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1:24

TELEGRAPHIC.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Further particulars of the storm near Dubuque, Iowa, on the night of the 4th: The little hamlet of Rockdale, three miles south of this city, was swept away as with the besom of destruction. Every building in the town save Catfish mill was washed from its foundations and torn into a wreck that quite defies description. The dozen buildings, all that were located on the bottom lands of the Catfish creek, were carried down the boiling current, crushing them into fragments that are indistinguishable and scattered for miles along the borders of the stream. Shops, stores, dwellings, barns and everything fell before the terrible tornado that came rolling in great surges down the ten miles of valley through which the Catfish river runs. Where, eighteen hours ago, was a quiet, unsuspecting and happy little rural village, is now only a waste of waters and timber, the wreck of buildings, of household merchandise, mud and uprooted trees. For a mile down the stream these fragments are strewn along the banks or piled in gorges from a few feet to twenty feet high.

Thirty-nine human beings were hurriedly swept from life into the great maelstrom of death. Men, women and children to that number were drowned, and the stiff bodies of the thirty that have been recovered up to this hour were ranged side by side along the side of the mill awaiting the last sad funeral rites. Some of the bodies were found in the debris of the crushed buildings near the scene of their death, while others (and the greater part of them) were found along the banks from a few rods to a mile down the stream. Some were almost hidden from view by the mud that had been swept along by the mad waters, with perhaps only a hand exposed to sight, or a foot or a portion of the face, or perhaps only a small portion of the clothes. A large number of children, boys and girls ranging from three to twelve years of age, comprise this dead holocaust, and altogether the scene was a most sickening one. In the evening the rain began to fall, and all took in their homes or at the stores or saloons. About half an hour after midnight the Catfish had become so swollen that the streets were overflowing, and escape to the surrounding highlands was cut off. Higher and higher rose the rushing waters, while the storm kept pitilessly on. Down rolled the surging waters in great waves several feet high, and soon the smaller buildings were swept away. At about one o'clock a portion of the dam gave way, and this was followed by the crash of the railroad bridge, the fragments of which went tearing down, striking the hotel and Horbe's store. Both of these were capsized; the former being torn in pieces and the latter swung against a large tree standing but a few feet distant, where it lodged. Now the stream had grown to 2,000 feet in width and quite 20 feet deep. As the buildings were swept into the creek the inmates were hurried into the surging current, their voices crying out for help amidst the roar of the thunder and crash of the storm, while the lurid lightening flashed every minute, lighting up the dreadful scene for an instant, then leaving it blacker than before. Altogether the scene was one to touch the heart of stone.

The damage in the city of Dubuque will not be repaired for many months. It is impossible to estimate the loss.

A Des Moines special says the latest reports say that the storm of Tuesday night extended throughout the most of central Iowa, and was terrible in its effects; that twenty-five persons were killed in Warren county alone; that six or eight were killed in Madison county; that probably sixty houses were completely destroyed, as many more badly injured, and that the destruction of crops fences and animals was immense. Some reports place the number of killed in Warren county alone as high as 40.

Between Winterset and Norwalk, in Madison county, eleven persons were instantly killed, seven drowned and four struck by lightning. The devastation is terrible.

A special says the damage in Adair county, Missouri, to crops and farms by storms on July 3d and 4th is $40,000. Injury in other counties by rains and wind is also very great.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The recen speeches of Senator Morrill of Maine, Representative Garfield and others showing the real nature of the conflict between the House and the Senate on the appropriation bills, have produced a powerful impression, and the deadlock will probably be broken next week. If so, it is believed the House will readily share the responsibility of postponing the impeachment trial, and Congress will probably adjourn to escape the intense heat of a Washington summer and participate personally in the political campaign.

Secretary Morrill took charge of the Treasury Department this afternoon.

PHILADLPHIA, July 7.—The United States commissioners have decided by a vote of 29 to 10 to keep the exhibition closed on Sundays.

Gen. Sheridan, in an interview yesterday in relation to the recent massacre by Indians at Little Horn river, said: "I have sent every man I could spare to that region, even taking troops from Laramie and Salt Lake. The government in its wisdom directs the doing certain things in these regions. It directs an expedition like this to the territories, an expedition necessary for the development of the country, to do the best we can with our material, but we are in no condition to do the work required of us." In answer to a question by a reporter as to what were the reasons of this campaign, Sheridan said: "We are doing this at the special request of the Indian Department. It does not originate with the War Department at all. You will see on my map where the Indian reservation is. Our purpose is to drive these Indians, who are of the very wildest and most savage sort, down on the reservation. Montana is the most promising of our territories. It is settled by an intelligent people, among whom are many old soldiers, and it is the richest and most promising of our settlements. These Indians have been annoying settlers, and we are to drive them down on the reserve. You can say that we will do it now or exterminate them."

LONDON, 8 July. --The Standard's dispatch from Belgrade, dated July 6, says: One hundred and thirty wounded Servians, of the army of the Dwina have arrived there. They report that during the fighting at Belina, the garrison of the Turkish guard-house and the inhabitants defended themselves to the utmost, against the Servians. In the streets a terrible massacre ensued, in which almost all the inhabitants perished.

The Times' Vienna correspondent and the Russian telegraphic agency both confirm the report that Shemayoff has taken Klipalauka. The Times' Vienna dispatch also reports that the Turks did not take the main position at Sitchcar, but captured the contiguous earthworks. The Servians are throwing up earthworks around Sitchcar principally for the defense of the bridge across the river Tinok.

The News' Berlin special reports that the Turks are beseiging Sitchcar which has a garrison of 18,000 men.

PARIS, July 8.—The Le Soir says that all the advices received confirm the reports of the march of Tiechermanoff.

The Courier de France reports that a great engagement has taken place between Tinok and Iravibod. The Turks were dislodged, and the road is now open to the Servians. The Turks lost 700 killed, and also 100 prisoners at Herol. A dispatch from Alexandria to the News announces that General Loring, Commander in Chief of the Egyptian army in Abyssinia, has arrived in Cairo, from Massowah.

Troops for Constantinople are arriving at Alexandria.

NEW RICHMOND, (Ind.) July 8.—A man named Geo. Williams, was lodged in jail for outraging the person of Miss Abel, and for the supposed murder of a Miss Ophir. To-night a crowd of a thousand men surrounded the jail, overpowered the jailor, took Williams out and hanged him to a tree.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Mercury stands 99 in the shade to day, and the weather is intensely hot. The thermometer in Camp Biddle, N. J., marked 110 in the shade. One hundred and seventy soldiers were prostrated, and more are in a dangerous condition. At dress parade thirty more fell, in the ranks, and parade was dismissed. Six of the seven surgeons in camp are prostrated, and all available physicians in Trenton have been ordered up. Gen. Biddle's son, who was among the prostrated, left the camp.

AUGUSTA, July 8.—Ex-Speaker Blaine has formally accepted the United States Senatorship, tendered him by Gov. Connor. The vacancy thus created in the House of Representatives will not be filled until the regular election in September.

HAVANA, July 6.—Gen. Santa Anna died on the 30th of June, 84 years old.

PARIS, July 7.—An official telegraphic dispatch, received at Belgrade, announces that after ten hours desperate fighting at Rochka, the Turks have fled to Nonibalac. The Servians loss is inconsiderable. The army under Gen. Black crossed the frontier, near Yavoe, on Thursday. They found the Turks entrenched in a very favorable position, but were able to dislodge them after five hour's severe fighting.

COAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The imports of foreign and production of domestic coal in May were, in tons, as follows: Seattle, 11,195; Bellingham Bay, 3,220; Rocky Mountain, 74; Nanaimo, 6,765, Departure Bay, 3,962; Coos Bay, 2,047; Eastern, 1,878; Australian, 10,919; English, 1,858; Mount Diablo, 10,137; total, 51,992. From this it will be noticed that the miners about Seattle lead this list.—*Intelligencer.*

A liberal association was organized at Portland on the 5th inst. Hon. T. W. Davenport, of Oregon, was elected president. Among the vice presidents, we notice the names of G. A. Barnes, H. L. Yesler. E. Morse and J. W. Woods, of this Territory and Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria.—*Transcript.*

"Guilty, or not Guilty."

She stood at the bar of justice.
A creature wan and wild—
In form too small for a woman,
In feature too old for a child;
For a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale young face,
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace.

"Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her
With kindly look, yet stern,
"It is Mary Maguire, if you please, sir."
"And your age?" "I have turned fifteen."
"Well, Mary"—and then from a paper
He slowly and gravely read—
"You are charged—I am sorry to say—
For stealing three loaves of bread.

"You look not like an offender,
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now, tell me,
Are you guilty of this, or no?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first her sole reply;
But she dried her tears in a moment,
And looked in the judge's eye.

"I will tell you just how it was, sir;
My father is a drunkard, and mother is dead;
And my little brothers and sisters
Were hungry, and asked me for bread.
At first I earned it for them,
By working hard all day,
But somehow the times were hard, sir,
And work all fell away.

"I could get no more employment,
The weather was bitter cold;
The young ones cried and shivered—
(Little Johnnie's but four years old)—
So what was I to do, sir?
I am guilty, but do not condemn,
The bread—oh! sir, was it stealing?—
I took it to give it them."

Every man in the court-room—
Graybeard and thoughtless youth—
Knew as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spoke the truth.
Out from their pockets came kerchiefs,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And out from old, faded wallets,
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study,
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and muttered
Something about the law.
For one so learned in such matters,
So wise in his dealings with men,
He seemed on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed him, or wondered
When at last these words they heard;
"The sentence on this young prisoner
Is for the present deferred."
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly led from the court-room,
The weeping, heart-broken child!

Criticism on J. R. Thompson's Discourse.

FROM THE TEXT,
"WHEREFORE BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

By F. H. M.

This rule, he proposes to apply to the dogmas of Christianity; but in his discourse left them all out, and dwelt mainly on what he calls *Christian* morality.

Reason and common sense teaches that morality is a *science* and belongs to the domain of nature; and it is just as consistent to talk about Christian chemistry—Christian electricity — or Christian mathematics, as Christian morality; for morality is no more dependent on Christ for its existence in the world, than is chemistry or mathematics. Christ never taught anything of chemistry or mathematics; and brother Thompson has not shown that Christ either discovered or proclaimed anything about the science of morality that the world did not know before; or that he practiced any better, than was practiced before him.

But why did not brother Thompson dwell upon the dogmas of the popular Christianity which constitute all its peculiarities? Are they skeletons of the dead past which he was afraid to bring out at this late day? Why did he not tell us of the miraculous conception of Jesus—the vicarious atonement of Jesus—the dogma of original sin and total depravity—of justification by faith and eternal hell without it—the dogma of regeneration or of being born over again, and born right at the second time, after being born wrong at the first?

He is very careful to tell us to not call any of the unholiness of Christian professors, the fruit of the popular Christian tree; such as persecutions, imprisonments, banishments, slaughterings, inquisitorial cruelties, stake burnings, witch slaying, Quaker hanging &c, &c. But why did he stoop to try to smirch the characters of Free-thinkers—before whom he would stand, either in mental calibre or moral worth, as a pigmy before giants—by rehearsing the vile falsehoods, in regard to Paine and Voltaire, which have been proved to be falsehoods time and again, but which continue to be reiterated, notwithstanding, and which shows him to be hard up for argument, when he can useno better argument than that. In this regard, with him, what is sauce for the goose, is not sauce for the gander.

As to the comparative morality of Pagan and Christian nations, which brother Thompson attempts to show, he ignorantly misrepresents and unduly magnifies. For instance, the story of devotees throwing themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut is a myth and never had any foundation in fact; the religion of Juggernaut is of a mild, peaceful and benevolent character; and the lies told in reference to it, in all probability, are very much of the same character as the stories told of other Pagan religions. They are all superstitions, and indicative of the growth of the people in mental, moral and scientific development. The burning of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands was founded on the idea that they would thereby rejoin their husbands in Paradise. But that people now have outgrown that idea, and are now content to wait till God sends them to Paradise in the natural way. Christians formerly burnt heretics in order to get them to hell before their natural time; but now they have outgrown that, and are now compelled to let God send them there or elsewhere, when He gets ready. That is the difference. And as to wickedness and moral corruption—where on God's earth can we go to find greater than today exists in these Christian United States! Look at the daily robberies, murders, infanticides, suicides, wife murders, parents murdering their own children, the vast prevalence of syphilitic affections under polite names, the country dotted all over with prostitution and its appropriate accompaniments—whiskey dens, hypocrisy and corruption pervading the church every where, and permeating every department of the government. No! Brother Thompson! Let us first pull the beams out of the eyes of our nation before we attempt to pull the motes out of the eyes of our neighboring nations!

But how long will the popular Christian body remain in the puerile and imbecile state of thinking that mankind are indebted to what is called *spiritual* revelation, for their knowledge of right and wrong? And how long will they continue to look up to, and worship these reputed revelators of the moral law, which law exists in man's nature, and which he is able to see and understand only through his natural and intuitive perceptions and reason? For the moral law can not be received on mere authority, as we receive facts in history of which we are not personally cognizant, any more than the law of mathematics can be so received. Do I know that four is more than two because somebody has told me so? No, I know it because I can see it if nobody tells it to me. So of the law of morals—I do not know that it is wrong to steal my neighbor's property because somebody has told me so; I see it and know it through my natural and intuitive perceptions and reason; I see that it would be wrong for my neighbor to take my property against my will; and from that, am necessarily driven to the conclusion that it would be equally wrong for me to take his property against his will; hence the natural perception of the principle of the so called golden rule, of acceding to others the same rights and justice that we would exact from them to us. And yet in view of this simple and natural process by which man arrives at this conclusion, it seems that brother Thompson has not yet outgrown his swadling clothes of early prejudice and superstition, but yet abjectly kneels in slavish subjection before the pretended vicegerents of God, instead of standing uprightly in his true manhood and being *himself*.

Natural principles are eternal and true in the nature of things, and do not depend on personal character for their demonstration or usefulness; we may judge of the personal character of a man by the fruits he produces; but we can not judge of the truth or falsity of principles from any man's personal character; so I would not judge of any principles taught by Jesus by his personal character. But when brother Thompson says, "With not one single word of the recorded utterances of Christ can any wise man find fault. To no single action of his can any exception be taken. They were all true and they were all good," I would take exceptions. For instance when he cursed the fig tree for not having figs on it when it was not the season for figs, betrays an unreasonable burst of passion like that exhibited by a child which would beat the hammer because he had pounded his own fingers. When he said, "He that believeth shall be saved but he that believeth not shall be damned; for mental science shows that belief is involuntary, and that a man is no more accountable for his belief than for the color of his eyes. When he says, "Take no heed for the morrow what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, or wherewithal ye shall be clothed," thus teaching the shiftlessness of the common loafer. Or when he converted water into wine for the use of a set of drunken wedding guests, &c, &c.

But it seems brother Thompson is so blinded by his infantile prejudices, and has so sunk his self-hood in abject slavery to his Lord and Master that he can not see things in the light of science and reason but is groping like a child in the darkness of the dread past, and trying to support himself by clinging to the old land-marks that were set in an age of comparative ignorance and barbarism But there is yet hope for brother Thompson, if he will only try to walk alone and depend on *himself*, of his yet growing out of his childishness, and up to be a man. Now he is governed by dogma, faith, and false emotionalism springing from perverted views of nature: then he will be governed by facts, science and reason, and reap the blessed emotionalism springing from enlarged views of the science of nature.

I have traveled over the same ground that brother Thompson now occupies, and from experience, can truly appreciate his present condition.

Democratic Platform.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in great need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of the convention, and of the Democratic party in each State and at St. Louis, to make efforts and to co-operate to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing and patriotic duty for the benefit of the whole country.

We here affirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union; our devotion to the constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war, and do here record steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of Republican self government in an absolute acquisition in the will of the majority, the principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before the just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope.

We uphold the noblest products of one hundred years of changeful history, but while upholding the bond of our union and the great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from danger of corrupt centralism which after inflicting upon ten States the capacity of the carpet-bag tyranny, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity worse than fraud; inflicted States and municipalities with contagion of misrule and looked fast the property of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency; restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these ten years to make good the promise of the legal notes which are changing the standard value in the hands of the people, and the non payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in frauds ten times the whole amount of the legal tender notes and squandered four times the sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial policy and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace, has made no advance towards resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while equally professing to intend a speedy return to specie payment, has annually added fresh hinderances thereto. As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies; by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of its creditors entitled to payment. We believe that such a system well devised and intrusted to competent hands of execution, creates at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind in withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit, by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industries; set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts; restore employment to labor and prosperity to the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation to the end, that capital be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice and false pretenses. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of the country. It has reduced American commerce from the first to an inferior upon the high seas. It has lowered the sale of American manufactures at home and abroad and depletes the returns of American agriculture and industries followed by half of our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury. It obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes frauds, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that custom house taxation shall be only for revenue. Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, national, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold, in 1860 to $450,000,000 currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation has grown from $160,000,000 gold, in 1860 to $730,000,000 currency, or in one decade from less than $3 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than three times the amount of the national debt, and more than twice of that sum for Federal outlays. Above all, we demand frugality in all the departments and every office of the Government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth to the tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow citizens of foreign birth and kindred race crossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizens, and exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of race not speaking a language from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discords the liberty loving German and tolerates the coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts, and we demand such a modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within Constitutional limitations as shall prevent the further importation, or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it. 1. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the States, which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and is resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contribution from the Treasury. 2. The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred people once unnaturally estranged, but now united in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in civil service. Experience proves that the efficient economical conduct of the government business is not possible if its civil service be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in public employ. That the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax on the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again profession falsified in the performance attest that the party in power now can work out no practical satisfactory reform. Reform is necessary even more in higher grades of public service—President, Vice President, Judges, Representatives, Cabinet officers—these and all in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not private perquisites, they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; of a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; of three Senators profiting secretly by their voting as law makers; of five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in robbery; of a late Secretary of the Treasury, forcing balances in the public accounts; of the late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; of a Secretary of the Navy, enriched, or enriching friends, by percentage levied off the profits of contractors with his department; of an Embassador to England censured for a dishonorable speculation; of the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; of a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors. The demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice for honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or party we get no change of measures and no reform of all these abuses, wrongs and crimes. That the production of sixteen years of ascendancy of the Republican party create a necessity for reform, is confessed by the Republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of the honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful, civic revolution. We demand a change of parties that we may have a change of measures and of men.

The "Lost Ledge."

About the time of the civil war some parties, to our informant unknown, discovered an immensely valuable ledge of cinnibar in the northwestern part of Sonoma County, immediately north of that part of the famous Geyser road known as the "Hog's Back." The discoverer was then prevented from working it, but concealed it to save it from others. Some ten years later, J. L. Cook and others rediscovered it and gave it the name of the "Lost Ledge." They prospected the ledge, first tested the ore in a primitive retort, consisting chiefly of a common dinner pot, and finding it rich put up a small retort. With this they took out about $1,200 worth of quicksilver. The richness of the region, now known as "Cinnibar" District, attracted capitalists, and the "Lost Ledge" was soon after incorporated under the name of the "Oakland," for thirty thousand dollars for one year, or for the privilege of two years at forty thousand. This company ran the retorts a while and then put up a small furnace, which they are now working successfully, producing ten flasks of quicksilver a day, or three hundred flasks a month, which rate of production has now continued for eight months past, and promises to continue with still increased results for an indefinite time. The ledge increases in richness as it is developed. The productive capacity of the "Oakland" is apparently limited only by its facilities of reduction. Even at present low prices this yield amounts to nearly five hundred dollars a day, and will, with enlarged furnace capacity, be made to go over a thousand. One quarter of this ledge is owned in St. Helena and vicinity, and the holders, not being mining men, are willing to dispose of it at a reasonable rate, if applied for soon. It is one of the best mining properties in the State, and there is a speculation in it to anyone having a few thousand to invest.—*St. Helena Star.*

THE NEW HOTEL.—Pursuant to our promese made last week, we give a sketch of this magnificent building, which in its construction, has reflected honor not only upon the proprietors, Messrs. Pugh and Smith, but also upon the mechanics and artizans employed upon it—Messrs. Spore, Bowers and Roberts. It is three stories in height, fronting on two streets—Water and Washington—covering 75x30 feet on the former, with an ample portico on both, and surmounted with a French roof. The lower floor, on water street is occupied by a spacious saloon, handsomely fitted up, and a reading room, in the rear of which is the main dining room and kitchen. The other portion of it facing on Washington street, comprises besides quarters for Miller's Jewelry store a private dining-room, the main entrance, and a portion of the saloon. The second floor, which is reached from a hall connected with the Washington St. entrance, by an amplified stairway, contains besides a parlor and drawing room thirteen commodious sleeping rooms, accessible through spacious and pleasant halls. The third story contains seventeen sleeping rooms, all well-lighted and commanding the finest and grandest views over and around the bay and the islands and peninsula beyond imaginable. Taken altogether the structure is one of which the town as well as the proprietors may justly be proud.—*Argus.*

W. W. Lee of Meriden, Conn. has received a cane from a New York friend. It is composed of 17 different kinds of wood, rosewood, black ebony, amasaut, lignumvitæ, the new French walnut, barrel, tulip, saffonilla, mosquito wood, dye wood, mahogany, red cedar, brier root, satin wood, box wood, turtle wood, with white holly and rosewood buttons. They are held together with a ramrod that was found on the battle-field at Gettysburg.

Some idea of the flood at Portland may be formed from the fact that water was 2½ feet deep on the lower floors of the Clarenden Hotel, 21 inches on those of the Cosmopolitan, and three inches deep on the pavement fronting the St. Charles. The damages within the city limits has been estimated at a quarter million of dollars.—*Courier.*

Discovery of Fossils.

We received this week a letter from Mr. Geo. Coplen, living on Hangman Creek, Stevens county, giving an interesting account of the discovery of some immense fossil bones, on his brother's ranch. His brother came into our office yesterday and favored us with a more detailed account of the discovery, which is certainly one of great interest to geologists, and those engaged in the study and collection of ancient fossil remains. Mr. Coplen thinks he has hit upon the bones of three of those extinct animals known as Mastodons, besides innumerable small, delicate bones that appear to be the remains of birds. The latter are situated beneath the skeletons of the Mastodons. The bones already taken out consist of an under jaw, about two feet across at the widest part, an immense tooth three and a half inches in diameter, a part of the shoulder blade, a portion of a tusk which is estimated to be nine feet in length, a small one per fect, and quite a number cervical and dorsal vertebra. The foraman running through the latter will admit a man's hand, which gives an idea of their huge size. These fossils are found in a boggy, marshy piece of ground bordering on the banks of Hangman creek. A number of springs burst out over the flat, near one of which the bones were discovered. Mr. Coplen states that in running a stick down through the mud, bones have been encountered at numerous points about the spring, which goes to show that they have struck quite a large deposit of fossil remains. Here is an interesting field of investigation for some of the scientific men of the coast, and there is no liability of unearthing any fraud in the case.—*From the Walla Walla Watchman*

The Candidates for President.

The nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President, by the St. Louis Convention, is a most agreeable surprise to us. We did not believe that the Convention, with the "rascal element" of the East and the "Bourbon element" of the West against it, would be able to obtain a two-thirds vote for so wise and prudent a nomination. This nomination, following that of Gov. Hayes, makes American politics respectable again, gives dignity to the contest and an assurance to the people that let it terminate as it may, the country will commence the second century of its independent existence with an Admistration in every way worthy of the best days of the Republic.

How the contest will terminate is only a subject for speculation, nor does it much matter to those who are only seeking good government regardless of party triumph. The Independents and Reformers have won a victory in both party Conventions and are now free to follow their political bias without hazarding any public interest. The Independent Republicans will undoubtedly all vote for Hayes; the Reform Democrats will unanimously vote for Tilden that is, under the supposition that they were honest in their professions. The result will depend mainly upon those two elements of the Democracy above alluded to which apparently have nowhere else to go.

The contest is now narrowed down to this, that whichever party carries New York will carry the Union. The fifteen Southern States are conceded to Tilden. The nine Northwestern States, including Kansas and Nebraska, are just as certain for Hayes, together with five of the New England States. Pennsylvania is almost certain for Hayes, and Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, California and Oregon are good fighting ground.

The largest salmon of the season, ninety two pounds, and the smallest salmon of the season, seven pounds, returned to Booth & Co.'s factory this season, on the Columbia, were caught by the same man, Mr. Peter Johnson.

A small lot of salmon is being put up this week in brass cans, tin lined, for exhibition in Philadelphia, by our enterprising townsman, F. Ferrell. If he does not go east himself, he will see to it that the salmon does go.—*Independent.*

English capitalists are said to have lost about $500,000,000 in twelve months in Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian securities.

NEW ENGLAND

HOUSE

Main St. Olympia, W.T.

E. T. YOUNG and J. BROWN,

Proprietors.

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.

v1n1

Hall & Paulson

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding,

Window Curtains,

Picture Frames,

Windows, Doors, and blinds.

Seattle, W. T.

v1:4

HILL, KINSEY & PAINE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

C. V. B. Reeder's

Wire--suspension,

Vibrating spring

BED BOTTOMS

Patented July 1, 1873,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

AWARDED

FIRST PREMIUM,

With Diploma

At the California State Fair, 1871. Also First Premium, with diploma, at the Santa Clara County Fair, 1873. And

Special Diploma

At the great Joaquin County Fair, 1873.

JOHN PIKE, *Agent*, *for Snohomish.*

v1 n4.

SALOON,

T. F. MARKS

PROPRIETOR.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W.T.

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

v1 n:10

LOWELL HOTEL!

E. D. SMITH, Propriter.

THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW

THE BAR ROOM

is the largest in the County,

Furnished with a BILLIARD TABLE, and the best brands of

Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

to be found in the market

THE TABLE

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

v1 n7 CHARGES REASONABLE.

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 specialities at this house.

SMITH & JEWETT.

Proprietors.

v1:4

L. WILBUR,

SNOHOMISH CITY, · · W. T.

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS,

Medicins 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

Mrs. ADA BLACKMAN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

CORNER OF CHERRY & SECOND STREETS,

SEATTLE, - - - W. T.

My stock is the largest in Washington Territory.

AGENT FOR

Singer Sewing MACHINE.

Sold on the Monthly Installment PLAN.

LADIES READY MADE UNDER WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Call and examine my STOCK.

v1 n8

PINKHAM & SAXE,

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

Our Stock Consists of

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, & Under Clothing of all kinds

We sell the best goods for the least money of any place on the Sound.

Give us a Call.

PINKHAM & SAXE

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

Address of Thos. Burke.

ORATOR FOR THE DAY, AT THE SNOHOMISH CENTENTIAL CELEBRATION.

We regret that we were not able to give last week a more extended notice of the exercises of our Centennial Celebration, both space and time prevented us, especially do we regret that no notes were preserved of the excellent address of the eloquent orator of the day, Thos. Burke, Esq., of Seattle, so we could republish it all for our readers.

With this apology, as an explanation we will do our best to reproduce an outline of the address, as well as we can from memory.

Our friend, W. H. Ward, Esq., who so ably superintended, and conducted all the musical exercises connected with our celebration, just before the address, sang in his effective manner the original words of "A Hundred Years Ago," composed for the occasion, to the sublime music of "The Sword of Bunker Hill." At the close of which, the orator advanced to the front of the platform, and participating in the enthusiasm inspired by the occasion, as well as by elevating sentiment of the music, to which all had just listened, began his address by some very appropriate remarks, complimentary of the music by which they had been favored, as well as of the sentiments inspired by it. Then referred in fitting terms to the beauty and grandeur of the scene presented by the people of every community in our land uniting upon the same day in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of a nation's birth; and contrasted the present, with the picture of one hundred years ago as presented in the colonies, as well as the state of public opinion, and the moral sentiment of Europe at that time. For this purpose going back to 1760; illustrating the reactionary tendency in England towards despotism, which had been gathering force since shortly after the English Revolution of 1688, until when in 1760, King George the Third came to be crowned King of Great Britain, he was surrounded by the King's friends, who boldly advocated principles wholly subversive of human liberty and the rights of man.

After fully illustrating English society, and public opinion at that time, the orator then painted in glowing terms the financial as well as moral ruin presented by France after she emerged from the corrupt rule of Louis Fifteenth, and his mistress, the Madam De Pompadour, and contrasted the misery of the common people, with the luxury, and splendor wasted upon crowds of courtesans who eat up the substance of the land.

Then the moral influence of Catharine Second of Russia was depicted, as well as the causes at work, that culminated in the dismemberment of Poland. The orator remarking that since that day the public opinion of the world had so improved, that it would not allow any nation to attempt a crime of such magnitude, and that there was no nation now, that dare face the moral sentiment of the age enough to make the attempt.

The moral degredation of Europe one hundred years ago was then contrasted with the character of the people of revolutionary times, and observations were then made on the progress of the age from then until now.

The social and moral position of our own land was contrasted with that of other countries. This able effort was closed with a series of lessons deduced from these examples, which were very happily applied to the present condition of this community. The effort occupied about ¾ of an hour, during which time, the eloquence of the able young orator held the undivided attention of the audience, and was every way worthy of him as well as of the occasion.

A painter in Meriden, Conn., fell from a roof the other day, struck on a freight car and smashed the roof, rolled off, struck on his head on a rail, and then got up and went home. He said he didn't feel very well, but would go to work in a day or two, and he did.

Visit to Seattle.

The day following the Centennial we were compelled to go to Seattle on business. Left Snohomish City, Wednesday afternoon on steamer *Fanny Lake*.

The *Fanny* came to Snohomish the 3rd. The morning of the 4th, went down river, brought up a large number from Ebey Slough, Lowell &c., to the celebration. Wednesday morning she went some fifteen or twenty miles up river, taking a load of freight and passengers. The latter returning home from our celebration, returning to Snohomish in time to take aboard all going to Seattle or down river, returning home after the 4th, reaching Lowell in time to meet the steamer *Zephyr*, on a special trip from Seattle, going up river to get the passengers on the *Fanny*. It would be useless to remark some one felt sold.

A large number of passengers got off at Lowell, and Packwood's Landing, leaving enough for a pleasant party going to Seattle. Among the number being Mrs. Bell and her daughters, and our orator, Mr. Burke. With music and lively conversation the time passed pleasantly, and quickly away, reaching Seattle in good time that evening.

Upon our arrival there, we found the streets decorated with evergreens, triumphal arches, &c. Everywhere we saw signs of the great crowd at the Seattle celebration of the centennial, the largest crowd ever seen in Seattle. From what we learned, the celebration passed off very pleasantly for her people. In compliance with previous requests to visit Dr. Smith at his retreat, near Salmon Bay. We left Seattle the next day *via* Bell Town and the beach, for Smith's marsh, on Smith's Cove, Seattle harbor, then crossed the isthmus to Salmon Bay, or to his house near the bay. Found our gentlemanly friend, whom we had always pictured in our minds eye, as the beau ideal of neatness, in costume, as well as manners and persop, dressed in a suit of docking, cutting and piling up the black logs as if he was used to nothing else. At first we scarcely knew him, he was so changed in appearance. But soon, we felt the beauty of his conversation. We forgot the garb of the wearer, in place thereof was entertained by the sentiments of our host as well as by his hospitality.

Prior to Dr. Smith becoming the physician of the reservation at Tulalip, his Salmon Bay ranche was one of the most valuable in the Territory. Numerous renters have allowed it to deteriorate. What was once cleared land is now over grown with brush &c. The Dr. is vigorously at work, restoring his place to its pristine beauty and value.

Friday evening we accepted the invitation of Sailing Master Gilman, to join a party of ladies and gentlemen who were about taking a sail in Dr. Sparlings large sloop, one of the boats that took part in the regatta on the 4th. We were out several hours, our Sailing Master showed himself worthy of his position, and while he was attending to his vessel, the rest had *whole Nations* of fun and jollity.

We returned to Snohomish Sunday. While at Seattle, besides attending to the business which took us there, we received much additional support from new and unexpected sources, for our journal, as well as many flattering endorsements of the course taken by the STAR, from the leading citizens of that place.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. Marsh & Alford, sign of the Elephant, Seattle, W. T. appearing in our columns. Their stock is extensive, their dealings on such a basis that they can afford to sell at the lowest prices by retail, as well as supply other dealers in smaller places. Mr. Marsh is a gentleman of extensive literary culture, and one of the most frequent contributors to our columns, where his articles attract much notice from the original, and vigorous thought by which they are pervaded. Mr. Alford is also a gentleman of liberal culture, original in his ideas, representative of whatever he participates in, at present he is President of the Seattle Liberal Association. They are both thorough business men, worthy of the patronage of our citizens.

Read the advertisements in to-days paper.

The glory of Queen Victoria is in her heir.

Correspondence.

SEMIAHMOO, W.T., }
JULY 7, 1876. }

Mr. Editor:—Thinking you would like to hear a few lines from this place, we take this opportunity of sending you a short sketch of the proceedings of our celebration at Semiahmoo.

The people met at the grove on the prairie near R. S. Clark's, for the purpose of celebrating the Centenial 4th of July. The proceedings of the day commenced by firing the national salute of 13 guns at sunrise.

At 9 o'clock, A. M. the people being all gathered together, and as the time was drawing near for the commencement of the exercises of the day, the people were all seated in front of the stage which was erected for the occasion.

First on the programme was the Centennial Hymn sung by the choir.

2d. Prayer by chaplain, John Cain.

3d. Song by choir, "A Hundred Years Ago."

4th. Reading the "Declaration of Independence," by J. F. Tart.

5th. Song, "Star Spangled Banner."

6th. Oration by J. A. White, was delivered in an excellent and spirited manner, which won him enchores of cheers.

7th. Song, "America."

8th. Singing by the choir which lasted till half past eleven, when the procession formed to march to dinner, headed by the children of the Sunday Schools. A beautiful banner with our national motto inscribed thereon, being carried by two of the scholars. Arriving at the the foot of the table; (which was groaning under the weight of the good things supplied by the ladies.) The children separated on either side, allowing the aged couples to pass though to the head of the table, followed by the younger in rotation, until all were seated, when a blessing was asked by the chaplain, then eat, drink and be merry was the order of the day.

At 12 o'clock, M. a salute of 37 guns was fired by the gunners of the day.

After dinner sports commenced, consisting of races of various kinds, base ball, King William, and other games too numerous to mention.

The only accidents of the day was the Deputy Marshal being run over during one of the races, though not seriously injured. During the game of base ball the captain and pitcher collided while running to catch the ball, a few loose teeth, and a few bruises was the result; at last accounts all were doing well.

About 6, P. M. the crowd dispersed for their several homes, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

It is a note-worthy fact that no liquor or profane language was used on the grounds during the whole day.

EYE WITNESS.

SEATTLE, July 6, 1876.

Editor Northern Star:—Your notice of the terrible tragedy on white river in the STAR of the 14, ult. is somewhat incorrect. The young man's elbow was slightly grazed by a single shot, the old man was put under bonds to keep the peace, and while he was gone to Oregon to bury his wife, the young folks got married. This case of love did not run smoothly—but it run, and was consumated in spite of death and h—l combined.

M

Naval Engagement on the Ohio —Two Men Killed.

Our community was shocked, last evening, at the intelligence of the killing of Maj. A. J. Harrington, Deputy United States Marshal, of this city, at Maysville, yesterday afternoon. Maj. Harrington, on Friday last, received instructions from the clerk of the United States court at Louisville, directing him to seize the towboat *Kate Dickson*, on account of some suit brought against her in that city, process in pursuance of which she was attempting to evade. When these instructions were received the boat was lying at the Cincinnati wharf, and outside of the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Federal court. She remained there until about daylight yesterday morning, Maj. Harrington in the meanwhile keeping close watch on her movements, when she departed up the river.

Maj. Harrington, who had chartered the steamer *Champion No. 8* for the purpose, immediately started in pursuit, with Michael Fitzpatrick and one or two others of this city, whose names we are unable to ascertain, as a posse to aid, if necessary, the enforcement of the process. It would appear that the towboat was overtaken at Maysville.

The *Champion* went up along the *Kate Dickson*, while the latter was tying up at a wharf. Maj. Harrington, on the *Champion*, was brought face to face with Taylor's son, on the *Dickson*. Young Taylor asked, "Who are you; what do you want any way?" Harrington answered, "I am a United States Marshal, from Covington. My name is Harrington. I have come up to take this boat, and arrest Capt. Taylor. Where is the Captain?"

Young Taylor made some reply, but at that instant Harrington caught sight of Capt. Taylor, who was at his stateroom window looking down at him, and in the act of aiming at him a shot-gun—double-barrel, some reports say. Without a word Taylor fired at Harrington a load of buck-shot, which penetrated his left side, some of them entering his heart. Harrington fell back into the arms of one his men, and died almost instantly. Taylor immediately appeared at the guards with a revolver. Four shots were fired at him instantly, one of which passed through his heart, it is supposed, for his death was as instantaneous as Harrington's.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Will Mrs. Sinclair, and our chief, please accept the thanks of this office. Mrs. Sinclair for a fine lot of very large cherries of the Princess Ann variety, sent to our chief, and our chief for his absence.

"Make hay while the sun shines;" is the proverb now in order, as haying has already commenced in earnest. The crop, though fair, will not, perhaps, be quite so heavy as last season; owing, no doubt to the unusually long continued wet weather.

L. Hansen or Fritz the blacksmith, has again opened his shop in our town. For several years prior to Mr. Ward opening his shop, Fritz was most of the time the only blacksmith on the river. Having now returned, we do not doubt he will receive a suitable amount of patronage from those who have known him and his style of work for years past.

Owing to the celebration of the Centennial, the first of last week, the boys were crowded at the end of the week, so that more than the average amount of errors appear in last week's issue. We desire to correct two dates in the county history, accidentally overlooked in the proof; one giving date of first election after organization as 1866, in place of 1861. The other giving 1859 as date of first school kept in the county, in place of 1867, as in the original MS.

WEATHER.—Our weather prophet, *who is never known to fail*, came into our office a few days since and prophesied continuous good weather from this time on for our hay harvest, which is comforting to our ranchers, but before he left, he spoilt it all, by telling us that next winter was to be excessively cold, lots of ice and snow, no freshets. This is the fellow who brought the cold weather winter before last, and the big freshet last winter. How we pity him.

Our local was wrongly informed in regard to the machine accidentally broken last week, in falling from Mr. Masterson's wagon. Mr. M., had contracted for a new machine, higher priced, then the style on hand by the agent, Mrs. W. H. Ward of this place; until the kind of machine desired could be procured, a new sewing machine had been loaned to Mr. M. He was returning this new machine to Mrs. W., care, to get the one in exchange, he had purchased, when the accident happened. The machine broken being a new machine, not out of repair. Mrs. W., being the agent for this place, and not Mr. Van Buren.

ARRIVED.—July 9th, Str. *Zephyr*, with 17 passengers, and freight for the following named parties, to-wit:

Shone Bro's., Blackman Bro's., E. C. Ferguson, Bennett & Flatan, L. Wilbur, J. N. Low, Wm. Brown, E. D. Smith, Wm. Afflick, J. & A. Ross. The *Zephyr* will make her usual trip here on Sunday and return Monday morning, leaving this place a little later Monday morning than heretofore so as to afford better accommodation to the people here. She will also make an extra trip here on Thursday returning to Seattle same day, until the new steamer comes out; which we are authorized to state will be about the first of next month.

July 11th, Str. *Yakima*, with a few passengers, and a small amount of freight.

July 11th, Str. *Fanny Lake*, bringing several passengers, and freight for various parties on the river. She returned to Seattle next morning.

ATHENEUM DONATIONS.—From Florence Scotney, pheasants nest.

L. E. Beach, bank swallow's nest.

Josie Hawkins, water beetle.

Mrs. Adair, splendid collection of butterflies.

J. O. Fowler, grub egg, infusorial earth, and a large sized swan.

May Sinclair and Silvia Ferguson birds nest with eggs.

Hon. Wm. Pickering, galena ore from the upper Snoqualmie region.

S. T. Packwood, claw of a California grizzly bear, measuring over six inches in length.

E. C. Ferguson, superior maxilary, with teeth nearly intact and firmly adhering to the jaw; also portions of the clavicle and humerous of a mastodon, found upon Whidbey's Island. Also portions of other fossil remains of the same animal, too much decayed to admit of identification. Not enough of the animal has yet been presented, to be sufficient, to permit anything like an accurate calculation of its size. Should other parts of the skeleton be recovered, it may be possible to present a drawing of the specimen.

Will Mr. J. D. Fowler please send a large sample of the infusorial earth, together with a specimen of the soil, immediately above and below the deposit.

Will not the friends of the Atheneum, furnish the following:

A linnet, lark, wren and king-fishers nest with eggs. Also a few deer and bear skins, prepared as heretofore directed. Also mountain beaver and panther skins.

In the name of the Society, the Superintendent thanks all who have contributed, and to his little friends in particular; and hopes they will not let a specimen escape them. The egg cabinet is growing rapidly, but is yet far from complete. Every donation helps to enlarge the collection, which is already the pride of the Society.

A. C. FOLSOM, *Supt.*

NOTICE.—At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Snohomish Cemetery Association held at Snohomish City, W. T., on Friday, July 14, 1876, an assessment was levied of three dollars in U. S. Coin, upon each share of stock of said Association, payable within ten days from date hereof. Dated July 14, 1876. Per order of the Trustees.

E. C. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

DIED.—Miss Annie E. Reinhart, daughter of S. D. Reinhart of Whatcom county, died in San Jose, Cal., on the twenty-third of June, of consumption. Miss Annie was born in Olympia, where, as at Seattle, Walla Walla and Port Ludlow, she lived the greater portion of her short life. She was a bright, kind and pleasant girl, and greatly beloved. Her age was 18 years, 4 months.

Mrs. Diana Collins died at Seattle, July 6, 1876, of heart disease, aged about 56 years. Her husband, L. M. Collins, herself and child settled on the Duwamish river in 1850, and were, we believe, the first white family in King county. All old settlers knew them. Mr. Collins is reported to have died several years ago.

Now they are bringing out their Centennial pork barrels. Durham N. H., takes the lead with one that was first filled in 1765, and has been filled every year since. It holds more than 500 pounds, so that it has been the receptable of about 55,000 pounds of pork.

The military display at Phil. was very fine, there being representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The Centennial Legion was commanded by Gen. Heath of Richmond, Va., who was enthusiastically cheered as he passed along the route.

Tax Collector's Notice of Sale.

In and by virtue of a tax list and warrant issued by the Auditor of Snohomish County, Washington Territory, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the County Auditor's Office in Snohomish City, W. T., on Monday July 24, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of said day, the following described property, of the following named persons, unless the same be redeemed by the said parties or their agents, the same being levied upon for delinquent Territorial, County, School and Road Taxes for the year 1875, 1874, 1873 and 1872. The property being subject to redemption according to law.

BENJ. STRETCH, SHERIFF OF
Snohomish County, W. T.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1875.

NAMES.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	SEC	TP	R. E.	ACRES	TAX
Allen, Elisha	Ne¼ of se¼ and s½ of se¼	35	29	5		
	Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr	2	28	5		
	Lots 3 and 4 and sw qr of nw qr	1	"	5	313	$11 44
Barman, Henry	Und'd hf of nw qr of se qr of se qr	12	29	4	5	46
Booth, Sam'l H.	E hf of ne qr of se qr of nw qr	3	28	4	5	46
Besselieu, Chas. R.	W hf of ne qr of ne qr of se qr	3	"	5	5	46
Bowen, Wm. B.	E hf of nw qr of ne qr of se qr	3	"	5	5	46
Berry, J. N.	Lots 7, 8, 9 and 11	26	32	3	164	11 55
Bartlett, C. C.	Ne qr of sw qr	30	29	5	40	2 31
Cook, John Y.	N hf of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr	12	32	3	120	11 55
Fletcher, A. H.	Lot 1	12	29	3	2	
"	" 1 and 2 and s hf of se qr	13	"	3	163	
"	" 4	26	"	3	22½	
"	" 1 and 2	35	"	3	42½	11 66
Ferry, Clinton P.	Ne qr of se qr	24	28	4	40	
"	2 one acre lots in lot 3	9	"	4	2	2 43
Fleckinger, Noah	Ne qr of se qr of se qr	35	29	4	10	58
Flannigan, S. L.	Lots 5, 6, 9 and nw qr of se qr	4	"	5	160	11 55
Gates, R. W.	Sw qr	12	28	4	160	
"	Nw qr	13	"	4	160	
"	Sw qr	14	"	4	160	27 72
Gabel, Henry	S hf of nw qr and ne qr	23	"	4	240	23 10
Gillette, & Woodward,	Se qr of sw qr	35	29	4	100	6 93
Grant, Augustus	N hf of ne qr	28	31	4	80	4 62
Gopstaff, Chas.	Lots 1 and 2 and e hf of nw qr	30	31	4	160	9 24
Hackney, Benj.	Sw qr and sw qr of ne qr and se qr of nw qr, and n hf of se qr	2	28	4	320	
	E hf of sw qr and w hf of se qr and Ne qr of sw qr and s hf of ne qr	10	"	4	280	
	Nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr and e hf of se qr	10	"	4	160	
	Ne qr	14	"	3	160	
	S hf of se qr	2	28	4	80	
	Nw qr	12	28	4	160	
	Sw qr of se qr and se qr of nw qr	3	"	"	80	
	Sw qr of nw qr	11	"	"	40	
	N hf of nw qr and ne qr	15	"	"	240	
	E hf of nw qr and e hf of sw qr	11	"	"	160	
	Lots 1 and 2	17	"	"	82	
	E hf of ne qr and lots 1 and 2	20	"	"	151	
	Lots 1, 2, 3, and w hf of ne qr	29	"	"	229	119 92
Howell, Spooner R.	Ne qr	12	"	"	160	
	Se qr	13	"	"	160	18 48
Hinde, Augustus	Lot 1 and 2	1	27	"	40	
	E hf of nw qr	12	"	"	80	6 93
Ishrie, G. P.	26 one acre lots in lot 3	9	28	"	26	1 59
Loughridge, Wm.	Ne qr	1	27	"	158	
	Se qr	"	"	"	160	
	Se qr	10	"	"	160	
	Se qr	20	"	"	160	
	S hf of ne qr	"	"	"	160	
	Sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	21	"	"	120	
	Ne qr of ne qr and s hf of ne qr	29	"	"	120	
	Nw qr of nw qr	28	"	"	40	
	Ne qr	12	"	"	160	57 64
Little, Eldridge W.	W hf of se qr	35	"	3	80	4 62
Ladd, W. S	Lots 1 and 2 and se qr of se qr	25	29	4	110	
	Ne qr of se qr	35	"	"	40	
	Lot 3 and sw qr of se qr	34	"	"	185	12 05
Law, James W.	Nw qr of sw qr	3	28	"	40	
	Ne qr of se qr	1	"	"	10	2 90
Lyon, J. M.	N hf of se qr of se qr	1	"	"	20	1 15
Sweeny, George	W hf of se qr and lots 8 and 10	9	29	5	178	10 40
Livingstone, Jacob	All of Western New York				27	1 57
McCausland, O. B.	Sw qr of se qr and s hf of sw qr	17	29	5	120	
	Lot 4	18	"	"	58	
	Sw qr	22	28	6	160	8 40
Miller Ira	Sw qr	23	28	6	160	9 24
Newson Enoch	E hf of sw qr of nw qr of sw qr	3	"	4	5	46
Popejoy John	Lots 2, 3, 4, se qr of nw qr	6	27	7	155	11 55
Perry, Jeff. L.	W hf of nw qr and ne qr of se qr	3	28	4	5	46
Preston, Geo. W.	S hf of se qr and s hf of sw qr	8	29	5	160	
	E hf of ne qr and s hf of nw qr	17	29	"	"	18 48
Saunders, Henry	E hf of se qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	28	4	5	46
Stacy, Elizabeth A.	Sw qr of sw qr	"	"	"	40	2 31
Schumaker, Chas.	Ne qr	30	27	6	160	9 24
Thomas, James.	Sw qr of sw qr of ne qr	13	28	4	10	58
Vickers, Chas.	S hf of sw qr	54	27	3	80	4 62
Vandever, C. M.	Lot 2	27	"	"	46	2 66
Wadleigh, W. J.	Lot 1	9	28	4	42	2 31
White, C. A.	W hf of se qr of se qr	35	29	"	20	1 15
Wartz, H. J.	Nw qr of se qr of se qr	12	28	"	10	
	Se qr of se qr of se and nw qr of sw qr and lot 3	30	28	"	50	3 46
Wickware, W. J.	26 rods wide off south side lot 2	19	"	5	20	1 15

TOWN LOTS.		LOT	BL'K	ADDITION	&c.
Bigelow, Harry	Fontal	1 & 2	5		23
Elwell, Simon	" 6 Lots in				69
Richards, Mary Jane	"	5, 6 & 8	9		46
Hall, Emma R.	"	3	5		12
Hall, Walter B.	" 33 Lots in				2 93

DELINQUENT TAX FOR 1874.

	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Sect.	Tp.	R.	E.	Acres,	Tax.
Booth, Sam'l. H	E hf of ne qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	28	4	5		52
Bessellen, Chas. K.	W hf of ne qr of ne qr of sw qr	"	"	"	"		"
Bowen, Wm. B.	E hf of nw qr of ne qr of sw qr	"	"	"	"		"
Barry, J. N.	Lots 7, 8, 9, & 11	26	32	3	164	13 20	
Bartlett, C. C.	¾ int. in ne qr of se qr	30	29	5	40	1 97	
Baker & Co, Chas	Camps &c. & Lots 2, 3, 4 and sw qr of nw qr	2	"	"	154	31 97	
Doyle, E. L	W hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	28	4	20	1 31	
Damon, John,	Lot 5 and e hf of se qr and nw qr of se qr	3	31	4	165	10 98	
Fletcher, A. H.	Lot 1	12	27	3	2		
	" 1 and 2, and e hf of se qr	13	"	"	163		
	" 4	26	"	"	22		
	" 1 and 2	35	"	"	42	15 26	
Ferry, C. P.	Nw qr of se qr	24	28	4	40		
	2 one acre lots in Lot 3	9	"	"	2	3 13	
Gates, R. W.	Sw qr	12	"	"	160		
	Nw qr	13	"	"	"		
	Sw qr	14	"	"	"	31 35	
Gillette & Woodward	Se qr of sw qr	35	29	"	40	2 60	
Gilchrist, Thos.	W hf of ne qr, and e hf of nw qr	28	32	"	160	8 25	
Grant, Augustus	N hf of ne qr	18	31	"	80	4 13	
Hackney, Benj	Sw qr and sw qr of ne qr and se qr of nw qr and n hf of se qr	2	28	"	320		
	Lots 1, 2, 3 and w hf of ne qr and nw qr of ne qr	29	28	4	229		
	E hf of sw qr and se qr of nw qr	10	"	"	400		
	S hf of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr and nw qr of ne qr	"	"	"	160		
	Ne qr	11	"	"	"		
	S hf of se qr	2	"	"	80		
	Nw qr	12	"	"			
	Sw qr of se qr and se qr of nw qr	3	"	"	80		
	E hf of nw qr and e hf of sw qr and sw qr of nw qr	11	"	"	200		
	Ne qr and n hf of nw qr	15	"	"	240		
	Lots 1 and 2	17	"	"	82		
	Lots 1 and 2 e hf of ne qr	20	"	4	157	135 69	
Hogan, Stephen	Lot 6	22	29	5			
"	Lot 3 and se qr of nw qr and sw qr of ne qr and ne qr of se qr	23	29	5	168	11 34	
Humphries, David	Ex. on hd. entry in	3 & 4	28	5	9	2 06	
Hatch, Ezra	S hf of ne hf and n hf of se qr	20	29	5	160	8 25	
Ishrie, Geo. P.	26 one acre lots in lot 3	9	"	4	26	1 65	
Kellogg, Caroline	Sw qr of sw qr	26	28	4	40	2 61	
" David	S hf of se qr and nw qr of se qr and se qr of se qr	36	32	3	160		
	Lots 2, 3 and 4 and se qr of sw qr	31	32	3	164	19 78	
Little, Eldridge W.	W hf of se qr	35	27	3	80	5 22	
Law, James W.	Ne qr of sw qr	3	28	4	40		
	Ne qr of sw qr of ne qr	1	"	4	10	4 63	
Lyons, J. M.	N hf of ne qr of se qr	2	"	4	20	1 30	
Lane, Samuel M.	Ne qr of nw qr	17	"	6			
	Se qr of sw qr	8	"	6	80	5 22	
Munson & Co.	Lots 1, 2 and 3	13	31	3	93	20 62	
Newson, Enoch	E hf of sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	28	4	5	52	
Parker, John G.	Nw qr of sw qr of ne qr	1	"	4	10	66	
Porter, Dana H.	E hf of ne qr sw qr of ne qr of se qr	22	29	3	160	10 45	
Phelan, Mary E.	Lots 2, 3, 4	25	31	3	108		
	" 1, 2, 3 and nw qr of ne qr and N hf of sw qr less 10 acres	35	29	4	158	28 90	
Robbinson, W. B.	W hf of se qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	28	4	5	52	
Saunders, Henry	E hf of se qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	"	4	5	52	
Sweeney, Joseph	S hf of n hf and n hf of se qr and ne qr of sw qr and lot 1	11	29	5	319	21 90	
Stacy, Elizabeth A.	Sw qr of sw qr	3	28	4	40	1 50	
Thomas, James	Se qr of sw qr of ne qr	13	"	4	10	66	
Vandever, C. M.	Lot 2	27	26	3	46	3 00	
Wilson, Mary R.	Sw qr of sw qr	34	"	4	40	2 50	
White, C. A.	N hf of se qr of se qr	35	29	"	20	1 25	
Warren, Sam'l P.	S hf of se qr of se qr and ne qr of se qr of se qr	13	28	4	30	1 87	
Wickware, W. J.	Strip 26¾ rods wide off s. side lot 2	18	29	5	50	3 26	
Wheelock, John E.	½ interest in nw qr of nw qr	27	"	"			
	Lot 1 and n ¾ of lot 2	"	"	"	142½	5 22	
Fred. Drew Cyrus Walker Pope, Talbot & Walker	Balance returned delinquent on their lands for 1874					138 82	

TOWN LOTS.		LOT.	BL'K		
Bigelow, Harry	Fontal	1 & 2	5		26
Pennell, John	25 lots in Fontal				
	Western New York	6 & 7	7		3 52

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1873.

Bowen, W. B.	E hf of nw qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	28	4	5		75
Bessellen Chas. K.	W hf of ne qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	"	4	5		75
Booth, Samuel H.	E hf of ne qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	"	4	160		74
Brady, John	Ne qr of sw qr and w hf of sw qr and nw qr of sw qr	22	30	5	160	14	85
Brown, Amos	qr int. in lots 1 and 2	18	29	5			
" "	" nw qr of nw qr	17	27	5		2	97
Doyle, E. L.	W hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	28	4	20	1	48
Ferry, Clinton P.	Nw qr of se qr	24	"	4	40		
	2 one acre lots in lot 3	9	"	4	2	2	50
Fletcher, A. H.	Lot 1	12	27	3	"		
	" 1 and 2 and e hf of se qr	13	"	3	163		
	" 4	26	"	3	22		
	" 1 and 2	35	"	3	42	17	08
Gillette & Woodard	Se qr of sw qr	35	29	4	40	2	97
Holmes, Webster Puget Mill Co.	ne qr	17	28	5	160	16	45
Howell, Spooner R.	Sw qr	12	"	4	160		
	Sw qr	13	"	4	160	23	76
Hines, Augustus	Lots 1 and 2	1	27	4	40		
	W hf of ne qr	20	"	4	80	8	91
Kellogg, Caroline	Sw qr of sw qr	26	28	4	49	2	97
Little, Eldridge W.	W hf of se qr	35	27	3	80	5	95
Law, James W.	Nw qr of sw qr	3	28	4	40		
	Ne qr of sw qr of ne qr	1	"	4	10	3	70
McLaughlin, J. J.	S hf of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	27	30	4	160	9	90
Newson, Enoch	E hf of sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	28	4	5		75
Parker, John G.	Nw qr of sw qr of ne qr	1	"	4	10		75
Nicholas, Robinson	W hf of sw qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	"	4	5		75
Robinson, W. B.	W hf of se qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	"	4	5		75
Saunders, Henry	E hf of se qr of ne qr of sw qr	3	"	4	5		75
Stacy, Elizabeth A.	Sw qr of sw qr	3	"	4	40	2	97
Trull, John G.	¼ int. in n hf of se qr and sw qr of se qr and lots 4 and 7	26	29	5	164½	7	42
Thomas, James	Se qr of sw qr of ne qr	13	28	4	10		75
Vandever, C. M.	Lot 2	27	27	3	46	3	42
Wilson, Mary R.	Sw qr of sw qr	34	"	4	40	2	97
Wickware, W. J.	26 rods off s. side of lot 2	18	29	5	20	1	89
Wheelock, John E.	Se qr of se qr se qr	35	"	4			
	½ int. in lots 1 and 2	18	"	5			
	" " " nw qr of nw qr	17	"			8	00

TOWN LOTS.		LOT	BL'K		
Hall, Wm. B.	90 lots in Fontal				8 91
Hall, Emma K.	In Fontal	3 & 4	5		13

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1872.

	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Sec.	Tp.	R.	E.	Acres.	Tax.
Doyle, E. L.	W hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	28	4	20		1 93
Fletchinger, Wash.	E hf of se qr of se qr	35	29	"	"		
	Nw pr of sw qr	3	28	"	40		5 14
Hines, Augustus	Lots 1 and 2	1	27	"			
	Ne qr	12	"	"	160		
	Ne qr	20	"	"	160	33	11
Kellogg, Caroline	Sw qr of sw qr	6	28	"	40	2	46
Saunders, H. A. & Co.	Ne qr of sw qr	3	"	"	40	2	46
Wheelock, John E.	Se qr of se qr of se qr	35	29	"	10		86
Thomas, Jas.	Se qr of sw qr of ne qr	13	28	"	10		96
Wheeler, D. T.	S hf of se qr of ne qr	"	"	"	20	1	73
Wheelock & Brown	¼ interest in lots 1 and 2	18	29	5			
	¼ interest in nw qr of nw qr	17	"	"		8	75

ACTIVITY AT THE SOUTH END.—In addition to Carkeek's stone cutting establishment, the boat-yard, and Mr Campbell's new blacksmith shop, which have lately been started on the Atkins' and Mechanics' wharves, Mr. Surber was busy last week driving piles at the lower end of the Atkins' wharf, for a new manufacturing establishment to be erected there by Messrs. Hall and Paulson. Near by, on the west side of the wharf, Messrs. Stetson and Post also are preparing to erect a new structure for their manufacturing business. These new industries, together with the construction of the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad, now progressing as fast as pil s can be procured, will soon give a new aspect to the upper part of the bay. —*Intelligencer.*

SHIP SPARS!

Spars of every description will be

furnished by THE undersigned at his place of business, Lowell,

SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

In Any Quanity Desired.

Address

E. D. SMITH,

LOWELL, SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

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.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being desirous of changing occupation, now offers Hazel Dell, better known as Wood's Prairie for sale. Said farm contains 160 acres of good tillable land, 50 acres now under fence and in a good state of cultivation, a large stream of water running the whole length of the place, a splendid mill site within 60 feet of the house, good frame dwelling house, 28x30 feet, 1½ stories high. Small orchard of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, and an abundance of small fruit. Together with stock (30 head,) and agricultural implements. Said farm is situated 1½ miles from the Skykomish River in Snohomish county, S. 33, T. 28, N. R. 7 E. Soil a rich black loam. For dairying, or grain rising cannot be beat, and for a cozy and pleasant place there is not another like it in this or any other county on Puget Sound. For particulars address, S A. WOODS, or better come and see. Three barns and other out buildings on the premises.

Snohomish City, June 30, 1876. 25

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

STOCK.

Milch Cows, ₽ hd.	$25.00 @ 50.00
Work Oxen, ₽ yoke	$150. @ 250.
Beef cattle, on foot, ₽ lb.	5 cts
Horses, ₽ hd.	$30. @ 100.
Sheep, ₽ hd.	$5.00
Hogs, on foot ₽ lb.	6 cts

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Bacon, ₽ lb.	12½ cts
Pork do.	8 cts.
Chickens, ₽ doz.	$3. @ 3.50
Eggs, do.	25 cts.
Flour, ₽ bbl.	$6.50 @ 7.50
Wheat, ₽ bush.	$1. @ 1.25
Butter, ₽ lb.	30 @ 35 cts.
Hides, green, ₽ lb.	3cts.
Potatoes, ₽ lb bush.	75cts @ $1.00
Oats, ₽	2 cts.
Ground Barley, ₽ ton	$42.50
Hay, ₽ ton	$18.00 @ 20.00
Candles, ₽ lb.	25 cts
Beans, do.	5 cts.
Sugars, do.	10 @ 16 cts.
Syrup, ₽ keg of 5 gals.	$5.00
Dried Apples, ₽ lb.	11 cts.
Nails, ₽ lb.	8 @ 10 cts.
Coarse salt ₽ lb.	2 cts.
Tobacco, do.	75 @ $1.25
Coal Oil, ₽ case	$5.00
Cabbage, ₽ lb.	2 cts.
Turnips, do.	2 cts.
Apples, ₽ bush.	$1.25 @ 1.50
Wood, ₽ cord, deliv'd	$2.50
Shingles, ₽ M.	$2.00
Ship Knees, ₽ ln.	40 @ 50 cts
Logs, ₽ M ft.	$5.00
Hewed Timber, ₽ lineal foot,	10 cts

Drift.

I had sworn to be a bachelor, she had sworn
to be a maid,
For we both agreed in doubting whether mat-
rimony paid;
Besides, I had my higher aims—for science
filled my heart,
And she said her young affections were all
wound up in art,
So we laughed at those wise men who say that
friendship cannot live
'Twixt man and woman, unless each has some
thing else to give.
We would be friends, and friends as true as ere
were man and man—
I'd be a second David, and she Miss Jonathan.
We liked each other, that was all, and quite
enough to say;
So we just shook hands upon it in a business
sort of way.
We shared our sorrows and our joys, together
hoped and feared;
With common purpose sought the goal which
young ambition reared;
We dreamed together of the days, the dream-
bright days to come;
We were strictly confidential, and called each
other "chum,"
And many a day we wandered together o'er
the hills—
I seeking bugs and butterflies, and she the
ruined mills
And rustic bridges and the like, which picture
makers prize,
To run in with their waterfalls and groves and
sunny skies;
And many a quiet evening, in hours of full re-
lease,
We floated down the river, or loafed beneath
the trees,
And talked in long gradation, from the poets
to the weather,
While the summer skies and my cigar burned
slowly out together.
But through it all no whispered word or tell
tale look or sign,
Told aught of warmer sentiment than friendly
sympathy;
We talked of love as coldly as we talked of
nebulæ,
And thought no more of being one than we
did of being three.
"Well, good bye, old fellow"—I took her hand
for the time had come to go—
My going meant our parting, when to meet we
did not know;
I had lingered long, and said farewell, with a
very heavey heart,
For, though we were but friends, you know,
'tis hard for friends to part.
"Well, good bye, old fellow; don't forget your
friends across the sea,
And some day when you've lots of time, just
drop a line to me."
The words came lightly, gayly, but a great sob
just behind
Rose upward with a story of quite a different
kind,
And then she raised her eyes to mine, great
liquid eyes of blue,
Full to the brim and running o'er, like a violet
cup with dew—
One long, long look, and then I did what I
never did before;
Perhaps the tear meant friendship, but I think
the kiss meant more.

—*John Cecil, in the Arcadian.*

An Episcopal View of Miracles.

A very remarkable article has recently ppeared in the English *Church Quarterly Review* upon miracles, which is attracting considerable attention in that country. It may be premised that the *Church Quarterly Review* is the leading organ of the English Church, which removes its Orthodoxy far from any taint of suspicion. The first point made by the *Review* is that the chief purpose of miracles was not intellectual instruction, but modifications of national or individual destiny of a kind to secure some great moral end. It has also created still further attention and discussion in England that the *Spectator*, another orthodox publication, sustains this view. Its position will be of interest:

"This is really the only view of the Jewish and Christian miracles which will hold water for a moment. No one can say, of nine at least out of every ten miracles recorded in the Bible, of what dogmatic truth they were even supposed to be the guarrantee. And even where such a truth can be surmised, no one could show that the miracles worked, as is supposed, in connection with it, really do guarrantee it. The Gospels indeed assume that something like preternatural powers may be wielded by evil men, and also by good men who are not chosen messengers of God, but who are with Him only so far as they are not against Him. All that a miracle, assumed to be true, shows concerning the person who predicts or is instrumental in bringing it about, is that he has either some very unusual knowledge or some very unusual power. Whether that knowledge or power is of the kind which we call divine can only be decided by the consideration of a great number of other circumstances, of which the moral and spiritual drift of the events of which it formed a part, and the historical origin and historical effect of that series of events, are probably quite the most important."

The second bomb which the *Church Quarterly Review* explodes under the position assumed by a large class of Christian people is that miracles must not be regarded as "a suspencion or infraction of the laws or principles of nature, but simply as the introduction of such new conditions, by the exercise of a supernatural will, as will impress an articulate purpose and significance on those natural causes which, when left to themselves, could only be understood as parts of a system, not as embodying any individual lesson." This view has been substantially taken by Hume and others who wrote before this time. It is tantamount to the declaration that, in case of a miracle, no existing condition of things has been interrupted, no law has been suspended, but some new condition has been established setting in operation some new phenomena of nature, which are proportionally mysterious and awe inspiring as the beholder is ignorant or credulous. The *Review* draws the following illustration: "Thus our Lord warned His Disciples against supposing that the persons killed by the fall of the Tower of Siloam were in any sense punished by what we now call Divine judgment. All that could properly be inferred fom the circumstance itself was that all the eighteen suffered the natural consequence of some negligence on the part of the builders or conservators of the tower,—not that God had any common moral purpose—the same for all—in their death." This is a very bold assumption for an evangelical church organ. It this be an orthodox view, what becomes of the belief of many Christian people that when a theater takes fire and lives are lost thereby, it is a manifestation of the anger of the Almighty against those that were in attendance; that when a railroad-train running on Sunday meets with a disaster, it is a Divine judgment and punishment; or that when a pleasure-boat sailing on the first day of the week, is blown over by a sudden gust and some one is perhaps drowned it is a direct visitation of Divine displeasure at the "violation of the Sabbath?" The rationale of the miracle is thus concisely put by the *Review*:

"All laws operating in the lower regions of matter are at work also in the higher, but their effects are vitally altered by the laws of the higher; chemical laws assume the mechanical, but add new and important principals which wholly alter their effect; vital laws assume chemical laws, but add new principles which transform them; the action of the human will assumes physiological laws, but adds a new directing principle; and so, too, supernatural events assume the laws of all that we call natural phenomena as their basis, and envolve only new controlling principles which greatly modify the issue."

As to the application of the miracle, it says: "All the energies of the physical world are as constant a duality, even in relation to God, as they are in relation to man, and that God works miracles only by altering the disposition of the forces which He himself provides, and never by creating a new force." The most important feature of this discussion of the miracle, is not so much its influence upon religious philosophy, which will be very important, as its indication of a gradual change in percepton of the laws of the universe, which progresses in proportion to the spread of intelligence, investigation, and reflection. The more the human mind is enlightened, the juster and clearer become its conceptions of the nature of Divine Providence, and the laws by which the Almighty governs men as well as spheres.—*Tribune.*

"MA," said a little girl to her mother, "do the men want to get married as much as the women do?" "Pshaw what are you talking about?" "Why ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't."

When a swain casts appealing glances at the girl he is courting, that is a case in the Court of Appeals.

E. SHONE. K. SHONE

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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

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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 of This House.

v1:5

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Wholesale and Retail, The finest and Largest Assortment of first CLASS MECHANIC TOOLS On the Sound. The best and only

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

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Fresh Made CANDIES,

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All work entrusted to their care will be done with NEATNESS and DSPATCH.

"CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES."

Place of buisness at the old BLUE EAGLE BUILDING, Union Avenue, SNOHMISH CITY, W. T.

v1n1

School a Preventive of Crime.

[From the Vancouver *Independent*]

The statistics of England, Scotland, Ireland and the different countries of Europe, as well as our own country, indicate that other things being equal, pauperism is in the inverse ratio of the education of the masses of the people. That is, as education increases, pauperism and crime decreases, and as education decreases, pauperism and crime increase. Taking the State of Ohio for illustration, it is found that of the illiterate persons, one in ten are paupers, while of the other class, only one in three hundred are paupers. That is, a given number of persons, deprived of public schools, furnish, on an average, thirty times as many paupers as the same number of persons would afford, if they had the benefit of a school. But taking a little wider sweep. We have two systems of education. First, the Church system. Second, the American system of non sectarian public schools. The fruits of these two systems exist side by side in our own country. Of the Church system, the illiterate, (over the age of twelve years) are fourteen per cent of the whole number. The paupers are four and one-tenth per cent. The criminals one and one-sixth per cent. Of the American system of non-sectarian public schools, the illiterate, (over the age of twelve years) are three and one-half per cent of the whole number. Paupers one and seven-tenths per cent, and the criminals three fourths of one per cent. Thus the Church system turns out fourteen hundred illiterates, four hundred and ten paupers, and one hundred and sixty criminals to every ten thousand inhabitants; while the American free school system turns out three hundred and fifty illiterates, one hundred and seventy paupers and seventy five criminals. The American free school system is therefore the better system of the two, approximating the nearest to perfection.

Now, as horses and cows have been taken up, impounded, and the owners fined, let us instruct our Legislative Assembly to enact a law requiring the attendance at some school, public or private, during the school terms, and during the school hours of each day, of all children between the ages of nine and fifteen years, unless for good reasons excused. The above is based upon a personal knowledge of facts, and upon the comparison of official statistics. Our greatest difficulty is, that many men when elevated to office, seek to become teachers of the people instead of servants and protectors thereof. Instead of numberless laws to punish criminals and to provide for the support of paupers, let us have increased facilities for liberally educating the masses. Educating is the best preventive of pauperism and crime.

C. A. R.

A Yakima City correspondent of the *Oregonian*, under date of June 7, writes that Yakima City is improving and every one is encouraged at our prospects. Our merchants and mechanics are doing a good business. Mr. G. W. Carey has just returned from Portland, and to-day teams start for his goods. Mr. Bollman is building a large building for his business, the second story to be used for a public hall. It will be 30x50, 14 feet in the clear, and will be dedicated July 4 1876, by a grand ball in the evening. Cattle are on the raise, money a little more plentiful and silver coin is current at its face. Crops throughout the county are doing well with prospects of an abundant harvest. A party arrived yesterday from the Peshasten mines, situated in the upper part of this county, who report that miners are making $100 per month crushing quartz with arastras.—*Echo*

In the practice of turning card corners the upper left-hand corner denotes "visite," and is used for an ordinary call; the upper righthand corner turned down means "felicitation," and for a visit of congratulation; the lower left-hand corner "conge," represents a farewell call; and the lower right-hand corner "condolence," expresses a desire to sympathize with bereavement. The rule most generally understood is the turning of one end of the card, which denotes a wish to see the ladies of the family.

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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.

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SEATTLE, W. T.

v1n8

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Seattle, W. T.

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

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All orders left in my absence will be promptly attended to.

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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.

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School and Miscllaneous Books,

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

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1n1y ISAAC CATHCART, *Proprietor.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Times' Bismarck special gives the following particulars of the Custer massacre:

In a recent dispatch I informed you that Custer expected to strike the Indians and give them battle on the twenty-fourth. He left the mouth of the Rosebuds on the twenty-second, with twelve companies of the 7th cavalry, striking the trail where Reno left it, leading in the direction of the Little Horn, a branch of the Big Horn. On the evening of the twenty-fourth scouts discovered a fresh trail, and on the morning of the twenty-fifth discovered an Indian village twenty miles above the mouth of the Little Horn, about three miles long and a half a mile wide, fifteen miles away. Custer pushed his command rapidly, though he had made a long march of 78 miles in twenty-four hours preceding the battle, and when near the village struck an abandoned tepee, while the Indians were moving in hot haste as if in retreat. Reno, with seven companies of the 7th cavalry, was ordered to the left to attack the village at his head, while Custer, with five companies, went to the right and commenced a vigorous attack. Reno fell of them with three companies of cavalry, and was almost immediately surrounded, and after an hour or more of desperate fighting, during which he lost Lieutenants Hodgson and McIntosh, Dr. DeWolf and twelve men, with several Indian scouts killed and many wounded. He cut his way through the Indians, crossed the river and gained a bluff 300 feet in height, where he intrenched and was soon joined by Col. Benton with four companies. In the meantime the Indians renewed the attack, which had abated in vigor for an hour or so, making repeated and desperate charges, which were repulse with great slaughter to the Indians. They gained higher bluffs, however, than the one occupied by Reno, and as their arms were longer range and better than the cavalry, they kept up a galling fire until nightfall. During the night Reno strengthened his position, and was prepared for the attack, which was renewed at daylight.

The day wore on. Reno had lost in killed and wounded a large portion of his command; forty odd having been killed before the bluff was reached, many of them in hand to-hand conflict with the Indians, who outnumbered them ten to one, and his men had been without water thirty-six hours. The appeals of the wounded for water were indeed heartrendering, while the others were almost exhausted—in many instances their tongues protruding from their mouths and few could speak aloud. They tried to eat crackers, but could not moisten them, while the grass blades which some ate to give relief clung to their parched lips.

In this state of affairs they determined to gain water at all hazards, and Col. Benton made a rally with his company and routed the main body of the Indians, who were guarding the approach to the river, to which the soldiers ventured to go with campkettles and canteens for water. The Indian sharpshooters were nearly opposite the mouth of the ravine through which the brave boys approached the river, but the attempt was made, and though one man was killed and seven wounded, the water was gained and the command relieved. When the fighting ceased for the night, Reno caused his animals to be likewise relieved, and further prepared for the attack which he knew would be resumed on the next morning. Officers and men kept in good heart, but all wondered what had become of Custer. There had been 48 hours fighting and no word from their respected commander. Twenty-four hours more fighting, and suspence ensued when the Indians abandoned their village in great confusion. Then Reno knew that succor was near. Gen. Terry, with Gibbon's command and his own infantry had arrived, and as the comrades, in arms met, strong men wept on the necks of each other. After congratulations to the gallant commander for his successful defense, inquiries were made for Custer, but none could tell where he was.

Soon an officer came rushing into camp and related that he had found Custer dead and stripped naked, but not mutilated; and near him his two brothers, Cols. Tom and Boston Custer; his brother in law, Col. Calhoun, and nephew, Col. Yates, Col. Keogh, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Crittenden (son of Gen. Crittenden,) Lieut. Sturgis (son of Gen. Sturgis,) Col. Cooke, Lieut. Potter, Lieut. Harrington, Dr. Lord, Mark Kellogg, the Bismarck Tribune reporter (the only correspondent with the expedition,) and 190 men and scouts.

Custer went into battle with Cos. C. E. I. F and E of the seventh cavalry with the staff and non-commissioned staff of his regiment, and a number of scouts, and only one Crow scout remains to tell the tale.

Custer was surrounded on every side by the Indians, and his men and horses fell as they fought on the skirmish line or in the line of battle. Custer was among the last to fall; but when his cheering voice was no longer heard the Indians made comparatively short work of the remainder. The bodies of all save the Tribune correspondent alone were stripped and most of them horribly mutilated. Custer was not mutilated; he was shot through the body and through the head. Kellogg lay in the field as he fell undisturbed. Perhaps even the Indians, who had learned to fear and respect Custer, had also realized the power of lead pencil and had come to respect those who wield it. The troops cared for the wounded and buried the dead, and returned to their base for supplies and instructions from the General of the army.

Col. Smith of General Terry's staff, arrived last night with dispatches and the wounded, 35 in number, aside from 13 who died on the way on the Far West, which left the mouth of the Big Horn at 12 o'clock in the morning of Monday, arriving here, traveling 90 miles by steamer in less than 36 hours.

The Indians lost heavily in the battle. When Terry reached their village the camp was strewn with robes gaudily painted, with finely dressed hides and interesting or valuable Indian trinkets. In a burial tent they left nine of their chiefs whose spirits had flown to the happy hunting grounds, arrayed most gorgeously. In the ravines the dead were abandoned by the Indians, evidently in their solicitude for the wounded. There was found the Crow scout, who had survived the battle by hiding in a ravine. He believes their loss to have been greater than the loss of the whites, for in the battle they were so much more numerous and were the assaulting party after the first day. Col. Reno and his officers agree with this estimate. The village numbered 1,800 lodges, and many willow tepees have been added within a few days. It is believed by those who fought that the warriors must have numbered 4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The day was ushered in by firing a national salute in Fairmount Park and by the ringing of chimes and church bells throughout the city. By 8½ o'clock the streets were crowded to their utmost capacity. Troops were enthusiastically cheered at different points on the route. A stand had been raised in front of Independence Hall, from which the troops were reviewed by General Sherman. Among the features of the parade was the Centennal Legion, which was organized especially for the occasion and is composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States. The commemorative exercises of the day ware held on Independence Square, and at one o'clock every available spot in the square and on the streets in the vicinity were crowded with people. A stand with seats for 4,000 invited guests was entirely filled. At 10:15 Gen. Hawley called the immense assembly to order and an orchestra of 250 musicians under Prof. Gilmore opened with a grand overtue "The Great Republic," arranged for the occasion.

Gen. Hawley then introduced Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, Vice President of the United States, as presiding officer of the day, who made a short and eloquent address.

At the conclusion of prayer by Rev. Wm. Bacon Stephens, the choir sang the hymn, "Welcome to All Nations," composed by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Vice President Ferry then introduced Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, who read the Declaration of Independence. The original manuscript of the document was brought forward by Mayor Stokely, to whose care it had been entrusted by the president of the United States. It was placed upon the speaker's stand, facing the vast multitude in the square, and for five minutes the vicinity fairly rang with cheers. Finally quiet was restored and Mr. Lee read the declaration in a clear, ringing voice. The reading was frequently interrupted by cheers.

Following the reading came "Greeting from Brazil," a hymn composed for the first Centennial of American Independence, composed by A. Carlos Gomez of Brazil, at the request of his majesty Dom Pedro.

Bayard Taylor read a national ode composed by himself.

"The Grand Triumphal March," with chorus, "Our National Banner," by Dexter Smith of Massachusetts, was then rendered by the orchestra and chorus, after which the orator of the day, Wm. M. Evarts of New York, was introduced and was the recipient of long and continued cheers. Mr. Evarts having concluded the oration, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's Messiah was performed by the orchestra and the chorus, and the ceremonies were concluded with the singing of the Doxology—"Old Hundred"—psalm, in which the entire assemblage joined.

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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.

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Every Variety of

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

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE.

Crockery & Glassware,

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ALSO

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

Give Me a Call

v1n1 SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876.

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