BRANCH HOUSE, Sweetwater Monroe county, Tenn.
Sample sent free on receipt of a three cent stamp

L. P. SMITH & SON,

WATCH MAKERS,
Jewelers & Engravers.

Dealers in American Gold and Silver

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
and SPECTACLES,

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

Give us your order and satisfy yourselves.

THE CELEBRATED

Buttrick Patterns

Of the Latest Fashions and of all descriptions kept constantly on hand by

Mrs. W. E. Sanders, Dressmaker,
Gentlemen's Shirts and Children's Clothes made to order. Commercial street, SEATTLE, W. T., Opposite new Hotel. n51tf

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
vt:34 or M. W. PACKARD.

W. S. WIGGIN, WM. FOX

Occidental Hotel,

SEATTLE.....WASH. TERR

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

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Free Coach to and from the House.

54 WIGGIN & FOX, Proprietors

JULIUS DICKENS,

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

The Olympia Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

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

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A SOCIAL HOP GIVEN every two weeks, beginning on THURSDAY July 26th, 1877, until further notice. ADMITTANCE, ONE DOLLAR. WM. H. WARD.

M. L. CAVANAUGH,
MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds,
AND
MOULDINGS.

Special attention given to
SHIP WORK.

Factory under Coleman's Mill.
July 21 n50. tf.

STEAMER ZEPHYR,



Geo. D. Messegue, MASTER,
WILL LEAVE

SEATTLE FOR SKAGIT,
Touching at MUKILTEO, TULALIP, and CENTREVILLE, every

Monday and Friday Mornings,
AT 8 A. M. And for

Snohomish City
and way Ports, every Wednesday morning,
at 8 A. M., returning alternate days.
n78. tf.

N. MURPHY,

On McNaught & Leary's Wharf.

SHIP SMITHING,

Machine and

TOOL FORGING!

Agricultural Implements
MADE AND REPAIRED.

Logging camp work
done reasonably!

I guarantee to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to from all parts of the Sound.
n78. tf.

MADAM MALLA
CLAIRVOYANT.

Can be consulted on the past, present and future, at her residence No. 3, Main street, third house from the United States Hotel, Seattle, W. T.
July 21 n50 1m,

NOTICE

PARTIES, residing in Snohomish county, and desiring to make final proof in Homestead Entries may do so before me in Snohomish City, and save expenses of going to the Land Office at Olympia. Under the Act of Congress approved March 3d 1877, the claimant is not required to go to the Land Office in such cases.
W. M. TIRTLOT.
n 74: 2m



To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address Taus & Co., Augusta, Maine. n51tf

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.

Late Professor of Diseases of the
Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

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

All Surgical Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Skillfully Performed.

Cataract Extracted,

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

Diseases of Women
Nervous Complaints and Lung Disorders also my specialties. Any number of first-class references given.
501f

JAMES MCNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY.

MCNAUGHT & LEARY,

ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
n71 tf

Look at His Knees!

Breast Hooks,

AND
Stem Pieces!

From 8 to 18 inches, square, in sqr. and out sqr., constantly on hand. All orders will receive prompt attention. For sale by

S. A. WOODS,
Park Place,
W. T.

n66, 3m.

Seattle Nursery!

One Mile due East of Yesler's

Wharf, on the stage road to Lake Washington.

THE LARGEST SELECTION

In Washington Territory of

FRUIT TREES,
SHRUBBERY, and

HERBACIOUS PLANTS.

A Choice Selection of Dahlias and Peach Trees that are adapted to this climate, and sure to ripen, for sale.

C. W. LAWTON, Proprietor.
69-tf

Geo. H. White,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER.

TUMWATER, W. T.

Law Books, Papers,
Magazines, Music,

Checks, By-Laws, Etc.,

BOUND AT SAN FRANCISCO
PRICES.

Orders from all parts of the Lower Sound, left at this office, promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.
67tf

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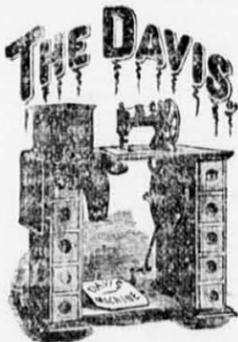
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