



### The White Pilgrim.

We insert the following lines at the particular request of a friend. The words, and the air to which they are sung, were quite popular with many of the Western people.—[Ed.]

I came to the spot where the White Pilgrims lay,  
And pensively stood by the tomb,  
When, in a low whisper I heard something say,  
How sweetly I sleep here alone!

The tempest may howl, and the loud thunders roar,  
And gathering storms may arise;  
Yet calm are my feelings—at rest is my soul,  
The tears are all wiped from my eyes.

The cause of my Master impels me from home,  
I bade my companion farewell;  
I left my dear children, who for me now mourn,  
In a far distant region to dwell.

I wandered a stranger, an exile below,  
To publish salvation abroad;  
The trump of the gospel endeavoring to blow,  
Inviting poor sinners to God.

I wandered a stranger, and far from my home,  
No kindred or relative high—  
I met the contagion, and sank in the tomb,  
My spirit to mansions on high.

Go, tell my companion and children most dear,  
To weep not for Joseph, though gone,  
The same hand that led me through scenes  
dark and drear,  
Has kindly conducted me home.

I call'd at the house of the mourner below—  
I enter'd the mansion of grief;  
The tears of deep sorrow most freely did flow—  
I tried, but could give no relief.

There sat a lone widow, dejected and sad,  
By affliction and sorrow oppress'd;  
And here were her children in mourning arrayed  
And sighs were escaping each breast.

I spoke to the widow concerning her grief,  
I ask'd her the cause of her woe;  
And why there was nothing could give her relief,  
Or soothe her deep sorrows below.

She look'd at her children, then look'd upon me—  
That look I can never forget;  
More eloquent far than seraph can be,  
It spoke of the trial she met.

The hand of affliction falls heavily now,  
I am left with my children to mourn;  
The friend of my youth is now silent and low,  
In yonder cold grave-yard alone.

But why should I mourn, or feel to complain,  
Or think that my portion is hard?  
Have I met with affliction? 'tis truly his gain—  
He has enter'd the joys of his Lord.

His work is completed and finished below,  
His last tear is fallen, I trust;  
He has preached his last sermon, and met his last foe,  
Has conquered, and now is at rest.

### American Darwinism.

BY PROF. E. S. MORSE.

By far the most striking feature of Wednesday's proceedings before the American Association for the Advancement of Science was the last address delivered in the evening by Professor E. S. Morse. It had been very generally whispered about that he would take the opportunity as a vice-president and the presiding officer of the section which includes natural history, to give a full and explicit declaration of his well-known faith in the doctrines of evolution. He thinks that the time for being mealy-mouthed in this matter is past. Especially is credit due to the American workers in this field of research. The main object of the address was to show what America had contributed towards the growth of the development theory.

He said that never before the present period has the study of animal life assumed so high dignity among the sciences. Chemistry could long since point to her triumphs in the useful arts; geology to the revelations of hidden wealth below the surface; but zoology was only valued as an adjunct to geological studies or looked to as a means for averting the ravages of insects. Now, the question of the origin of man is answered by the revelations from animal forms. No general review of American studies in this field has hitherto been attempted. The works on the subject which meet the popular eye are from English and German sources. Their references are largely composed of European observations, and the public has commonly inferred that these are the principal examples. Their remoteness prevents these evidences from carrying due conviction. Our native researches lie concealed in the proceedings of learned societies, and are only in a few instances made accessible

to the ordinary reader of the literature of the day.

The development of zoological study in this country presents itself under two aspects. The first and earliest was the period when its votaries busied themselves with making an inventory of animals and plants, and arranging them under schedules of genera, species, and varieties. Very necessary work was this. Professor Agassiz, likened it to the labor of bringing together the stones and bricks for a building. But these workers piled up their materials thus accumulated till they shut out the light of knowledge, and offered a barrier to those who would have built the edifice of the science itself. The words of Emerson describing science in England in 1847 were true of this country at a later date: "One hermit finds this fact, another finds that, and lives and dies ignorant of its value." The change from this period of preparation to one of direct work in building up the science of zoology dates from the arrival of Professor Agassiz in this country and the vast popular interest which attended his efforts to kindle the growth of knowledge. These efforts were largely directed toward elevating the character and aims of the papers contributed to our learned societies, and the success he met with was as noteworthy here as in the arena where he was more generally known to the public. Professor Agassiz made men. Previously they had been the slaves of their science, the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. He taught Americans what Cuvier, Von Baer, and Leukart had been doing. He urged, indeed, his hearty protests against evolution theories, but thereby he did good service in awakening attention to the subject and compelling further inquiry. Since then all the students whom he educated personally have, with scarcely an exception, become converts to those theories.

The first clear premonition of the doctrine of natural selection came from this country, or rather from an American, William Charles Wells, born at Charleston, S. C., in 1757. This appears in a paper which he read in 1813 before the Royal Society. It professes an explanation of the color of dark skinned races of men. He cites the changes of animals under domestication, shows that varieties men and animals were occurring exceptionally but constantly; that different breeds of animals were thus obtained by man's selective supervision; that a similar selection among men had been effected by the comparative immunity from certain diseases of those who had dark skins.

As evidences of the transmission of species, Professor Morse here cited the instances where the seeds of Alpine plants sown in warmer regions gradually produced plants that had previously been regarded as of a different species. A kind of crustacean was similarly changed from one recorded species to another by gradually freshening the briny water in which it lived; in slowly altering thus it actually lost one of its segments. Mr. James Lewis discovered that a truncate form of mussel which had thus been distinguished from another form had taken its peculiar shape from the circumstances to which it had been exposed; namely, the abrasion of its edges and consequent retarding of its growth in the rapid currents of the Mohawk River; he also made similar observations on other mollusks under other influences. A. G. Wetherby called attention to changes of the kind in snails under like surroundings. Professor Agassiz urged that what are called "varieties" by naturalists do not really exist separately. He found a series of echinoderms in which the forms were graded insensibly from one to the other. The extremities of the series would have been called distinct species. Professor Parsons suggested that species might be done away with if all intermediate forms should be discovered; and Doctor Gray expressed the belief that all species might be thus eventually resolved into varieties. Doctor J. G. Cooper, and Messrs. Stearns, Bland, and Birney each described instances where such changes in animals followed altered circumstances of heat or moisture.

In a broader field and respecting different classes of creatures, Professor S. F. Baird, J. A. Allen, and Robert Ridgway have severally found that marked

differences in birds and mammals are due solely to their surroundings. Birds bred at high altitudes or at the North were thus shown to be smaller than those of the same kind at the South or at lower elevations; Western birds have longer tails than Eastern ones of the same species; the bills increase in size below a certain latitude; on the Pacific coast the birds acquire a darker hue. Similar changes in the ears and feet of animals, as well as in their fur, are noted as dependent on climate. When these changes were tabulated and shown on a geographical chart, they were found coincident with variations already ascertained in the annual amount of rainfall in the different regions. The total number of species of birds was reduced about a fifth by these investigations; the number of species of squirrels diminishes one-half or more. Doctor A. S. Packard sees that this process of reducing species must go on while the gaps between them are gradually filled, and the genera must follow in this process of obliteration. He says: "The work of the systematic biologist amounts to but little more than putting Nature into a strait jacket."

In producing new evidences for the doctrine of natural selection, Doctor Burt G. Wilder has borne a distinguished part. Anatomical changes have been closely observed. To this class of students belong also the essays of Doctor Wm. K. Brooks, Doctor Englemann, and professor Charles V. Riley. Professor Riley's proof of the interdependence of flower and insect in the case of the Yucca moth is one of these triumphs. Professor Grote has made a noteworthy observation on the alterations caused by use or non-use in the antennae of the butterfly, one of the most striking instances of the better knowledge which closer observation of Nature has conferred in the shape of the honey-comb. In the days of the Bridgewater Treatises it was demonstrated that the form of the cell, mathematically considered, was that which used space and material to the greatest possible advantage. The late Professor Jeffries Wyman spoiled this pretty theory by showing that a cell of this mathematical perfection is rarely, if ever, made. The cells are built unequally and in the greatest variety of shapes, due to incorrect alignment and many other causes. There is no geometrical accuracy about the structure. Following the list of the cell-making insects, from wasps, humblebees upward, we find that there are all grades from shapeless cells to those that approach but never reach perfection. Professor Chauncey Wright was almost equally fortunate in showing that the arrangement of leaves of plants along their axes was due to circumstances of growth, and not a result of blind law.

Among the examples of the survival of forms by adaption to change environment, Professor Morse mentioned the discovery by Earnest Ingersoll of marine mollusks and living salt-water crabs high up in the Rocky Mountains. Some of the crabs were closely related to existing marine forms. The researches of Prof. Marsh concerning the sireon, an animal of the salamander kind, that loses its gills and becomes, when moved from its native habitat, one previously recorded under an entirely different genus (amblystoma), has been described and figured in one of the earlier extras of the *Tribune*. For many years Professor Agassiz argued that the blind fish of the Mammoth Cave were a race created in their present condition. This whole matter has been removed from discussion by the accurate investigation and thorough researches of Drs. Packard and F. W. Putnam; and a series of fishes, from those with perfect eyes to those without any, including between them various deficiencies of vision, has been found in American caves and secluded waters. The discoveries of Professors Alpheus Hyatt and E. D. Cope, respecting the ammonites, were almost simultaneous, showing a parallel between the changes of forms in groups and in the separate individuals. The numerous writings of Professor Cope, on evolution doctrines, deserve notice here. But we must hasten on to the

great discoveries among the tertiary mammals of the West by Professors Leidy, Marsh and Cope. They have filled wide gaps between older and existing forms, showing all the intermediate animals, so that we have nearly the whole ancestry of the horse, for instance, back to the five-toed animals not much bigger than a fox in the early eocene.

The positions taken by the earlier workers in zoology were then reviewed, and the latter half of the address set forth the present theories of Darwin and the evolution school. Professor Agassiz was driven to the expedient of belief in several different creations of men, in order to preserve his faith in the separate creation of animals, and was heartily reprehended for his views by the religious controversialists of that period, since those days, innumerable facts have been brought to bear upon the controversy. Many of these are mentioned in detail by Professor Morse, but on the point as to the gradual development of the intellect of animals, the discoveries of Professor O. C. Marsh, in respect to the small size of the brains of the earlier mammals, are especially worthy of attention. He has shown that the animals of the earliest eocene formation have brains so small that they may be likened to those of a serpent, and relatively so diminutive that they can be passed through the neural cavity of the backbone. As we go upward in the strata the size of the brain steadily increases. Its development in the monkey tribe is regarded as the means by which those animals were enabled to escape from the carnivora that then abounded; and intellect, even in that era, became superior to brute force. Due justice cannot be done to the chain of argument by which Professor Marsh illustrated the descent of the human race from ape-like forms. The principal feature in it was the prominence given to the intellectual needs and consequent development of the monkey. In respect to man, the necessity of care during the period of infancy was strongly dwelt upon; and it was shown that the long period during which young human beings have to be supported and cared for lies at the foundation of the family and of social life. Due credit was given to the workers in this field who have traced out, step by step, the necessities which are occasioned by the long continuance of human infancy, which calls forth alike the sympathies and the efforts of the parents. None of the inferior are long in acquiring the capacity for walking and procuring food. The monkeys, within a month of their birth, are as capable of walking as at mature age. Man, in his physical powers, is weaker than any of the lower animals that compare with him in size; his strength is in his intellect.

A mind unbiassed by preconceived opinion can scarcely resist the convictions that will be forced upon it by Nature's facts as to man's lowly origin. The massive skulls and coarse ridges for muscular attachment, the rounding of the case of the nostrils, and early ossification of the nasal bones, the small cranial capacity in certain forms, the prominence of the frontal crest, the posterior position of the *foramen magnum*, approximation of the temporal ridges, the lateral flattening of the shin bones, the perforation of the humerus, the tendency of the pelvis to depart from the usual proportions,—all these are characteristic of the earlier races of men. Associated with these race forms there is a rudeness of culture and the manifestation of the coarsest instincts. He must be blind indeed who cannot recognize the truths to which these evidences point.

We need no longer be surprised at the fatalism of the Turk, the cruelties practiced by lower races, or the outrages that are attributed to total depravity among civilized men. They are not instigated by an evil spirit, but are the outburst of the savage nature inherited from their animal progenitors, and are still preserved more manifestly among the lower races of to-day. We are taught the folly of permitting criminals to roam at large or receive the benefit of legislative pardon. Society owes it to itself to keep its criminal classes in a confinement where they cannot propagate their kind.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Grace Darling has exhibited great heroism in saving life.

### Watching the Bessemer Process.

A correspondent of the New York *World* thus describes the method: A staircase on a level with the cupola furnaces, into whose fiery maws workmen continually toss big wooden bowlsful of coal, coke, iron and limestone. These cupolas are circular, about six feet in diameter, with six tuyeres of an aggregate area of 200 square inches. The method of changing them is this: The bed of the charge is formed of some 5,400 tons fuel, upon which is laid some three and a half tons of pig iron. A second bed of 1,400 pounds of fuel is then laid and three more tons of pig iron added. These alternate charges of fuel and pig iron continue until the cupola is filled, and it is kept thus filled to the charging door continually. A small quantity of limestone is added occasionally, acting as a flux. The cupolas will melt 100,000 pounds of iron in nine consecutive hours, and will hold five tons during the first few charges, but as the hearth becomes filled with slag the capacity is decreased and the furnaces require to be oftener tapped. In the cupolas, then, the first stage of the Bessemer process—the decarbonization of the pig iron—is accomplished. Emptied now from the cupolas, into enormous ladles of several tons capacity, the liquified mass is from them poured into trenches which lead to the mouth of the huge converters (each holding five tons), which swing like kettles on axes just above their centers. Brilliant pyrotechnics appear. Gaseous explosions from the hot streams toss showers of sparks high among the beams and pillars. The hissing of these molten rivulets is louder than that of a thousand serpents. Decarbonized, the iron is useless. The next step in the process is to recarbonize it to an exact degree, thus making steel of it. For this purpose some smaller spiegelisen furnaces have been charged with highly carbonized iron imported from Belgium, and certain proportions of their contents are now emptied into each of the converters. Almost instantaneously the commingling of the elements takes place and a blast of air from the fan completes the fusion as the converters are turned upright with their mouths under the projections of neighboring chimneys. The flames and din which issue from these nozzles for a few minutes are hideous enough for hells. Suddenly the blast ceases. The fusion is complete. The steel-broth is made. Each condenser turns down its open nozzle and pours out a Vesuvian flood into ladles waiting below, over what are called the igot-beds. These beds are sunken circles in the earth. Around their rims are set rows of molds, shaped like long tin pails, each intended to hold just about the quantity of steel to make a rail. The ladles, affixed to the ends of powerful cranes, swing around these circles, depositing in each mould its portion. Cooling, the several portions form the steel ingots, which are transported to the rolling-mill hard by, reheated white and passed between rollers after rollers until, elongated and shaped, they become rails.

### A Charming Young Lady Elopes with a Chinaman.

For several months past there has been employed as a waiting maid in the family of General Sully at Fort Vancouver a young and handsome girl, whose name we suppress for obvious reasons. There has also been employed, as cook and general servant, a Chinaman, who is described as being a smart fellow, and in personal appearance far above the average of his race. Evidences of affection have of late often been noticed between the two, but it was passed off as a joke, and nothing serious thought of the matter till one day last week, when both the girl and the Chinaman were missing. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that they had come over to this city together by steamer. Here all trace of them was lost, and it is supposed they took overland passage for California. The mother of the young lady is in great distress over her daughter's departure and disgrace, and we understand has left for San Francisco in quest of the fugitives.

This is the story as received from a reliable citizen of Vancouver, who vouches for its veracity.—*Portland Bee*.

### What Makes a Man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,  
Full of affection for its kind;  
A spirit firm, erect and free,  
That never basely bends a knee;  
That will not bear a feather's weight  
Of slavery's chains for small or great;  
That truly speaks from God within;  
That never makes a league with sin;  
That snaps the fetters despots make,  
And loves the truth for its own sake;  
That worships God, and him alone,  
And bows no more than at his throne;  
And trembles at no tyrant's nod;  
A soul that fears no one but God,  
And thus can smile at curse or ban—  
This is the soul that makes a man.

### WHAT MAKES A WOMAN.

Not courtly dress nor queenly air;  
Not jeweled hand, complexion fair;  
Not graceful form nor lofty tread;  
Not paint, nor curls, nor splendid head,  
Nor pearly teeth, nor sparkling eyes;  
Nor voice that nightingale outvies;  
Not breath as sweet as eglantine;  
Not gaudy gems nor fabrics fine;  
Not all the stores of fashion's mart,  
Nor yet the blandishments of art;  
Not one nor all of these combined,  
Can make one woman true, refined.  
'Tis not the easket that we prize,  
But that which in the easket lies!  
The outward charms which please the sight  
Are naught, unless the heart is right.

### History of Civilization.

I have just read in a hurried manner Buckle's first vol. of History of Civilization. He accounts for the difference of civilizations in different countries by difference of climate and natural physical aspects which occasion differences in development and power of superstitions, and servility of disposition, and susceptibility of mental and physical enslavement.

He takes the position that civilization is developed only as wealth increases and is accumulated in the hands of a class who thereby have leisure to study, and make discoveries in art and science, and advances only as intellect advances and not in proportion to moral development; the shackles of superstition become relaxed only as the intelligence of the masses is developed; that priesthood of all names and ages, have always been a power blocking the way of intellectual and scientific advancement, &c. But I would take exceptions to the great historian's position, that the lack of moral development, or conscience, has had little or almost nothing to do in retarding the development of a true civilization; he seems to have mistaken the *understanding* of the ancients as to moral obligations, for their *disposition* in relation to the matter; the learned and controlling classes instead of doing by their poor, ignorant and superstitious fellows as they would be done by, made slaves of them, and lived in luxury and grandeur on their toil. They lacked the development of conscience which would have prompted them to love their neighbors as themselves, and given the poor ignorant creatures the full reward of their toil, and the benefit of their own superior knowledge, and thereby assisted them to a higher plane of thought and action instead of perpetuating their slavery and degradation through the long series of centuries. The conscience of the leading classes of those ancient days, was but feebly developed as a rule, and that, coupled with the gross ignorance of the masses, accounts for the existence of the two extremes of poverty and degradation on the one hand and wealth and grandeur on the other.

The unscrupulous cruelty and despotism of the ruling classes in all the past ages, proves them to have possessed but little of conscience. And that infirmity has been transmitted from generation to generation down through the long centuries even to the present day with but too little improvement. To gain and retain power they have stopped at nothing—patricide, matricide, fratricide, murder of every kind and degree, assassinations, massacres and slaughters to any possible extent.

We can also see the lack of conscience in the various priesthoods of the past, who taught the people from their very cradles "the doctrine of passive obedience and divine right, which are obviously favorable to the progress of superstition;" and the unscrupulousness with which they could fabricate false history, and palm it off as truth; for instance the history of Arthur and Chalemagne, endorsed by the authority of the church and the pope in the middle ages in

which we are informed that "the invasion of Spain by Charlemagne took place in consequence of the direct instigation of St. James, the brother of St. John. The apostle, being the cause of the attack, adopted measures for its success. When Charlemagne besieged Pamplona, that city made an obstinate resistance; but as soon as prayers were offered up by the invaders, the walls suddenly fell to the ground. After this, the emperor rapidly overran the whole country, almost annihilated the Mohammedans, and built innumerable churches. But, the resources of Satan are inexhaustible. On the side of the enemy, a giant appeared, whose name was Fenacute, and who was descended from Goliath of old. This Fenacute was the most formidable opponent the Christians had yet encountered. His strength was equal to that of forty men; his face measured one cubit; his legs and arms four cubits his total height was twenty cubits. Against him Charlemagne sent the most eminent warriors; but they were easily discomfited by the giant, of whose prodigious force some idea may be formed from the fact that the length even of his fingers was three palms. The Christians were filled with consternation. In vain did more than twenty chosen men advance against the giant; not one returned from the field. Fenacute took them all under his arms and carried them off into captivity. At length the celebrated Orlando came forward and challenged him to mortal combat. An obstinate fight ensued; and the Christians not meeting with the success he expected, engaged his adversary in a theological discussion. Here the pagan was easily defeated; and Orlando, warmed by the controversy, pressed on his enemy, smote the giant with his sword and dealt him a fatal wound."

"The Archdeacon of Monmouth and his friend the Archdeacon of Oxford, inform their readers that King Arthur owed his existence to a magical contrivance of Merlin, a celebrated wizard; the particulars of which, considering the sacred character of the historians, is rather remarkable. The subsequent actions of Arthur did not belie his supernatural origin. His might nothing was able to withstand. He slew an immense number of Saxons; he overran Norway, invaded Gaul, fixed his court at Paris, and made preparations to effect the conquest of Europe. He engaged two giants in single combat and killed them both. One of these giants, who inhabited the mountain of St. Michael, was the terror of the whole country, and destroyed all the soldiers sent against him, except those he took prisoners, in order to eat them while yet alive. But he fell a victim to the prowess of Arthur; as did also another giant, named Kitho, who was, if possible still more formidable. For Kitho, not content with warring on men of the meaner sort, actually clothed himself in furs which were actually made of the beards of the *kings* he had killed.

"Such were the statements which under the name of history, were laid before the world in the twelfth century; and that, too, not by obscure authors, but by high dignitaries of the church."

There is conscience for you with a vengeance! Such writers possessed but little more of it than their distant relatives, the chimpanzee or the gorilla.

We may safely premise that there is a better development of conscience in the world to-day, than existed among the ancients; for otherwise we must say that all improvement has been in spite of any goodness in men, and only in consequence of force brought to bear through a greater diffusion of knowledge, by which the lower class is brought to act as a check on the other, on the same principle as "honor among thieves."

According to the natural order of evolution in human character, conscience is the latest; consequently the later civilizations would partake more of the just and right than the earlier. Hence the folly of worshipping the past, rather than appreciating present, and working for the future of the race.

The great lack of conscience in the leading minds of the past, and the gross ignorance of the masses were the causes of the lower order of civilization which then existed. And the same causes, less in degree, are what have prevented modern civilization from being of a higher

type than it is. Hence it follows that true civilization can be approached no faster than conscience becomes developed with intelligence; for so long as leading minds prostitute their intelligence to the enslavement of their fellows in the bonds of infantile prejudice, ignorance and superstitions of the past childhood of the race, so long will true civilization be kept back.

It may be said that virtue is nonprogressive; for the reason that its principles are all contained in a single rule, applicable to every individual case; but if the disposition is lacking in the controlling minds, to carry out this rule, true civilization cannot succeed. Civilization to-day is not up to the intellectual development to-day; for the reason that science in the aggregate of leading minds is not developed to the same extent of intellect. Hence the stealings of our public servants, and the general corruptions of the government.

In conclusion I would say:—one of the main causes of such a weak development of conscience in the people, is the servile condition of the mothers of the people; for unscrupulousness is the natural heritage of the children of slaves the world over. And we cannot hope for improvement in this respect, until the slaves are changed into sovereigns in their natural and appropriate domain, and have a voice in making the laws by which they are to be governed, and are placed on an equality with man before the law.

F. H. M.

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CHARGES REASONABLE.

The Power of Music.

As a civilizer and elevator of humanity music stands unrivaled. It is not only of domestic and social value but it is national in its results; No race has yet been found, at least none of which we have any record, so low down in the scale of humanity, but they have song in some form and musical instruments of some kind. Comparatively speaking, the records of civilization do not extend very far back. I mean reliable, truthful records. Yet the evidences of the early date of rudimentary taste, reaches far back of reliable historical record, even beyond the hieroglyph and pictorial era, and can be traced even in the mouldy eras of pre-historic man. M. Hue, a Roman Catholic Missionary who crossed the entire continent of Asia over a hundred years ago, found old ruins inscribed with pictorial writings, in which were found representation of musical instruments. Now when we remember that the old Aryan and Indian races possess the oldest records in the world, and, when, also, we bear in mind that their records, old as they are give no account of the race or people who were the builders of these ruins, we must assign to music a place far back in the history of the evolution of man. Every beast and every bird has its rhythmic note. May not man have received this attribute as a *divine gift*—among the *very first* to distinguish him from the lower orders of creation?

Bard in his, "Mosquito Shore," Girouette in his, "Philippine Islands," Livingstone, Benton and Speke, Munge Park, Gordon Cummings, even Stanley, the latest of all noted African travelers, every one of them testify, that among even the lowest African tribes, their poverty of ideas was not so distressing, but that they had some rude musical instruments and some vocal pretences. The writer has himself seen in Yucatan, the Central American States, New Grenada, Ecuador, Venezuela, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Arizona and lower California, inscribed upon the crumbling ruins of pre-historic America, human figures, with musical instruments, which proves conclusively, that all the tribes of earth, ancient and modern, held the power of music in high estimation.

If we will but glance at the world today, we shall find that those are the leading nations in point of refinement, who have cultivated the divine gift to the greatest extent. No other country than Germany, could have produced and appreciated such men as Strauss, Wagner and Beethoven. And why? Because music in the public schools, (a nation be it remembered to her everlasting honor that first established compulsory education) is taught even before the alphabet is mastered. In France, only few, except her privileged classes, ever acquire music, while in Italy, and especially Palermo, it is rarely that you find a little child that cannot sing. And now I will venture the assertion and challenge contradiction, that the civilization and enlightenment of any ancient or modern nation could be most accurately gauged by their ability to appreciate and their love of instrumental and vocal music.

The gift is often an inheritance. Sometimes we meet with those that have neither ear nor voice. Once in a great while one is found that even detests music. Both ear and voice are seldom accurately combined, balanced and evenly developed. Yet every one should possess one or the other, or both to a certain degree. If a person possesses neither, 'tis his misfortune not his fault. Where parents, either one or the other, possess musical taste, though perhaps not proficient, the children will be likely to inherit at least some little musical talent. That little should be made the most of. And if the child has inherited absolutely none, such taste can be acquired, and it should be too, even if for no other reason than that they may acquire something of value to transmit to their progeny.

And in the training of children, where is the proper place to impart musical in-

struction. Not in the domestic circle, unless one at least of the parents are proficient. The school room, under a competent teacher, is the proper place for the place of all others. This branch of education has been too sadly neglected. In Massachusetts, whose common school system has been imitated in a dozen eastern states and California, has wisely provided for it by law. The venerable Horace Mann declared he never could have mastered the multiplication table had he not been taught, "to sing it in class."

Rev. George Phillips, founder of Phillips' Academy, set apart a fund of \$50,000 to support a musical department in the institution. Hon. Edward Everett, in 1846 presented an organ to Harvard University and raised a fund in order that the students might be taught music without extra charge. All teachers have given the weight of their testimony in favor of musical instruction on account of its power to discipline, soften and control. Corporeal punishment is seldom resorted to where music is used as an element of discipline. Visit any school in the land where the various exercises are frequently interspersed with music and its beneficial results are too apparent to be disputed. Especially is this the case in mixed schools and primary departments. To confine little children to hard benches, and expect them to acquire studious habits and keep quiet, long before they realize why they are sent to school, is a result that has never yet been attained. After a very short confinement, they become languid, restless, listless, mischievous and uneasy. Let the organ or piano strike up, let a simple song be announced, one that is appropriate and one with which they are all familiar and one in which they are all in the habit of practising, and how their little eyes will sparkle and glow! Their restlessness is all gone. They are all attention and animation. A song of one minutes duration and they are rested—restored and fresh as when they crossed the threshold in the morning and become quiet, attentive and studious, without reproof. Give us music in all our common schools and the birch can be discarded altogether. Does any one question this? Then let him spend a day in the public school of this district. If he was ever present at any term before music was introduced, he cannot fail to note the marked change. Heretofore, all has been disorderly, noisy and confused. The progress heretofore has not been anything to boast of. The fact can not be got over, that until the present year, the people of this district have received but a very meagre and unsatisfactory return for their liberal, generous outlay. With the introduction of music, discipline has followed. Progress is the result. Courteous manners prevail. There are no broils. The pupils respect each other and love the instrument that has unconsciously disciplined them, music, and they venerate their worthy instructor. May the time speedily arrive when every school district in the county shall own its organ or piano, with those placed in charge who are competent to teach music as well as the alphabet. When that day arrives our public schools will be a just source of pride. They will rank second to none in the Territory. This desirable result can not be brought about by hiring cheap teachers. The requirements for governing a promiscuous school are greater than in the family or in almost any occupation. Fifty or sixty children, with as many varying dispositions, of all school ages and of different sexes. What a task to get in order, discipline, control and educate? Such a talent is possessed by few. It is rarer than good generals. When one such is found the question of wages should not be allowed to separate pupil and teacher. Teamsters, choppers and log runners frequently command \$100. per month. In heaven's name, is not the welfare and future career of your precious little immortal ones of more value than your cattle or a few hundred saw logs. Do not begrudge the money spent for educational purposes. Spend it judiciously, freely, lavishly. It is better than tree planting or hoarding, and will yield a nobler return than any other investment. Come then one and all, rally around the common schools of

our county, and make them a glorious ornament and the just pride of every citizen.

Official Returns

Of Snohomish county, Washington Territory, as made by the Board of Canvassers of the returns made by the several election precincts of said county to the County Auditor, of the General Election had and held in said County pursuant to law, on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, and canvassed at said office on Friday, Nov. 10, 1876, by the following county officers of said county, to wit:

W. H. WARD, Auditor.  
By E. Morse, deputy  
Henry Oliver, a Justice of the Peace for Centerville Precinct of said county, and J. N. Low, Justice of the Peace for Snohomish Precinct, of said county.

SNOHOMISH PRECINCT.	
Total number voting,	168
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.	
O. Jacobs,	115
J. P. Judson,	49
REPRESENTATIVES.	
O. B. Iverson,	91
H. W. Light,	61
JOINT COUNCILMAN.	
with Whatcom and Kitsap counties,	
E. C. Ferguson,	124
M. H. Frost,	25
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	
W. H. White,	59
W. A. Inman,	106
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
J. H. Irvine,	92
L. H. Witter,	100
M. T. Wight,	92
Wm. Whitfield,	74
Chas. Harriman,	75
F. H. Hancock,	48
SHERIFF.	
Benj. Stretch,	104
H. Blackman,	57
COUNTY TREASURER.	
J. D. Morgan,	119
T. F. Marks,	41
J. N. Low,	1
AUDITOR.	
John Swett,	157
SCHOOL SUPT.	
H. Ross,	100
J. Town,	58
PROBATE JUDGE.	
H. D. Morgan,	119
J. N. Low,	38
T. F. Marks, W. H. Wale and J. Town each	1
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	
H. D. Morgan,	116
W. H. Wale,	1
John Davis,	16
John Pike,	4
James Town,	4
L. Hanson,	1
J. N. Low,	6
CORONOR.	
A. C. Folsom,	143
Hugh Ross,	1
Dennis Brigham,	6
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
J. T. Cotton,	47
CONSTABLE.	
W. B. Stevens,	109
L. Hanson,	17
John Hilton and J. Town, each	1
FOR CONVENTION	
for a State Constitution,	150
Against do,	8
QUALCO PRECINCT.	
Number of votes polled,	45
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.	
Orange Jacobs,	14
J. P. Judson,	30
REPRESENTATIVE.	
H. W. Light,	38
O. B. Iverson,	7
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	
W. A. Inman,	9
W. H. White,	33
JOINT COUNCILMAN	
with Whatcom and Kitsap county.	
E. C. Ferguson,	39
M. H. Frost,	6
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
William Whitfield,	33
Charles Harriman,	44
F. H. Hancock,	11
J. H. Irvine,	9
L. H. Witter,	12
M. T. Wight,	23
SHERIFF.	
Benj. Stretch,	42
H. Blackman,	3
COUNTY TREASURER.	
J. D. Morgan,	38
T. F. Marks,	6

AUDITOR.	
John Swett,	44
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.	
Hugh Ross,	7
James Town,	32
A. C. Folsom,	2
CORONER	
Hugh Ross,	1
A. C. Folsom,	58
PROBATE JUDGE.	
J. N. Low,	12
H. D. Morgan,	31
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
J. T. Cotton,	34
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
Frank Mathews,	44
CONSTABLE	
A. Johnson,	44
For Convention,	13
Against do,	32
LOWELL PRECINCT	
Number of votes polled,	33
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.	
Orange Jacobs,	25
J. P. Judson,	8
REPRESENTATIVE.	
H. W. Light,	12
O. B. Iverson,	18
JOINT COUNCILMAN.	
E. C. Ferguson,	14
M. H. Frost,	18
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
W. H. White,	21
W. A. Inman,	12
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
Wm. Whitfield,	27
Charles Harriman,	22
F. H. Hancock,	25
J. H. Irvine,	6
L. H. Witter,	6
M. T. Wight,	3
SHERIFF.	
H. Blackman,	24
Benj. Stretch,	8
COUNTY TREASURER.	
T. F. Marks,	21
J. D. Morgan,	10
COUNTY AUDITOR.	
John Swett,	32
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
J. Town,	22
Hugh Ross,	9
PROBATE JUDGE.	
H. D. Morgan,	17
J. N. Low,	13
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
E. D. Smith,	20
Martin Getchell,	4
CORONER.	
A. C. Folsom,	18
Dennis Brigham,	11
J. Harvey,	1
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
J. T. Cotton,	17
CONSTABLE.	
Dennis Brigham,	1
George Smith,	17
E. Hanson,	4
FOR CONVENTION	
do	3
PACKWOOD PRECINCT.	
Number of votes polled,	33
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.	
Orange Jacobs,	13
J. P. Judson,	19
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
W. A. Inman,	7
W. H. White,	26
JOINT COUNCILMAN	
E. C. Ferguson,	13
M. H. Frost,	16
REPRESENTATIVE	
O. B. Iverson,	9
H. W. Light,	23
Sheriff—Benj. Stretch, 10; H. Blackman, 23	
Auditor—John Swett, 32.	
Probate Judge—H. D. Morgan, 15; J. N. Low, 17.	
Treasurer.—J. D. Morgan, 10; T. F. Marks 23.	
County Commissioners.—J. H. Irvine, 9; L. H. Witter, 6; M. T. Wight, 9; Wm. Whitfield, 27; Chas. Harriman, 24; F. H. Hancock 22.	
School Superintendent—Hugh Ross 10; James Town, 23.	
County Surveyor—J. T. Cotton, 21	
Coroner—A. C. Folsom, 30; S. T. Packwood 1	
Justice of the Peace—Ed Inman, 1; J. P. White, 4; S. T. Packwood, 14; O. F. Albee, 2.	
CONSTABLE.	
J. P. White,	4
O. F. Albee,	6
Henry Mills,	1
W. Afflick,	1
For Convention,	24
MUKILTEO PRECINCT.	
No. of votes polled,	26
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.	
O. Jacobs,	13
J. P. Judson,	13
REPRESENTATIVE.	
O. B. Iverson,	16
H. W. Light,	8
JOINT COUNCILMAN.	
M. H. Frost,	17
E. C. Ferguson,	6
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
W. H. White,	15
W. A. Inman,	9
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
Wm. Whitfield,	21
Chas. Harriman,	16

F. H. Hancock,	14
J. H. Irvine,	11
L. H. Witter,	6
M. T. Wight,	7
SHERIFF	
Benj. Stretch,	13
H. Blackman,	12
COUNTY TREASURER.	
T. F. Marks,	19
J. D. Morgan,	6
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.	
J. Town,	17
H. Ross,	7
PROBATE JUDGE.	
J. N. Low,	10
H. D. Morgan,	13
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
M. H. Frost,	21
D. Brigham,	2
CORONER.	
A. C. Folsom,	23
D. Brigham,	2
SURVEYOR.	
J. T. Cotton,	15
AUDITOR.	
John Swett,	25
CONSTABLE.	
J. W. Collins,	19
I. Arthur,	3
WRECK MASTER.	
L. Pierce,	6
For Constitution,	23
Against,	2
CENTREVILLE PRECINCT.	
No. of votes polled,	68
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.	
O. Jacobs,	44
J. P. Judson,	24
REPRESENTATIVES.	
O. B. Iverson,	55
H. W. Light,	11
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
William A. Inman,	39
W. H. White,	27
JOINT COUNCILMAN.	
E. C. Ferguson,	31
M. H. Frost,	31
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
J. H. Irvine,	41
M. T. Wight,	20
L. H. Witter,	24
W. Whitfield,	26
C. Harriman,	29
F. H. Hancock,	38
SHERIFF.	
Benjamin Stretch,	49
H. Blackman,	18
TREASURER.	
T. F. Marks,	29
J. D. Morgan,	38
AUDITOR.	
J. Swett,	63
SURVEYOR.	
J. T. Cotton,	24
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.	
H. Ross,	36
J. Town,	31
Probate Judge—H. D. Morgan, 15; J. N. Low 17	
Justice of the Peace—T. Stocking Adams, 21; Henry Oliver, 26	
Constable—John McDonald, 46; W. H. Hunt 2.	
T. O'Connell, 6; James Caddon, 3.	
For Convention 05, Against Convention, 1	
Total number of votes polled in the county,	
373	
The following officers each received the number of votes set opposite their respective names:	
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.	
O. Jacobs,	224
J. P. Judson,	143
O. Jacobs' majority,	81
REPRESENTATIVE.	
O. B. Iverson,	196
H. W. Light,	153
O. B. Iverson's majority,	43
JOINT COUNCILMAN.	
with Whatcom and Kitsap Counties.	
E. C. Ferguson,	237
M. H. Frost,	113
E. C. Ferguson's majority,	124
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,	
3rd Judicial District.	
W. A. Inman,	182
W. H. White,	181
W. A. Inman's majority,	1
FOR CONVENTION	
to form a State Constitution,	305
Against do,	46
Majority for Convention,	259
Votes polled for County officers, with the majority which are declared to be as follows, to-wit: for each officer elected.	
AUDITOR.	
John Swett,	353
Unanimously elected.	
SHERIFF.	
Benj. Stretch,	226
H. Blackman,	137
Benj. Stretch's majority,	89

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
Wm. Whitfield,	218
Chas. Harriman,	210
J. H. Irvine,	163
L. H. Witter,	159
F. H. Hancock,	158
M. T. Wight,	154

Commissioners elected are Wm. Whitfield, Chas. Harriman and J. H. Irvine.

TREASURER.	
J. D. Morgan,	221
T. F. Marks,	139
J. N. Low,	1

J. D. Morgan's majority over all PROBATE JUDGE.

H. D. Morgan,	239
J. N. Low,	114
Scattering,	3

H. D. Morgan's majority, SUPERINTENDENT of Common Schools.

James Towne,	183
Hugh Ross,	169
Scattering,	2

James Towne's majority, CO. SURVEYOR.

J. T. Cotton,	158
No opposition,	

CORONER.

A. C. Folsom,	305
Scattering,	32

A. C. Folsom's majority, 273

The following are the officers elected in the several Precincts:

**SNOHOMISH PRECINCT.**  
Justices of the Peace, H. D. Morgan and John Davis. Constables, W. B. Stevens and L. Hanson.

**QUALCO PRECINCT.**  
Justice of the Peace, Frank Mathews. Constable, A. Johnson.

**LOWELL PRECINCT.**  
Justice of the Peace, E. D. Smith. Constable, Geo. Smith.

**PACKWOOD PRECINCT.**  
Justice of the Peace, S. Tait Packwood. Constable, O. F. Albee.

**MUKILTEO PRECINCT.**  
Justice of the Peace, M. H. Frost. Constable, J. W. Collins.

**CENTREVILLE PRECINCT.**  
Justice of the Peace, Henry Oliver. Constable, John McDonald.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish.—ss.

We the undersigned, hereby certify the above and foregoing to be the full and true official returns of the general election of said County, as canvassed by us, as canvassers of said returns as above set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands as canvassers of said election returns, this 10th day of November, 1876.

W. H. WARD, County Auditor.

By Eldridge Morse, Deputy.

J. N. LOW, Justice of the Peace in and for Snohomish Precinct.

H. OLIVER, Justice of the Peace of Centreville Precinct.

NAMES of scholars upon the Roll of Honor attending the Snohomish Public School, for the month ending November 10, 1876:

Katie Foss, Calvin Haskell, Ella Batt, James Clanton, Etta Batt, Charley Elwell, Vesta Batt, William Short, Ruth Elwell, Frank Short, Delia Elwell, Sherman Bennett, Bertha Elwell, Willie Elwell, Buddie Elwell, Charley Brem, Hattie Masterson, Lesley Packard, Sylvia Ferguson, Hinman Witter, Ethel Ferguson, Freddy Hyde, Sarah Packard, Clarence Sinclair, Florence Scotney, Eddie Pike, Gertie Scotney, Howard Masterson, Lizzie Short, Harry Masterson, Lilly Ward, Howard Haskell, Wisa Haskell, Charley Packard, Aggie Short, Warren Haskell, Everett Thornton, Frank Fields, Howell Roussin, Zolla Getchel, Millard Thornton, Josie Bennett, Winslow Stevens, Jerome Stevens, Nellie Stevens, Lizzie Bell, Lilly Bell.

L. W. J. BELL, Teacher.

W. H. Pumphrey, the Pioneer bookseller of Seattle, has recently returned from San Francisco with a mammoth stock of Books, Stationery and holiday goods, perhaps the largest ever brought to Seattle. Call and see them.

Pinkham & Saxe have more than doubled their stock of gents furnishing goods since the elevation of their store. They feel big about it. Call and see their water proof cloaks and overcoats.

## The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Our election passed off very quietly, without broil or accident.

H. C. Vining of Mukilteo has been in town for a few days. He is looking well and chock full of snap.

The *Nellie* came Thursday evening bringing freight and passengers. She left Friday morning for Seattle.

The *Fanny Lake* arrived at half past 2 o'clock. She brought the mail and a small freight and many passengers for the Stillaguamish and Skagit.

The suit before Justice Low, in which Geo. V. Brann was plaintiff and S. Hogan was defendant, after a protracted trial, was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The *Nellie* was launched on Tuesday and reached town without injury. Her appearance was greeted with three times three rousing cheers by a large crowd on the wharf.

The *Fanny Lake* came on Tuesday bringing mail, freight and passengers. She left for Seattle after towing the boom up to its original location, where it will be immediately re-hung.

W. B. Stevens has his saloon neatly and comfortably fitted up, the furniture for that purpose came on the *Fanny Lake*. Win. knows how to keep a house and please his patrons.

On Tuesday last the little daughter of Peter Anderson fell and broke her arm obliquely above the elbow. Surgical assistance was summoned and at present the little sufferer is doing well.

The logs, at the mouth of the river, seized by Mr. Trull, Government agent, for the recovery of which suit was instituted by Mowatt & Hinman, has been settled by Mr. Trull paying all costs and releasing the logs.

Some body took Mr. H. D. Morgan's lantern from Mr. Ferguson's porch last Wednesday night. Mr. M. presumes it was done as a joke. Thinks the joke has been carried far enough, requests a return of the lantern, so it will be ready for use on stormy nights.

We call attention to the advertisement of the National Business College of Portland. No other system of instruction offers so many advantages to the young man who does not propose to take a thorough classical or professional course of training. Several of our young men are thinking strongly of going there before long. We wish them success, and hope many may avail themselves of its benefits.

Good fruit found growing upon the farms or for sale in the market, presents one of the most attractive features found in a country. This valley is capable of raising a great many varieties of fruit of a quality second to no place on this coast. Mr. Swan is a nurseryman of experience, and knows the kinds of trees that do well here. He has made our townsman, H. D. Morgan, his agent here. Our people should give him their patronage in this line.

EXHIBITION.—The public school of this district closed its 2nd term yesterday. Next Thursday night, the pupils, under the efficient management of their teacher, Mrs. Bell, will give an entertainment in the hall of the Riverside Hotel, for the benefit of the school. For particulars see programme. As this is a noble object, and perfectly voluntary on the part of both teacher and pupils, we hope every one will turn out and give a crowded house.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have secured the services of Mr. A. W. DeLany as foreman in our office in place of Mr. Gregory. Mr. DeLany is an old Oregon printer, has followed the trade between twenty-five and thirty years; is an experienced workman, thoroughly understanding all the details of the business. Has been in Seattle for some six months past, was foreman in the *Dispatch* office at the time of the enlargement of that paper some months ago by Mr. Brown. We bespeak for him a cordial reception by our people.

Mr. H. A. Gregory helped us to start the STAR. Has been with us as foreman in the office until within a few days ago he requested us to discharge him. His duty to his family and the state of his health led him to wish to be relieved from the confinement of the office. Mr. G. is a gentleman of fine social qualities and cultivated taste. And has shown excellent judgment in getting up the terms and in performing many of the duties of the office. We expect he will still occasionally help us when short handed or his services may be required, and hope that our relations may continue as pleasant in the future as in the past.

We have appointed our energetic friend Johnny Jamieson agent for the STAR in Seattle. He will endeavor to constantly have on hand specimen copies and will answer all inquiries in regard to the paper, terms of advertising &c. He has recently removed his book and stationery establishment to the place formerly occupied by Kellogg's drug store in the Bank Building. Is getting everything fitted up in good style with a largely increased stock. Communication is made by a passage way recently opened from his store into the mammoth jewelry establishment of W. G. Jamieson so that these two excellent stores can be run if desired as one establishment. Making it convenient for them and their patrons.

Thursday afternoon the dwelling of E. C. Ferguson was discovered to be on fire by gentlemen that happened to be passing. They promptly extinguished the flame without creating any alarm. A few minutes more and the building would have been consumed. Our town is growing. We have as yet enjoyed perfect immunity from conflagrations. But we are at the mercy of the fire fiend when once he gets the upper hand. Would it not be well to make some provisions to save property in case of a future fire. It would be too great a tax as yet, to purchase a fire engine. Yet a few ladders and buckets could be provided and a company could be organized, ready to act promptly in case of an alarm; and before a great while we shall be able to purchase an engine.

NOT MUCH FOR STYLE.—A few days ago a stranger at an Albany hotel asked for a napkin at dinner. The waiter refused to give him one. "But," said the guest, "that man at the other table has one." "That man at the other table is a regular boarder, and has just got back from the Centennial, and I have to pander him for a day or so, but it won't be long before he will be wiping his mouth on the tablecloth and cleaning his nails with the fork, like the rest of the gentlemen. No, stranger, we don't allow any style here as a regular thing, but we can't help ourselves sometimes."

It comes out at Boston that in a superior court case against a woman for keeping a house of ill-fame, the jury, who brought in a verdict of not guilty, had during the trial become so much interested in the case that they visited the house, took free drinks and "inspected the rooms." The affair is being investigated by the court.

Said one apprentice to another, "my boss is a better man to work for than your old man. My boss ain't always round his shop interfering with his own business."

The Woodhull has obtained a divorce from her husband because he practices what she preaches.

We often pardon those who weary us, but we cannot pardon those whom we weary.

Whitcom county gives Jacobs 100 majority.

### LATEST PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS

Two Styles, at Reduced Rates.

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Wall Paper Always on hand at

John Pike's. One Door East of E. C. Ferguson's Store, v1:42. SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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Every Variety of

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Monuments, &c.,

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Family Journal,

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L. SAMUEL, P. O. Box 3, Portland, Oreg.

Remittances can be made by registered letter or by order on any part of the Portland Business Houses.

v1:34 2m.

### THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Seattle, w. t.

The Daily is the oldest, largest and best in the Territory.

The Weekly, now in its sixteenth year of publication, contains more reading matter than any of its Territorial contemporaries.

The contents of both will include the fullest home news, editorial matter, the latest telegrams from abroad, correspondence, interesting miscellany, &c.

TERMS: Daily per annum, \$10; Weekly, \$3.

Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms. Address

THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher.

v1:41.

### 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. W. Stevens, Proprietor.

v1:42

### SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

STOCK.

Milk Cows, per lb. \$25.00 @ 50.00  
Work Oxen, per yoke \$150. @ 250.  
Beef cattle, on foot, per lb. 5 cts  
Horses, per lb. 40. @ 100.  
Sheep, per lb. 40. @ 85.00  
Hogs, on foot per lb. 5 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Bacon, per lb. 14 cts  
Pork do. 8 cts  
Chickens, per doz. \$3. @ 3.50  
Eggs, do. 45 cts.  
Flour, per bush. \$1.50 @ 1.75  
Wheat, per bush. 81. @ 1.25  
Butter, per lb. 30 @ 35 cts.  
Hides, green, per lb. 30 cts  
Potatoes, per bush. 60 cts  
Oats, per bush. 2 1/2 cts.  
Ground Barley, per ton \$12.50  
Hay, per ton \$12.00 @ 14.00  
Candles, per lb. 25 cts  
Beans, do. 5 cts.  
Sugars, do. 10 @ 15 cts.  
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$1.50  
Dried Apples, per bush. 11 cts.  
Nails, per lb. 8 @ cts.  
Coarse salt per bush. 2 cts.  
Tobacco, do. 75 @ 81.20  
Coal Oil, per case. \$5.00  
Cabbage, per bush. 15 cts  
Turnips, do. 15 cts  
Apples, per bush. \$1.00  
Wood, per cord, deliv'd. \$2.50  
Shingles, per M. \$2.00  
Ship Knives, per lb. 40 @ 50 cts  
Logs, per M. ft. \$5.00  
Hewed Timber, per lineal foot, 10 cts

### SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

WHEAT, new, per cth. \$1.50 @ 1.52 1/2  
" choice old milling, 1.57 1/2 @ 1.62 1/2  
BARLEY, new, per cth. 1.00 @ 1.05  
" choice old brewing, 1.10 @ 1.20  
OATS, new crop, per cth. 1.50 @ 1.65  
Rye, firm at. 1.45  
BUCKWHEAT, per bush. 3 1/2 cts  
HOPE, Wash. Terr., per bush. 9 @ 10 1/2 cts  
GROUND BARLEY, per ton. 24.00 @ 25.00  
HAY, per ton, 7.50 @ 13.50

### SHIP SPARS!

Spars of every description will be

furnished by

THE

undersigned at his

place of business,

Lowell,

SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

In Any Quantity Desired.

Address

E. D. SMITH,

LOWELL, SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

### WADDELL & MILES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STOVES

&

RANGES,

TIN, COPPER, & JAPANED WARE

SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipe,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTINGS,

BRASS GOODS.

All work pertaining to the

business done at short notice

and in a workmanlike manner.

Give us a call.

SEATTLE, W. T.

v1:n8

### Legal Notice.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish. In Justice's Court before H. Oliver, Justice of the Peace.

To SILAS HODGEN. You are hereby notified that James Hatt has filed a claim against you in said court which will come on for hearing at my office in Centreville, in Snohomish county, W. T., on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at the hour of one o'clock P. M.; and unless you appear and then answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the Plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said claim is a failure to pay him a certain demand amounting to sixty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents for provisions sold you as per book account.

Complaint filed Sept. 29, 1876.

H. OLIVER, Justice of the Peace.

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### FOR SALE

That very desirable piece of property in Snohomish City, known as the Riverside Hotel, the oldest hotel in town is now offered for sale. It is eligibly situated, in an excellent state of repair, and yields its proprietor a handsome income. It will be sold, subject to a lease which expires in four years from February next. Apply to

W. M. TIRTLON, Agent.

v1:42 tf

**Sir W. Thompson on American Science.**

Sir William Thompson has returned to England with the most favorable impressions regarding the progress of science in this country. In his recent address as president of the "Physical Science" section of the British Association he began as follows:—

"A conversation which I had with Prof. Newcomb one evening last June in Prof. Henry's drawing room in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, has forced me to give all my spare thoughts ever since to Hopkins' problem of precession and nutation, assuming the earth a rigid spheroidal shell filled with liquid. Six weeks ago when I landed in England after a most interesting trip to America and back, and I became painfully conscious that I must have the honor to address you here to-day, I wished to write an address of which science in America should be the subject. I came home, indeed vividly impressed with much that I had seen both in the great Exhibition of Philadelphia and out of it, showing the truest scientific spirit and devotion, the originality, the inventiveness, the patient, persevering thoroughness of work, the appreciativeness and the generous open-mindedness and sympathy from which the great things of science come."

Warming with his theme, Sir William referred to some of our noted men of science in these words:—

"I wish I could speak to you of the veteran Henry, generous rival of Faraday in electro-magnetic discovery; of Pierce, the founder of high mathematics in America; of Bache, and of the splendid heritage he has left to America and to the world in the United States Coast Survey; of the great school of astronomers which followed—Newton, Newcomb, Watson, Young, Alvan Clark, Rutherford, Draper, father and son; of Commander Belknap and his great exploration of the Pacific depths by piano-forte wire with imperfect apparatus supplied from Glasgow, out of which he forced a success in his own way; and of Capt. Sigsbee, who followed with like fervor and resolution, and made further improvements in the apparatus by which he has done marvels of easy, quick, and deep-sea sounding in his little surveying-ship "Blake"; and of the admirable official spirit which makes such men and such doings possible in the United States naval service. I would like to tell you too, of my reasons for confidently expecting that American hydrography will soon supply the data from tidal observations, long ago asked of our own Government in vain by a committee of the British Association, by which the amount of earth's elastic yielding to the distorting influence of sun and moon will be measured; and of my strong hope that the Compass department of the American navy will repay the debt to France, England, and Germany, so appreciatively acknowledged in their reprint of the works of Poisson, Airy, Archibald Smith, Evans, and the Liverpool Compass Committee, by giving in return a fresh marine survey of terrestrial magnetism to supply the navigator with data for correcting his compass without sights of sun or stars. I should tell you also of 'Old Prob's' weather warnings, which cost the nation \$250,000 a year, money well spent, say the Western farmers, and not they alone; in this the whole people of the United States are agreed, and though Democrats or Republicans playing the 'economical ticket' may for half a session stop the appropriations for even the United States Coast Survey, no one would for a moment think of starving 'Old Prob'; and now that eighty per cent. of his probabilities have proved true, and Gen. Myer has for a month back ceased to call his daily forecasts 'probabilities,' and has begun to call them indications, what will the Western farmers call him this time next year?"

Sir William Thompson also observed that the "United States Naval Observatory is full of the very highest science, under the command of Admiral Davis." He referred in complimentary terms to the scientific apparatus he saw at Philadelphia, and frankly declared that "if Europe does not amend its patent laws, America will speedily become the nursery of useful inventions for the world."—*Tribune, Sept. 23.*

The sweetest bees—babies.

**An Eloquent Passage.**

The past rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sounds of preparation—the music of the boisterous drums—the silver voices of heroic bugles. We see thousands of assemblages, and hear the appeals of orators; we see the pale cheeks of women, and the flushed faces of men; and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part from those they love. Some are walking in quiet woody places with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradles, kissing babies that are asleep. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to their hearts again and again and say nothing; and some are talking with wives and endeavoring with brave words spoken in the old tones to drive from their hearts the awful fear. We see them part. We see the wife standing in the door, with the babe in her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing—at the turn of the road a hand waves—she answers by holding high in her loving hands the child. He is gone, and forever.

We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the wild grand music of war—marching down the streets of the great cities—through the towns and across the prairies—down to the fields of glory, to do and die for the eternal right.

We go with them one and all. We are by their side on all the gory fields—in all the hospitals of pain—on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storm and under the stars. We are with them in ravines running with blood—in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by balls and torn with shell in the trenches by forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men become iron, with nerves of steel.

We are with them in the prisons of hatred and famine; but human speech can never tell what they endured.

We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief.

The past rises before us and we see four millions of human beings governed by the lash—we see them bound hand and foot—we hear the strokes of cruel whips—we see the hounds tracking women through tangled swamps. We see babes sold from the breasts of mothers. Cruelty unspeakable! Outrage infinite!

Four million bodies in chains—four million souls in fetters. All the sacred relations of wife, mother, father, and child trampled beneath the brutal feet of might. And all this was done under our own beautiful banner of the free.

The past rises before us. We hear the roar and shriek of the bursting shell. The broken fetters fall. These heroes died. We look. Instead of slaves we see men and women and children. The wand of progress touches the auction block, the slave pen, the whipping post, and we see homes and firesides and school houses and books, and where all was want and crime and cruelty and fetters we see the faces of the free.

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty—they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of the sunshine or of storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they round the serenity of death. [A voice—"Glory."] I have one sentiment for the soldiers living and dead—cheers for the living and tears for the dead.—*Col. Ingersoll's Speech.*

Wages that are not cut down—the wages of sin.



**L. WILBUR,**

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

—DEALER IN—

**DRUGS,**

Medicines and Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

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

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

v1 n1

**OYSTERS!**

**OYSTERS!**

**OYSTERS!**

Served in the most delicious manner at

**CCC**

A. W. PIPER'S.

**PUGET SOUND**

Confectionery Saloon  
Front Street, Seattle.

Customers will find at this place all the delicacies of the season, the finest Java Coffee, the best Tea and Chocolate; also

**HAM AND EGGS**

and other Eatables.

**Fresh Made CANDIES,**

And an Assortment of

**FINE CAKES**

Constantly on hand. Wedding Cakes made to order on the shortest notice. Ball Suppers and Parties supplied.

**Hall & Paulson**

Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
Furniture, Bedding,

Window Curtains,

Picture Frames,

Windows, Doors,  
and blinds.

Seattle, W. T.

v1:4

**SALOON,**

**T. F. MARKS**

**PROPRIETOR.**

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

The best of wines,  
liquors and cigars.  
always on hand at

**THE OLD STAND.**

v1 n10.

M. W. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON

**PACKARD & JACKSON,**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS,**

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

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars

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

Market.

**A NEW INVOICE OF**

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS

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

**BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,**

**SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS**

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

v1 n1

**HARDWARE!**

wholesale & Retail.

MECHANICS' TOOLS

OUR SPECIALTY.

FARMING

Implement,

LOGGERS' TOOLS

&c. &c. &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS

and

MACHINERY OF

All Kinds Fur-

NISHED TO ORDER AT

Factory Prices



Patent Ground Lin Back Cross-Cut Saws.

Country Orders  
Promptly Filled.

**Wusthoff & Wald,**  
P. O. Box 53, Seattle, W. T.

**GREAT CUT DOWN IN PRICES!**

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

**Watches & Jewelry at Cost.**

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

Everything Else in Proportion

AT  
**JAMIESON'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM!**

**D. E. GAGE,**

Dealer In

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

Skagit City, W. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and shoes,

NOTIONS, &c.

The highest price paid for country produce, hinges

**& CASH EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.**

v1 n 22.

**The Eibsee Echo Gun.**

We copy the following description of Eibsee Lake on account of the novelty of style. We think the writer must have been a backslider from walks of piety, very bilious and dispeptic or else recently crossed in love. The location described is beautiful, grand and wild beyond conception.

We stand before immense rocks, which plunge perpendicularly into an abyss, torn as if Despair had created them. Mournful pines embrace their foot, desolate stones lie scattered about, and in their midst lies a lake as wofully deep, as unfaithomably dark, as if there were no more spring and no more joy upon earth. These are the banks of the Eibsee, which was formed thousands of years ago by the subsidence of the Wetterstein, and even at the present time the immense fact stands as if petrified before our eyes. There lies a terrific power in this picture, a fearful fatality in the landscape; it is as high as heaven, deep as hell, ancient and stony as eternity. Gazing up these steep ten thousand feet, it appears as if dark spirits had been precipitated here into the abyss, as if one stood before their prison in the midst of their domain. They are not annihilated by their fall, for the mind is immortal; they live still, and their torments have been stamped upon the rocks. When the wind roars in the distant ravines they groan, and a slight commotion trembles through the lake's abyss. The Eibsee is the hell of nature; there is something Stygian about its waters."

**Judge Jacobs' Work in Congress.**

- First. A bill for the removal of the jam in Skagit river.
- Second. For the removal of the obstructions in the Snohomish river.
- Third. For the examination, or survey of the Duwamish river.
- Fourth. For the removal of the obstructions in the Puyallup river.
- Fifth. For the removal of the jams and snags in the Chehalis river.
- Sixth. For the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Cowlitz river.
- Seventh. For the removal of rocks in the rapids on Snake river from its mouth to Lewiston.
- Eighth. To establish a fog whistle on Point Wilson.
- Ninth. To restore to the public domain all the lands north of the present adjusted limits of the road north of Tacoma.
- Tenth. Two bills for the relief of the settlers on San Juan and the other Islands.
- Eleventh. For the establishment of a land office at Colfax. Passed.
- Twelfth. For giving rights to put booms in the Snohomish and Duwamish rivers.
- Thirteenth. For various post-offices and post-routes established.
- Fourteenth. For giving an American register to steamer *Isabelle*.
- Fifteenth. For turning over the lands granted for the branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad.

The church-plate was going around and Mr. Ferguson had forgotten his loose change. He borrowed a silver quarter of his neighbor, and it slipped from his hand and fell on the floor. Just then an old gentleman was drawing some fractional from his pocket-book. At this interesting period Mr. Jones looked around and grasped as much of the situation as possible in the brief period allotted him. He picked up the quarter and handed it to the old gentleman. The latter looked surprised, but pocketed the coin, and drawing a paper quarter from his book, placed it on the plate. The man of the saucer passed on—the tragedy was over. Mr. Ferguson said "By Jove!" in a suppressed voice, and six agitated countenances in that vicinity attested the severity of the ordeal.

Mr. James Power, editor of the *Bellingham Bay Mail*, has received the appointment of Inspector of Customs at Whatcom.

Rev. John R. Thompson, of Olympia, has our thanks for a copy of the "Centennial History of the Presbytery of Oregon."

**W. H. Pumphrey,**

SEATTLE, W. T.

**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.**

Always keep large stock of everything usually kept in a first class

BOOK STORE.

**Pianos & Organs,**

SOLD ON THE

**Installment Plan.**

EASTERN

**News Papers**

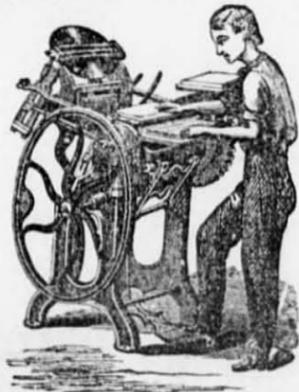
AND

**Magazines**

furnished at Publishers prices in coin. Cash strictly in advance.

**NORTHERN STAR JOB OFFICE,**

Snohomish City, W. T.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Business and Legal Blanks on HAND.

All kinds of job work

IN THE BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE

PRICES.

**Ladies' Visiting Cards A SPECIALTY.**

**NEW ENGLAND**

**HOUSE**

Main St. Olympia, W.T.

E. T. YOUNG - - Proprietor.

The NEW ENGLAND is eligibly located, its accommodations for families unsurpassed.

The House is kept open allnight. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. Charges very moderate.

The New England coach will be at the Wharves on the arrival of STEAMERS PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOUSE FREE OF CHARGE.

All stages leave the door.

**CUSTOM MADE**

Boots and shoes. Manufactured and Sold

wholesale and Retail

BY

**BENJ. VINCENT**

Main st., Olympia, W. T.

Latest styles Boots and shoes made to order. Work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.

Also agent for the celebrated

**NEW WEED**

"Family Favorite"

**SEWING MACHINE.**

Why is it the Best?

IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE, DURABLE, PERFECT.

It runs easy and quiet. Has no cams for shuttle motion. Has no springs to get out of order. The needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind. It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting from the table; and the best thing of all. It has Perfect Self Adjustable Tensions. Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere. v1 n 8 m. BENJ. VINCENT.

**NORTH PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

Portland, Oregon,

INCORPORATED 1874, CAPITAL \$100,000 00 Gold Coin Basis. DIRECTORS.

P. WASSERMAN, Pres't; E. QUACK

BUSH, Vice Pres't; W. S. LADD,

Treas.; D. W. WAKEFIELD, Sec'y &

W. H. EFFINGER, At'y, M. P.

MORSE, Gen'l Agent;

WM. WADILAMS, J. W. BRAZEE,

J. L. ATKINSON.

LIVE ACTIVE AGENTS

**Wanted.**

Apply to

**J. H. Munson,**

Supt't Agencies, Olympia,

Washington Territory.

v1 n 23

**BLACKSMITH!**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED A

New Blacksmith Shop,

AT

Snohomish City,

Washington Territory,

**IS READY TO DO**

ALL KINDS OF LOGGERS AND

FARMERS WORK IN HIS LINE.

WITH NEATNESS AND

Dispatch.

SHOP IS BACK OF MARK'S SALOON.

**Call and see my work.**

L. HANSEN.

v1 n 26.

**DOLLY VARDEN SALOON**

FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION

SEATTLE, W. T.

**At the DOLLY VARDEN**

WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,

Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.

**CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY**

AND THE BEST CIGARS IN SEATTLE, Are the specialties at this house.

**SMITH & JEWETT.**

Proprietors.

E. SHONE.

K. SHONE

**RIVER SIDE HOTEL!**

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Shone Brothers

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

Building, for a Term of Years and refitted it in good style, beg leave to inform the community that they are now prepared to accommodate the public. They propose keeping a strictly

**First Class Hotel.**

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

**Every attention will be shown for the convenience of the patrons!**

v1:5

This House.

**NEW STORE**

For the Exclusive Sale of

**BOOTS AND SHOES!**

The largest and best selected stock North of San Francisco

Have personally superintended the manufacture of our splendid stock. Shall keep an extensive stock of goods of the BEST EASTERN MAKE.

Boots specially made for Loggers and Farmers, from the Celebrated house of

**Buckingham & Hecht**

of San Francisco.

All goods warranted, and sold at San Francisco prices,

AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. L. JAMESON, ON

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

**ELLIOT M. BEST & CO.**

v1:41

**STOVES**

AND

**TIN WARE.**

**S. P. ANDREWS & CO.**

DEALERS IN

Cook

Parlor

and Box

Stoves

Pumps iron and Lead Pipe.

All job work pertaining to the business done in a workman-like manner.

OR DER FROM BROD

Receive Prompt Attention.

Store on Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

**Wm. H. WARD, BLACKSMIT.**

One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

All orders received at this shop will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

FARMERS WILL BEAR IN MIND THAT IN ORDER TO GET ONE OF THE

Improved horse Hay Forks

They must leave their orders in time.

All tools used in Logging Camps made to order, and as cheap as can be got on the Sound.

v1 n 1

**Thanksgiving Proclamation.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us. With our prayers for the continuance thereof we have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to the favors accorded to us as individuals, we have special occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that, by His providence and guidance, our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purposes of its establishment, offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble praises to the Father of all mercies for the continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these considerations I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayer to Almighty God, and, laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of October, A. D. 1876.

U. S. GRANT.

**"John" on American Depravity**

"Me alle go same Centennial," said Hop Wau as he slammed the basket of laundried clothing down on Wau Lee's floor.

"You alle same damme foole," said Wau, sententiously, as he prepared to fill his mouta with sprinkling water. "Whatee you goee him fol?"

"Melican man alle go. Hop Wau likee be all same Melican man."

"Hop Wau no workee me then," sniffed Wau.

"No workee fol you? No eally clo Wau Lee? Why him so? Why him so?"

Wau opened his mouth, sent the prisoned jet of water over the shirt in hand, squatted on a stool, and deliberately responded:

"Hop Wau be likee Melican man, eh? Then Hop Wau cut off pig tail, lettee whiskel glow on face, chew tobacco, sweat at steat cal deliver, and lookee at pletty girl on stleet. Alle same melican man, eh? Then Hop Wau go on to saloon, spend money vely loose, get drunk, say 'Whoop!' on stleet, gette in police house. Tolmorrow get loud alle soon, pay ten doller and costs. Not muchee same as Melican man here; not muchee damme foole here!" and Wau Lee nearly smashed a fancy Joss and a counting-board in his excitement. And that is the reason that Oregon Cille's Chinese population is not represented at the Centennial.—Enterprise.

**How it is Done.**

Now that the American team has come out victorious in the grand international rifle contest, it may be interesting to persons acquainted with the *modus operandi* of rifle practice to know how it is conducted. The following from the New York Times is sufficiently explanatory:

In the first place the target is composed of four chilled iron slabs, six feet long by three feet wide, erected vertically and presenting a smooth surface twelve feet long by six feet in width. Upon this surface is painted a round "bull's eye," which is three feet in diameter; "a centre" line encircles the "bull's eye," which is fifty-four inches in diameter, and two perpendicular lines, on either side of the centre line, three feet from the outer edge of the target. The bull's eye counts five, the centre four, the space between the centre and the outer line which is called the "inner," three, and the space outside the perpendicular lines

which are called the "outers," two. The marker occupies the space below the target and signals the location of the several shots as follows: A bull's eye with a white disc; centre with a red disc; an inner with a magpie, or a white disc with a black cross, and an outer with a black disc. If a shot strikes the ground in its transit from the rifle to the target, it is called a "ricochet," and is signalled by waving a danger flag three times in front of the target; add then marking the shot. If the shot strikes an "angle iron," or one of the supports of the target, the marker raises his danger flag opposite the target, vertically, three times in succession.

A Colonel of a British regiment, was, according to the Times of India, lately much distressed by the constant complaints of his men respecting their rations. The beef was tough and stringy, the bread coarse and tasteless, the tea had no strength in it, and the sugar was largely composed of sand. The colonel, although he was unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that these complaints were unfounded, at last sent for the sergeant-major, and, confiding to him the trouble, asked him what could be done to stop it. "Grumble about rations," said the sergeant-major; "why of course they do, sir; and so they would if you was to feed them on toasted angels!"

The boys of Detroit seem to be going down hill in their morals of late. Sunday, one of the legion, who had always been noted for his respectful demeanor toward the great public, observed an old citizen yawning and gaping on a street corner, and said to him: "Better not open your mouth too wide." "Why?" Was the surprised query. "There's a law agin opening a saloon on Sunday," continued the sinful child, as he slid for the middle of the street.

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v1:20

**TAKE NOTICE.**

That the tax roll of Snohomish county, Washington Territory, are now in my hands, and I am now ready to receive taxes thereon. All parties not paying before the first of January 1877, will have to pay 10 per cent additional thereon.

T. F. MARKS, Treasurer.

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