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VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

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Chas. Harriman.....Qualeo Precinct
Wm. Whitfield.....Snohomish Precinct
J. H. Irvine.....Centreville Precinct

TERMS OF COURT.

District Court—Third Tuesday of March, and Second Tuesday of November of each year.
Probate Court,
Fourth Monday of January, April, July and October of each year.

Seattle Steamboat Directory.

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

Our Washington Letter.

Special Correspondent of the Star.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

"The king is dead—long live the king!" Also, the 44th Congress has just expired with a thronging crowd attendant upon its last moments. The scene was impressive enough, but not at all solemn—at least in the Senate Chamber. For the House, I can not speak, as it was impossible to get even a peep through thronged doors. But if one may judge from the recent proceedings, it is quite safe to say that it had no more dignity in death, than in its life. Some good work it may have done, but for turbulence and bitterness, crimination and strife, let us hope the high water mark has been reached, and that the next Congress may not have to stem so stormy a sea.

The Senate Chamber has always been like a haven of rest and peace, after the confusion and turbulence of the House; so to day, it seemed to radiate an influence of quiet and dignity even beyond its doors, for there was none of the persistence,—the eager pushing, that characterizes the people at the other end of the Capitol. The galleries were well filled however; there was only standing room at 11 o'clock. The churches must have been thinly attended, but as a Sunday session of Congress is among the rarest of rare things, reverent churchgoers may perhaps, be pardoned for once.

There seemed to be no great press of business, but as the hand of the clock slowly passed over the last half hour there was once or twice a little flutter of haste. A general laugh went over the assemblage when a house messenger appeared and jumbling together his message, hurried away. A little after that, some sheets of parchment were brought in, which the chief messenger of the Senate, a white haired old man, who has occupied his place for many years, seized and ran with them across to the Vice-President's desk. The effect was a little comical, the movement was so contrary to his usual staid demeanor. A few words only were read, a signature or a seal, or something—I could not see what, affixed by Mr. Ferry, the papers were passed rapidly from hand to hand, and then carried off again. As soon as the clock was upon the stroke of 12, the gavel sounded. Mr. Ferry then read a short address which received a hearty round of applause from floor and galleries, and the throng began to disperse.

A few minutes later the west terrace was black with them, and the broad curved pathway leading to the avenue was a river of men and women. The sun shone brightly, and a strong March breeze was abroad, making a gay fluttering among the bunting, with which the lower end of the avenue is plentifully decorated.

Hosts of strangers, with a sprinkling of uniforms, are in the city, and are arriving by every train. An immense throng of people was in attendance at last night's session, and the Capitol, brilliant with light inside and out, was a sight worth seeing. There has been a recess from 5 o'clock until 6 but the galleries were filled some time before that hour. We remained until after 10 but the filibusters and the roll call were too much for us. The strangers to whom it was something of a novelty, could endure it longer, and I heard that three or four hundred, some of them ladies, remained until 3 o'clock in the morning, when another recess was taken until 9. I am sure if there be one person more glad than another that the erd has come, it must be the reading clerk, who has had that weary roll of three hundred and more names to read and re-read, until I should think his tongue would have refused utterance, and his reason have forsaken its throne. To spectators, who went in the hope of hearing legislation or debate, it was most wearisome to body and soul. The filibusters, perhaps, enjoyed it, for it gave them through delay some hope of baffling their opponents, and the Republicans seemed very patient and nonchalant, but to the people in the galleries it would have been unendurable, except for the hope always that every time would be the last.

Our party went over on Thursday night in the hope of hearing the final announcement, but after listening for two mortal hours to that miserable roll call, with only a brief hubbub now and then among the members, when half a dozen tried to speak at once, flesh and blood could stand it no longer, and we came home. It was well that we did, for the announcement was not reached until four o'clock in the morning, and I think I was told that they called that roll eighteen times! But let us hope that reading clerk and speaker, filibusters and anti-filibusters, are sleeping to day and to-night the sleep of the just, and that the perturbed spirits among them may gather, by science and repose, the fortitude and philosophy to bear the ills they have.

ADLE G.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—This has been an eventful day with the commission. There was much discussion among themselves, without any result that they were willing to communicate to the press. The only delegation received was a delegation of sugar planters in the interest of the Nicholls government, headed by ex Justice Wyley, of the Kellogg supreme court. The commissioners declined to state whether they had received any supplemental instructions from the President. They also declined to indicate any time for the close of their investigations.

Messrs. Ray, Leonard and Burch, of the Packard committee, handed into the commission a ponderous list of officers who had qualified in the Packard Secretary of State's office, accompanied by the certificate of Emile E. Honore, Packard's Secretary of State, showing that of 1,133 officers commissioned by the Governor, 628 given in the accompanying have filed their oath of office according to law. The remaining 405 are justices of the peace and constables, who have not made a practice of filing an oath of office with the Secretary of State. It is understood the commissioners, session, which lasted till 5 this morning, was considering a message to the President. The tenor of the message is not positively known, but it is believed it notifies the President that they had concluded their investigations, and suggesting that they were ready to receive any further instructions, the President desired to give.

CHEYENNE, April 18.—Indians run off 32 head of horses from Bear creek, 30 miles distant from this city Wednesday night.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb, April 13.—Lieut. Clark of Gen. Crook's staff received from one of the fifteen hundred Indians who arrived at Spotted Tail agency to day, the seal ring of Lieut. Van R. Riley of the 7th cavalry, who was killed in the Custer massacre.

It is not positively known whether or not Crazy Horse with his band proper, will come. His reply to the commissioner sent to them by the runner was, he would come in and hold council. Since then nothing has been heard from him, and to ascertain fully his whereabouts at present and intention as regards a surrender, a new envoy under command of old Red Cloud has departed. The party who arrived at Spotted Tail to-day consists principally of Northern Cheyennes,

whilst about 40 of the same are en route for Cantonment on Tongue river and will surrender to Gen. Miles.

ROXBURY, N. Y., April 13.—Fires are raging in the woods in this vicinity, and on stony Hill, six miles out, an area of ten square miles has been burned over. The house of George Purdy was destroyed, the family escaping with their lives. By the earnest efforts of all the men in the vicinity the flames were beaten back from the settlement, but are still raging, and unless a heavy rain comes soon the destruction will be great.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Jas. H. Moulton, formerly an officer of the California volunteers, has been appointed Treasury agent for service in Alaska.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Journal's Washington correspondent says the celebrated Arlington estate near Washington, which was forfeited to the United States by non payment of its taxes during the rebellion and turned into a national cemetery for soldiers, is now claimed by its former proprietor, Gen. G. W. Curtis Lee, who in the action for ejectment sues the government for its restoration. The family had abandoned the property and gone South to reside before the forfeiture was made. Several thousand soldiers are buried upon its soil. Lee claims that the tax sale was unconstitutional, and therefore void.

The World's Washington correspondent interviewed Gen. Sherman on the probable Russia-Turkey war. He says neither Russia or Turkey ever had larger or better armies than now. They have all the advantages of the many improved arms and modes of warfare, and the result will be that the world will witness the greatest battles ever fought so far as destruction of life is concerned. I believe this struggle is going to cost a million lives, and they will not be all Russian or Turks either. I can hardly believe the Turks can withstand the shock. They may save Constantinople; but if they lose every other point what good will it do them? he also said he favored allowing our officers to visit the camps without pay.

The World's Washington special thinks the revolt in the Republican camp is rapidly gaining strength. Patterson told the President to-day he thought he had made a mistake in South Carolina matters.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The stories that Blaine and others are organizing an opposition to the President's Southern policy are largely sensational, and unauthorized. Martin I. Townsend flatly denies the statement that he is preparing a letter of such character.

Cameron accompanies Grant to Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John G. Griffer, of Nebraska, has been appointed secretary of Arizona, and J. P. Boreman associate justice of the supreme court of Utah.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The jury in the case of W. H. Ottoman, charged with the larceny of a \$7,000 package from the treasury department and with receiving stolen money, after being out, since 4:30 P. M., Tuesday last, failed to agree, and this afternoon were discharged until Monday. It is reported they were ready to give a verdict of not guilty on the first count, but were unable to agree on the second.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The postoffice has to-day sent out a new advertisement asking proposals until noon of May 16th for furnishing postal cards during four years, commencing the 1st of next July. The number issued during the past fiscal year was about 160,000,000. It is expected the issue for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion at least, but the contractor must fur-

nish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Stevens of Georgia continues to recover. He speaks hopefully of the future of the country and thinks the President will carry out his policy of peace and good will to the South. He believes the solution of the South Carolina troubles will lead to similar results in Louisiana. By recognizing the Nicholls government the policy of the President, he thinks will restore peace to all parts of the country.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, April 14.—A Times' dispatch from Cettinge says that the Turkish army has entered the country of Meridites. The movement of the Turks is expected towards Gozauko.

PARIS, April 14.—A panic occurred on the Bourse shortly after opening, but better feeling prevails now.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that in official circles there war is regarded as inevitable, but Russian military measures don't indicate immediate opening of the campaign. It is believed that Austria will make an effort at pacification, but likely without success.

LONDON, April 14.—Russian and Turkish securities are at the lowest points since the outbreak of the insurrection. The Turkish quarrel with Meridites is owing to their refusal to furnish means for the war with Montenegro.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the rumor that instructions were sent to the Turkish Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople to declare war against the Porte, is unfounded.

ONE EIGHTH OR ONE TWELFTH.—Because he had not abjured vulgar fractions, he suffered in the way thus described:

A Dutchman rented his lands to an oil company last spring, on condition of receiving one-eighth of the oil procured. The well proved to be a good one, and the farmer began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so. They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give him one-twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with the understanding that the Dutchman was not to tell any one.

All went smooth until the next division day came, when our friend was early at hand to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men and one for him. "How's dish?" says he; "I think I vas to get more as before. By Jings, you make mistake."

The matters were explained to him, that he formerly got one barrel of every eight but it was his own proposition to only take one of every twelve. This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his swelling breast of feelings of "self-reproach by indignantly remarking,—

"Well, by dunder, dish ish de first time as ever I know's eight was more as twelve."

The poisoning of women's legs by colored stockings has been reported on by Prof. Murriner, a Chicago chemist. He says that the red, brown and reddish brown hues contain picric acid, which will poison the flesh with which it comes in close contact. He adds: "As these dyes are used not only in coloring all kinds of fabrics, but also for confectionery, liquors, cosmetics, and a great variety of objects, and a great variety of objects, the danger attending their use can be readily appreciated."

A Terre Haute dog says grace. At least, he strikes a reverent attitude, and this is about all grace before meat usually amounts to.

When you see two men arm in arm, you may be sure that one of them is sober.

The San Francisco gamblers hang around a hotel to see "old Lingasa, of Mexico."

Our National Education.

It is with a sentiment of shame that every American must remember that his country still holds a low rank in the scale of education; that ignorance has grown up among us more rapidly than knowledge; that the wise projects of the founders of the republic have never been fulfilled; that we are still without a national system of public instruction. Already the European nations are advancing before us, and are preparing themselves for a real freedom, while we linger, lost in political and petty contentments, forgetting the chief requirements of progress. Even England is now better educated than America, and it is probable that the new generation of the English, Scotch, and Irish, and possibly the Welsh, will all be carefully taught the elements of knowledge. The English government within the past eight years has devised a plan of general education that has proved a signal success. It was long opposed by the ruling caste and the ruling Church, and has been forced into action amidst the bitter enmity of the land-holders and the reactionary nobility. Nowhere, it is said, is the national school-master more unpopular than among the wealthy magnates of the rural districts; and in every rustic village his certain antagonist, with some generous exceptions, is the village priest. But the liberal advocates of the educational law have pressed on their measure with wonderful energy, and already there has been a decrease in the criminal population of the towns. The English act is still imperfect—a compromise with its bitter foes. But it is compulsory, universal, is designed to become wholly unsectarian, and at last, perhaps, wholly free.

The energy with which the English educators have pressed on their favorite scheme is worthy of the imitation of Americans. We have still an illiterate population of 5,000,000. We have institutions that depend for their success upon the education of the people. But our efforts in the cause of knowledge within the past eight years have been clearly surpassed by the educational revival in England. It was in 1870 that for the first time the English Parliament—a Liberal one—passed the law of general and public instruction. At that time it was estimated that two-thirds of the English people of a suitable age could neither read nor write. In London, immense, splendid, the commercial center of the world, at least 150,000 children, an army of paupers and criminals, could find no places in the various charitable or voluntary schools. It was in London that the School Board began its earliest, its unprecedented labors, and in the course of six years a wonderful change has passed over the busy capital. In the facilities of education it has already become almost as well cared for as a New England village. From utter destitution it has risen almost at once to unrivaled profusion. The London School Board, composed of the representatives of the various classes of the metropolis, has performed a series of labors that seem almost incredible. Week after week, day after day, its energetic members have assembled to carry out their plans and perfect their work. They met for several years in a richly decorated room in Guildhall. The walls were crowded with portraits and pictures, but they were nearly all the symbols of mediæval warfare, of princes and conquerors, and seemed to look down with barbaric disdain upon the earnest men who were planning only the modest victories of peace. A meeting of the London School Board was always a striking and instructive scene. Its various castes mingled harmoniously in their common aim. There were one or two Liberal lords who lent their real talents to the cause of knowledge. There were two members of the working class, quick, intelligent, active, polite, who never suffered the interests of the people to be infringed without a vigorous protest. Mr. Lucraft and Mr. Potter were not surpassed intellectually by any of their associates. Several cultivated and dignified clergymen attended the sessions. The debates are conducted with quick and ready argument, for a party exists within the board, led by Canon Gregory, that is wholly opposed to the theory of

public instruction. The Board has been assailed at public meetings, rebuked by the Conservative press, criticised in Parliament, and calumniated in every Tory household. But for six years it has steadily pursued its arduous labor, until already in every part of London fine school houses have risen up—things never seen in the great capital before—so costly and so complete as to surpass in convenience and propriety the best school buildings of Boston or New York. Land is cheaper in London than with us, and these schools are all provided with the means of perfect ventilation, and also extensive play grounds. The outlay has been great, and the favorite theme of the assailants of the Board is its extravagance. But at the recent election the tax-payers of London confirmed by a great majority all its acts, and returned as their members only those who had been the faithful friends of the education of the people. Sir Charles Reed, the active chairman, led the polls, and Messrs. Lucraft, Potter, the Rev. J. Rodgers, and others, with several ladies, were almost equally fortunate. The people admitted the supreme value of knowledge.

In the other English cities the change has been equally remarkable. From the most ignorant they are rapidly becoming the best educated of communities. In Leeds nearly every child is at school. In Birmingham the system of education is already admirable. The example of England shows with what rapidity knowledge may be diffused, and how readily the 5,000,000 illiterates who appear in our census reports might be reduced to a small and insignificant array. Within five years it would be possible, within ten it would be easy, to educate every child from ocean to ocean.

Even France will soon be before us in educational progress. The Republicans have seized upon their first moment of power to project a new scheme of public instruction. Gambetta, Simon, Thiers and Raspail, unite in uttering the peoples cry for knowledge. The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Waddington, has just brought in his bill for universal education, free, compulsory, unsectarian. The ultramontanes will apparently oppose it in vain. The Republicans govern France; they will reform and renew the life of the nation.

Thus all Europe is moving onward intellectually, while we—the chief of republics—shrink from the most important of all our duties, and leave 5,000,000 of our countrymen in hopeless degradation. Fifty years ago we should have had a national education, and by its aid what dangers would we not have escaped, what civil disorders avoided! The want of knowledge has led to political corruption and decay, to rebellion and sectional jealousy, to the triumph of the rash and violent, to a mad and dreadful civil war. Our cities groan with taxation wherever foreign ignorance controls them. Life, liberty and property are only secure where knowledge rules and the common school, and yet we hesitate to press upon the whole nation that simple remedy for many of its sharpest ills; we are less bold than England, less republican than France.

The proper time has come—it has, in fact, always been at hand—to discuss and carry out this important measure. The State governments have failed in many sections to educate their people. Even in some of the older States of the North the teachers are badly paid, the schools indifferent. A confused, indefinite idea of what education should be prevails over the Union. A mass of sectarian schools, charity schools, monastic schools, and places where knowledge is only faintly inculcated or diffused, spreads over us an imperfect teaching. We are asked to adopt the mediæval system of restricting knowledge and enfeebling the intellect. But the recent success of the Republican policy among us, the prospect of a new period of national prosperity and progress, the wonderful future that seems opening before the nation, demand a full and perfect system of popular instruction, and the first requisite of such a system is that it shall be controlled and enforced by the general government. The examples of Germany, the Scandinavian countries, England, and France show that only the

influence of the central power can procure a common elevation of the national mind. The utter failure of our own method to educate great bodies of the people in all sections of the country proves that it is inefficient and partial.

Of what character a national education should be, to what subjects directed, in what paths the minds of the people must be guided, how knowledge is to be made the chief support of republican and progressive institutions, are questions that may well employ the intelligence of the new generation, and should form the theme of popular discussion in every portion of the land. In England an Educational League has long existed, which has agitated the whole country with meetings, addresses, lectures, pamphlets, tracts, and several rival associations of a similar nature have aroused the interest of the people in the cause of knowledge. Such a league, such associations, might well arise in every city and village of our land. In Texas or Georgia, in Oregon or Vermont, we may freely discuss the chief want of the people. The subject is immense, its future endless; but one principle might well be established at once, and no one be allowed to vote who has not passed through the national schools. This, at least, would save the country from many a threatening danger.

A national education should also be an industrial one. It should teach the mechanical pursuits, manures, farming. It is not only the opening to literary cultivation that our schools should offer; the practical business of life can not be too early begun. The industrial schools of Belgium and Vienna show that children learn with ease to be farmers, mechanics, tradesmen; and that schools should be suited to the wants of the community. In the rich fields of Georgia or Texas, the schools should teach the varieties of soil, climate, the traits of agricultural life, the planting of cotton or the raising of corn. In mining districts, a different method is needed; where manufactures alone flourish, the arts of drawing, designing, or moulding. In Europe all these subjects are made a part of the public instruction, and they would necessarily be included in every national system here. A wide field of valuable labor lies before us. We have to retrieve the past, and outstrip Germany, France, or England in the pursuit of mental equality. Let our young men and young women take up the cause of knowledge, discuss the sources of our failure, restore the good name of freedom, renew the republic.

EUGENE LAWRENCE.

Treasure in Alaska.

S. F. Chronicle.

Capt. M. M. Kimberly left the port of Santa Barbara nearly two weeks ago with two schooners going up the channel. It is said the vessel obtained their clearance papers from the port officer at Wilmington. Various surmises have reached us as to the probable object of the expedition, the most plausible one being that Capt. Kimberly, during one of his several fur-hunting expeditions in the past twenty years on the coast of Alaska, discovered a large ledge or body of a heavy metallic substance, of which he brought away specimens. For years nothing was done with the specimens; they lying neglected in an out of the way corner. During the late months that he has passed at his home in Santa Barbara, his curiosity was excited to know what of value, if any, the specimens contained. It is said that the result of the assays proved that they were immensely rich in gold and silver. The facts were quietly and discreetly given to a few of the wealthy, enterprising men of Santa Barbara, who associated themselves with Capt. Kimberly and organized the expedition to visit the locality of the discovery, and bring away their ships loaded with the rich ore. The persons supposed to have furnished the means to fit out the expedition are extremely reticent, and will not stand interviewing.

The mineral riches of Alaska are beyond all doubt. Our Atheneum contains specimens from that Territory that assays very high. Were it not so for north and consequently so cold and difficult to prospect we doubt not it would rival Arizona in mineral wealth.

The Eruption of Mauna Loa.

A COLUMN OF FLAME OVER THREE MILES HIGH A VOLCANO IN KEALAKEAKUA BAY.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

HONOLULU, March 1.—The prime news of the hour, and as well as the fre-hests, is the intelligence of the grand eruption on Mauna Loa and a submarine outbreak in Kealakekua Bay. As yet the details received here are meagre, but the general accounts agree in pronouncing the recent outbreak of the old safety valve of this hemisphere the grandest on record. The eruption began between 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th of February, with great violence and without a moment's warning. The point of activity was the old crater on the top of the mountain. When the eruption began the flames suddenly burst from the mountain, and formed a magnificent column of fire to the height of 16,000 feet above the summit. From the deck of the steamer *Kilauea*, lying at anchor, at Kawaihae, five distinct columns of fire could be seen belching forth from the mountain, apparently not from the great summit crater of Mokuaweweoe, but from a smaller crater situated some miles distant from it called Pohakuhonalei. The sight was a grand one, as the columns of illuminated smoke shot up almost instantaneously to an immense height in the air. The velocity with which they ascended was such that the first 5,000 feet were passed inside of a minute. A few days after intelligence reached here that the fire had disappeared, to the great disappointment of thousands who were preparing to start for the scene. But soon after news came that the great pyrotechnic exhibition of nature was still on the boards, or otherwise the water and that the animation of the spectacle was enhanced by frequent earthquake shocks. It is the general opinion that the stream of lava is flowing rapidly down the mountain side toward Kahuku in Kau. When last seen it had progressed a number of miles from the place of its first outbreak, but did not seem to have reached the woods. The illumination was so brilliant that all parts of the island were lighted up, and even on Maui the reflected glare was so great that in Waikapu it was supposed that the cane fields and mill buildings of Makee's plantation were on fire. One spectator, who has witnessed a number of eruptions, says that he never saw a more magnificently illumed, off-smoke cloud from any previous one.

On the 24th the steamer *Kilauea* arrived with a party of excursionists at Kealakekua bay the place where Capt. Cook met his death. There they found that a submarine volcano had broken out near the entrance to the harbor the preceding night. About a mile from shore jets of red, green and yellow fire leaped from the waters, interspersed with columns of steam and spray that glowed with innumerable rainbows, the spectacle being one of the grandest sights conceivable. In this locality the water is boiling and whirling like an immense cauldron—or one might better say, kettle of fish. Thousands are seen floating on the surface, ready cooked for the repast of swarms of Kanakas engaged in gathering the dainty abundance in their canoes. Large quantities of lava are also thrown up and float for some time on the surface. The matter is either buoyed by the intensely boiling water or sustained by gases that gradually ooze from its pores. One specimen of the strange matter emitted from the seething waters is a light, porous substance resembling charred sugar. Another is much similar, with the exception that it sparkles with silvery flecks. The submarine eruption is apparently from a seam in the bottom of the sea, about a mile in length. It reaches the shore, and is traced inland between two and three miles. The flames on the water were first noticed by the natives at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and created much consternation. The depth of the water here was formerly from 30 to 60 fathoms; but if the eruption continues, very likely a reef will be formed, which would render this bay one of the finest harbors on the Pacific. As far as known no damage has yet attended the eruption.

Astoria has a "Five Points"—got it bad too.

Reflections.

Suggested by reading a sermon, on the theme—"Jesus and his disciples the lights of the world." I was reared to believe this theory, which I did most implicitly, as every child believes what its friends tell it on authority. But in maturer years I began to doubt and question; and now when told that man was, and is, in a fallen and lost condition—that he knew nothing of the moral law until it was proclaimed by Jesus—whom God raised up as a perfect model for man to follow, and who by being ignominiously sacrificed because the propitiation for the sins of the whole world—I ask, did Jesus proclaim a single moral principle of any practical utility, that had not been proclaimed, before his time? And how can one man make a propitiation for the sins of another? Did Jesus intend to convert the world into man-worshippers, as all those are who worship him? Did God expend all his energies in that direction when he made one decent man in the person of Jesus? Has he never since been able to duplicate, or improve upon Jesus? Have not as good, and as great men as Jesus been born since his time? Are there not now living, as good, if not better, as great, if not greater men than Jesus? Is not the human race higher developed in everything now than it was 1877 years ago? Yes. Then why should not as good specimens of men, physically, morally and mentally, exist to-day, or better, than existed then? Has no decent specimen of a man been produced since 1877 years ago? If there has, then why are not the later productions as worthy of worship as the older? Why continue to bow down to an old idol, and overlook later and better specimens?

When it is claimed that Jesus and his disciples are the light of the world, I cannot help thinking of the fourteen or fifteen long centuries of the supremacy of dogmatism, ignorance and superstition under his name, that followed his advent—the stakes and faggots—the racks and thumb-screws—the prisons and gibbets, which were the punishments for free-thought and dissent. I cannot help seeing to-day the uncharitableness, the intolerance, the odium evinced towards all free-thinkers and dissenters. I cannot help seeing that all the efforts of these would-be thought lights of the world are made in reference to imaginary relations to conditions after death. Instead of promulgating, "liberty, equality, and fraternity," it is dogma and prescription. Instead of making a heaven here they make themselves and everybody else very uncomfortable in relation to an imaginary hell hereafter. They entirely ignore the fact that happiness here is the best possible preparation for happiness hereafter. They ignore the fact that the greatest happiness possible here is found in knowledge of the laws of our being physically, mentally, and morally, and in living in accordance with these natural laws, under which regimen no member of the community would suffer for want of material comforts or mental culture, but think that sin can be rolled on as a sweet morsel under the tongue. Under the sway of these "lights of the world," we see prisons, haughty-houses, and saloons, keep pace with the multiplication of the temple of dogmatism and intolerance. We see vast sums expended in temples dedicated to dogmatism, and but a niggardly support of the common schools, which should be temples of liberty, science, and reason: the true light of the world is the light of science and reason. The men of science are the lights of the world—not theologians. The men of science proclaim facts, truths and principles—the theologians proclaim dogmas, faiths, and mysticisms, peculiar alone to barbarism, ignorance and superstition. Theologies are conflicting and intolerant: science is harmonious, charitable and liberal; therefore, let us prefer science to the theologians and dogmas—principles before men—mental freedom before subordination to creeds.

A. B. C.

Of the five wives of a Brooklynite, four were named Mary Ann. The fellow appears to have been a Mary Ann man.

Excellent prospects for a large wheat crop in Oregon.

The First Baby.

The sensation experienced by Adam and Eve over their first baby must have been a very curious one. Of course, little Cain was, in their estimation, the very nicest baby that ever was born. He doubtless opened his little eyes, and no doubtless opened his little fists, and stuck them in his mouth; and as he grew older, and wore boots and played with marbles, he was undoubtedly in the eyes of his fond parents a most precious infant. Some things Adam escaped. He had no mother-in-law, to come a few weeks before the baby, and turn the house topsy-turvy. He had no monthly nurses, to play the tyrant and drive him out of Eve's bedroom. Of course, there were some drawbacks to all this felicity—no paregoric, nor soothing syrup; no India rubber rattles or coin for cutting teeth. Eve must have been very busy—had to do her own housekeeping, entertain the devil, and tend the baby. We always look with indulgence upon a parent's pride over the first-born child, and when we hear of the marvelous infants we sometimes wonder that there are so few marvelous men and women. We feel a similar exultation over this, our first number of the *Argonaut*. We love to talk about it, and praise it, and prophesy great things concerning it. We are quite certain that it is the most promising journalistic venture that has ever been undertaken; that everybody will take it, and everybody send advertisements to it; that a constant flow of subscriptions will come in from the country, with greenbacks and gold notes, coin and postal orders; that it will bring us not only money, but fame; that it will grow up strong and healthy, be respectable and dignified, be noted for its literary merit, always be just, generous and courteous, influential and honest, outspoken, fearless, manly, and honorable. When we reflect that Cain killed Abel; that all the people who get into State prisons, and go to Congress, were once nice, innocent and promising infants, and that about nine-tenths of all the newspapers die and are forgotten, it does not at all discourage us in our enterprise, nor for a single moment make us doubt that the *Argonaut* will become the leading journal, with the largest circulation, and contain more small advertisements than any other paper upon the Pacific coast. There is one thing, however, that we do not intend to do. We do not intend to become a daily. We never could see the necessity for a daily paper. Seven times a week is a worrying, tiresome business. The daily papers are made up in a hurry; they give news to day that they deny tomorrow; are compelled to invent; quarrel with each other; bore the community for advertisements, and do all sorts of undignified things, simply to fill up; while their editorial opinions are hastily formed, hastily written, usually wrong, often absurd, and always unsatisfactory. Now a weekly journal is quite another thing. It goes slowly; takes life coolly; considers its opinions; digests its news; is dignified in its deportment, calm in its deliberations, consistent, careful, cautious. A weekly paper is seldom sensational; does not chew soap and froth at the mouth; never has a libel suit; is independent of the Eastern Press Association; gets its news by mail, or grapevine telegraph, and confidant to see itself reproduced fifty-two times a year. The weekly has no conflict with the dailies; it is not running a muck against the world; it is generous to its neighbors, and indulgent to all. Attend to business during the week, and on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, at leisure, in dressing gown and slippers, read the *Argonaut*, which will contain all the essential news, and enough of politics and society gossip.—*Argonaut*.

"I SAY.—An old gentleman who was in the habit of prefixing "I say" to every sentence to which he gave utterance, having heard that his man-servant nipped him, thus addressed the ill-behaved domestic when he met him: "I say, John, they say that you say that I say "I say;" and if I do say "I say," I say that is no reason why you should say I say "I say," I say, John."

A shirt dealer advertises a bosom warranted to wear longer than the shirt. But who wants a bosom longer than a shirt.

A female architect has just opened an office in Boston. A plan of a house which she exhibits has nineteen bay windows, forty seven closets, no place for a man to smoke in, and an enclosed balcony on each side, from which it is impossible to look down into the neighbors' living rooms. The design is pronounced by all ladies who have examined it as, of course, "really quite too far more than awfully delicious."

A DENTIST'S sign—Drawing, music, and dancing.

Those Spitz dogs must not expectorate as pets any more.

"Let's go and take some blue glass" is the prevalent formula.

Make your home happy, even if you have to stay away from it.

Look at His Knees!

Breast Hooks,

AND

Stem Pieces!

From 8 to 10 inches square, in sq. and out sq., constantly on hand. All orders will receive prompt attention. For sale by

S. A. WOODS,
Park Place,
W. T.
No. 66, 3m.

HAVING LOCATED A

BRICK YARD!

On the bank of the Snohomish river, two and one-half miles above Snohomish City, at a place which will hereafter be known as the SANDERSVILLE BRICK YARD. The weather admitting, I will have a kiln of sixty thousand burned and ready for sale within three weeks, and solicit a share of public patronage.

G. T. RICHARDSON,
No. 66, 2w.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Snohomish county, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1877, in the action of Crawford & Harrington vs. Stephen Hogan, to recover the sum of \$813 judgment, with costs and increased costs, interest and increased interest, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, the following described real property, as follows, to wit: The west half of southwest quarter of section number twenty-three, lots numbered seven and eleven of section number twenty-two, and lot number one of section number twenty-six, township No. 29 north, range 5 east, containing 171 acres, situate in Snohomish county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described premises on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Auditor's office of Snohomish county, in Snohomish City, W. T., to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States or America, to satisfy the judgment and costs of suit, and increased costs.

Dated at Snohomish City, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1877.
BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff.
By WM. WHITFIELD, 64 4w

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Third Judicial District on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1877, in the action of Kouton, Holmes & Co. against P. H. Fields and A. H. Buchanan, for the sum of eight hundred and eighty 60-00 dollars, and a further sum of one hundred and ninety-five 15-00 dollars, costs of suit, and increased costs, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution the following described real property, as follows, to wit: The undivided one-half of lots number one and two, in block number seven, Snohomish City, eastern part.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described premises on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Auditor's office of Snohomish county, in Snohomish City, W. T., to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States or America, to satisfy said judgment and costs of suit, and increased costs.

Dated at Snohomish City, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1877.
BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff of Snohomish County.
By WM. WHITFIELD, Deputy. 64 4w

For Sale.

Half-Breed Jersey bull and heifer calves from well selected milch cows. Price \$20, per head. Address

A. U. DAVIS,
Dungeness,
W. T.

LATEST PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS

Two Styles, at Reduced Rates.

—ALSO—

wall Paper,

Always on hand at

John Pike's.

One Door East of E. C. Ferguson's Store.

No. 42. SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

SALOON.

T. F. MARKS,.....PROPRIETOR.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand at the

OLD STAND.

L. P. SMITH & SON,

WATCH MAKERS,

Jewelers & Engravers.

Dealers in American Gold and Silver

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS and SPECTACLES,

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

Give us your order and satisfy yourselves.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Served in the most delicious manner at

C C C

A. W. PIPER'S.

PUGET SOUND

Confectionery Saloon Front Street, Seattle.

HAM AND EGGS and other Eatables.

Fresh Made CANDIES,

And an Assortment of

FINE CAKES

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

The Olympia Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Price of Subscription: One copy, for one year, in advance, \$2; for six months, \$1 00; single copies 10 cents. E. T. GUNN, Editor and Proprietor.

E. C. Ferguson,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Snohomish City, W. T.

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

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE,

Crockery & Glassware,

Paints & Oils,

Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

ALSO

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

Give Me a Call

No. 1. SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

Snohomish Exchange

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

THIS HOTEL

Is the Best in Snohomish County, in every respect.

FIRST CLASS BOARD.

Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates,

THE BAR

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

Also a First-Class BILLIARD TABLE

To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.;

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

Lowell Hotel.

E. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW

THE BAR ROOM

Is the largest in the County.

Furnished with a BILLIARD TABLE, and the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS

to be found in the market

THE TABLE

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

CHARGES REASONABLE.

The Northern Star.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Editor and Prop'r.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

DR. A. C. FOLSOM. - MRS. FANNIE MORSE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$3.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Legal and transient notices \$1.00 per square first insertion; 50 cents per square each subsequent insertion.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Sheriff G. W. L. Allen, for Whatcom Co.
B. L. Martin, for La Conner,
D. E. Gage, for Skagit City,
Henry Oliver, for Centerville,
Maj. G. O. Haller, Coupeville, Island Co.
G. M. Haller, Port Townsend.
A. B. Woodard, Olympia.
T. P. Woodard, Port Gamble.

SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1877.

Port Discovery.

THE LAND-LOCKED HARBOR.

Few, who go up and down upon the regular passenger steamers, suspect what a treat they lose in not visiting the beautiful, land-locked harbor of Port Discovery.

This bay is some ten miles long, and averages from three to three and one-half miles wide. It was first discovered by Vancouver, the navigator, who named the bay after his ship, the "Discovery." This bay is situated some eight miles back of Port Townsend, about two miles from its mouth is Protection Island, so-called because when a person is in the centre of the bay, this island appears to wholly close its entrance, making it land-locked, yet of easy entrance, as well as easily fortified. It is naturally best situated for a Naval depot for wooden war vessels, of any place on this coast.

The Port Discovery Mills are situated on the West side of the harbor, about six miles from its mouth. Its present means of communication with Port Townsend is by stage to Yukey's landing, thence, on the lively little steam ferry "Fannie."

This is one of the most complete mills, in all of its appointments, of any on the Sound. Its capacity is about 60,000 feet of lumber, daily, and about 60 men are regularly employed about the mill.

In 1876, this mill shipped to San Francisco and foreign ports, 18,000,000 feet of lumber, and 8,000,000 of lath.

The vessels owned by the company are:

Ship, Warkawak, capacity 700,000 feet.
Bark, Mary Glover, " 550,000 "
Brig, Deacon, " 500,000 "

These three are running regularly to San Francisco. The bark Revere has been, for a year, carrying coal from Nanaimo.

Their tug, the S. L. Mastic, is claimed to be as powerful and as good as any tug on this coast. It is, at present, commanded by Capt. J. A. Waite, a very efficient officer, but one of the most modest of gentlemen. While there, the Mastic towed the French bark Europe from Townsend to Seabeck, in four and one-half hours, and returned to Townsend in four hours.

The Mill is being refitted, has received entirely new foundation timbers, the joists are braced with knees, like a ship's deck, making it as firm as possible. The mill has three steam engines, the largest one is said to be the finest on the Sound. The refuse slabs are taken away by a very ingeniously contrived endless chain apparatus.

C. E. P. Woods, the resident manager of the establishment, is a gentleman of fine social qualities, who enjoys the distinguished honor of being the author of our present excellent Nuisance law, which, in the hands of Judge Lewis, our able Chief Justice, so effectually disposes of squaw brothels, and kindred nuisances.

Shortly prior to our visit, the editors of the Dispatch, and Argus, visited the place, and received a liberal support, yet this did not prevent them all from showing us the utmost courtesy, and the most liberal patronage.

Want of space and time compels us to put off until next week, anything else we would say about this place, or its people, or of our pleasant trip, taken with that social traveling companion, Mr. William Delanty, from Discovery to Bangneess.

Growth of the "Star."

Never, perhaps, since logging began on this river, have the times been closer, nor has there been a time when our merchants, and other public-spirited citizens could afford less material aid, in forwarding the growth of any public enterprise in this place, than during the past winter.

The cause of this stringency of the money market has been, mainly, the non sale of nearly all logs cut here during the past six months. Despite these discouraging circumstances, as well as many other difficulties, financial and otherwise, we have been compelled to contend with; the support given us has steadily increased, so that the STAR has the largest and best advertising support, of any weekly in the Territory. It is with a just feeling of pride, that we reflect on the steady growth of this class of supporters, as an excellent indication of the practical value of our journal, the amount it is read, and the influence it exercises over the community at large.

Within the past two weeks, nearly a full page of new standing advertisements have been received, while if those in addition to that are promised, should be received, the amount of advertising matter would then become so great, that within the next six weeks, we will be compelled to enlarge the STAR, to a twelve page weekly, so as to furnish the proper portion of reading matter. We do not intend to refuse any legitimate support tendered, either in shape of advertisements or subscriptions, but with increased support, to so improve our journal as to fully earn it.

Therefore, our rapidly increasing circle of readers will not complain of the temporary decrease of reading matter, when it is solely for the purpose of making support sufficient so that we can permanently increase the quantity, as well as the quality, of reading matter furnished.

With this view, arrangements have been made with our old-time associate, Dr. Folsom, by which it is expected he will be permanently connected with the editorial department of this paper, and will devote his whole time and attention to the advancement of literature and science. His services in this behalf will hereafter, doubtlessly, prove invaluable. His talents are too well known to need endorsement from any one on Puget Sound.

Mrs. Morse is not here to state her position, or what are the objects that will be held by her specially in view, nor will there be space or time for the organization of this last department, prior to our contemplated enlargement; yet these changes are upon a basis marked out, and steadily pursued since the publication of the first number of the STAR. Time will show this part to be fully as successful as any of the rest, although so long postponed.

Having worked the STAR up to this proud position, through such unparalleled dull times; with such able editorial assistance as is now permanently secured, we feel that we will, before long, obtain such financial support, that the STAR will stand universally acknowledged as the representative literary and scientific journal of the Northwest coast.

To the Public.

When the NORTHERN STAR started, one year ago last January, I consented to act as its associate and local editor. It soon became apparent to me that I could not fill that position properly and attend to my professional duties at the same time. The latter duty was imperative. There being no other physician here, and the practice insufficient to afford a living for more than one, I was in a few months compelled to resign my position on the paper, the proprietor being obliged to content himself with such contributions to his columns and such limited assistance as I could irregularly give him. This I have done ever since my resignation.

Different arrangements have recently been entered into. I have negotiated for the disposal of my medical practice to a gentleman who will soon be permanently located at this place. This enables me to renew my connection with the paper. It will also enable the pro-

prietor to devote more of his own time to the finances of the STAR, and by travel and forming new acquaintances and associations, enhance its value to his patrons and subscribers. Ever since my settlement in this county, I have contemplated producing a work on the Geology and Natural History of Western Washington. Much of the material for such a work is now in my possession, and the necessary manuscript is already begun. The Scientific Department of the Athenaeum will also absorb a greater portion of my time than heretofore. Probably many of the articles intended for the volume may appear in the columns of this paper.

Probably no paper was ever started in a new county that has encountered so fierce an opposition as the STAR, and that, too, nearly always from those who should have been its warm advocates. True the leading citizens of the county have furnished material aid and liberal patronage. But the strictures and comments on its management have been severe and often bitter; coming generally from that class who think they can fall back upon and edit a newspaper, after they have failed at every other occupation. But these strictures have been harmless. The circulation and advertising patronage is steadily increasing, and this too, when the county is suffering from very hard times. The press everywhere, has been lenient, having generally spoken freely and favorably of the publication. I shall not hesitate to promise that the journal will not deteriorate. The increase of population demands that a paper must be maintained here. I look upon it as a public enterprise, necessary to assist in bringing out the resources and in building up all the institutions of the county. Its aim will be even higher; it will try and help foster a proper social, educational, literary and scientific taste in the community. Its columns will be open for literary and scientific communications, subject to comment and criticism from the editors, whenever not in accord with their views. It will advocate no creed and will profess no blind faith. To disseminate truth, will be its principle aim. It will be fearless in opinion, yet tolerant of the opinions of others. Thus having shadowed forth the policy that will govern the Associate in his connection with this paper hereafter, hoping for leniency at the hands of professional brethren, I close this by promising to do my best, to please the readers of the NORTHERN STAR.

A. C. FOLSOM,
Associate Editor.

Painting.

Last week, being worn out with hard work, and a little unwell, we went to the metropolis Tuesday, returning again on Friday. The change of air and the cheerful look of many faces acted like a specific. We were not overburdened with business, and as a consequence, we called on many friends and had a good time.

One very pleasant acquaintance which we made was that of Mr. Harrison, an artist of unusual promise and a gentleman of the highest social qualities. He has just completed a large painting of Mount Ranier, the view being taken from the upper end of Vashone Island. The author very kindly presented us with a photograph of the picture, which, although a gem, as far as the art of photography is concerned, does not bring out the real beauties of the original painting. Photographs, though true to nature, condense too much, light and shade being their only effect, having all the beauties of variegated coloring entirely wanting. In the original painting, all the effect of cloud, sunshine and shade on the snow-capped peaks is most truthfully delineated. The artist has chosen a grand subject, one that true genius alone can portray.

We visited the study several times and left more reluctantly each time. We advise everyone visiting Seattle to have a look at this picture; and we hope the town will afford Mr. Harrison patronage sufficient to retain him in our Territory. Mr. H. is now engaged upon a picture of Snoqualmie falls. Having visited the falls, we can attest the accuracy of the painting. Mr. H. particu-

larly excels in producing trees and foliage. This new picture is now nearly finished, and when completed will be photographed by Peterson Bros. one of the most skillful of his profession. Since writing the above we have received photographs of Mr. Harrison's painting of the Snoqualmie falls. There are many here who have visited the falls and they do not fail to recognise the photograph. This speaks volumes for the artist, when we consider that the photograph reduces the painting to less than a sixteenth of the original size and does not bring out the fine tints of coloring. Mr. Harrison will, if he perseveres, finally become successful. He deserves liberal encouragement.

Michael Reese is the modern philosopher who observed that he was the Baliff of his own wealth. Working hard for his daily clothes and daily bread, recognizing the gloomy fact that he could carry nothing with him into the world beyond the grave, and if he did it would probably melt. A very good story is told of Michael, who, upon being taunted by a friend for his inordinate love of money, challenged his tormentor to go down with him to the end of Long Wharf and alternately fling \$20 pieces into the bay, to demonstrate which was most indifferent to filthy lucre. They repaired to the wharf and Michael began the strife by pitching a bright double eagle into the water. No sooner had he done this than his antagonist promptly admitted his discomfiture, acknowledged his own love of the root of all evil and left the disconsolate Michael to mourn the loss of his only twenty dollar piece sacrificed in the friendly encounter. Reese, it is said, afterwards purchased the water lot so that he might not lose his claim to the deposit.

A conductor on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad kissed a woman passenger, and she sued the company for damage, getting a verdict of 1,000. More recently a woman was kissed by a brakeman on the Louisiana Railroad, and the law has only given her \$250. This is uneven justice, unless the values of the kisses, depending upon the relative beauty of the women, were widely different.

Notwithstanding the law passed by Congress some years ago, the wanton destruction of game on the Western plains continues. Gov. Thayer of Nebraska says that not long ago a party of elk murderers killed one hundred elk, and simply took away the hides. This, he truly adds, is indeed cruelty to animals as well as a grievous wrong to the people.

Two children of John B. Hicks, of Liberty, Va. while playing on the banks of Staunton river, fell into a pit sixteen feet long, twelve wide and six high, and at the bottom discovered the remains of an Indian warrior, well preserved, and surrounded with bows, arrows, ears of corn, and specimens of pottery.

Thirty Chinese students, the last of the youths selected to be educated in New England colleges, have arrived in Springfield, Mass. They are to be allowed fifteen years in this country for study, with the promise of high offices under their Government when they go home.

The other day a Detroit grocer spelled sugar "s-h-u-g-e-r," a friend pointed the word and remarked, "that word isn't spelled quite right." "Ha! I see," laughed the grocer; "one would think I had no education!" and he crossed it out and wrote, "S-h-u-g-o-r."

"Now," said a citizen of Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, at a recent dance, "you see that heifer in a red dress; that's my wife; and ef yer dance with her more'n two times, pard, I'll shute the hull top of yer head off. What'n yer have to drink?"

Over the Old South Church at Boston is chiselled: "Behold! I have set before you an open door," and under, on the door, is printed in emphatic letters, "Positively no admittance."

Much excitement is created at the Cirque d'Hiver, Paris, over a gymnast who allows himself to be shot from a mortar to the upper end of his trapez rope.

The new Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco fills up very slowly, and is running behind. Lucky Baldwin may be a very fine fellow, but perhaps he can't keep a Hotel.

Two Portland negro boys sat their aged uncle on a hot stove to cure him of rheumatism. The treatment may cure, if it doesn't kill.

Near New Haven a boiler-iron deer is arranged to run down an inclined plane with the motions of life. It is to be used as a target by rifleman.

DIED.

On Friday, April 6, at Coupsville, Whidbey Island, Jas. G. Falianshlec.

Mr. F. for a number of years has been associated with Capt. Barrington in logging on Port Susan Bay. In his time, he was a man of marked traits of character, wielding a strong personal influence.

On Sunday, April 8, at his residence on the Stillaguamish river, Willard Sly.

Mr. S. settled there in 1864, being one of its first settlers. He was well informed and took much interest in public affairs. On Wednesday March 28, he was cutting a notch in the end of a rail, so as to pass the same between two stakes, in the fence he was relaying, when his axe struck another rail, glancing so as to cut nearly off three toes on the right foot. We were at his house a few days before he died, mortification set in shortly after we left. This would causing his death.

New Advertisements.

Go to A. B. Woodard's Gallery for the Finest Photographs. Corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T.

DR. T. C. MACKEY,
LA CONNER, W. T.

JULIUS DICKENS,
SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL,
STELIACOOM, W. T.

Geo. H. White,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,
TUMWATER, W. T.

Law Books, Papers,

Magazines, Music,

Checks, By-Laws, Etc.,

BOUND AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Orders from all parts of the Lower Sound, left at this office, promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. 674

PETER COOK,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Carriage and Wagon Maker,

General Jobber in Wood and Iron work.

LOGGING TRUCKS A SPECIALTY.

Best of Eastern stock used. Down Sound Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shipping & Labor

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish at short notice Farm Laborers, seamen, Cooks, Loggers or Mechanics. Orders from those wishing to employ are solicited.

S. F. COMBS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE COLMAN'S MILL, SEATTLE.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

Local Items.

The ladies have decided to give a grand ball at the Riverside Hotel the 1st of May.

AFTER three weeks of uninterrupted pleasant weather, we have had several days of storm.

We see by the San Francisco papers that Gov. Hendricks has been doing California.

COMMANDER LOUIS KEMPFF U. S. N. Chief Aid to the Commandant at Mare Island is son-in-law of ex-Mayor Thos. H. Selby of San Francisco.

We regret to learn that Edward Adams lies at the point of death in San Francisco. He has been long and favorably known to the San Francisco stage.

MR. HENRY JACKSON'S new house is nearly enclosed. The new church has its walls up, window frames in and the roof shingled. We do not think it will ever leak unless a hole gets knocked through it.

The Athenaeum is indebted to Mr. W. L. Steinway of Schome for valuable mineral specimens. Also to Mr. W. B. Stevens' two boys for specimens of Coleoptera and other insects.

I. FRIEDLANDER the great grain prince, banker, real estate and stock speculator has suspended. He ought to go through bankruptcy flying, this being his fourth failure since 1849.

A little daughter of A. Rollins Esq. aged about four years and three months, was crushed to death by the car wheel while attempting to get on the logging car of the Port Discovery logging camp, at Dungeness, on Monday, March 27, 1877.

MAYOR BRYANT of San Francisco complains that he is tired of the office. We do not wonder. He has been in public office almost continuously since 1849; its cares, together with his extensive business is enough to make any one cry out, "give us a rest."

The steamer *Nellie* came in on Monday as usual with a large passenger list. Capt. David Hill, her former efficient commander has retired, and Charles Low, a former resident of this place is now in command, he having purchased an interest in the boat. Mr. Stretch still has a controlling interest and acts as purser. She came in again on Thursday with an unusual number of passengers and will be here again to-night.

MR. SPITHILL in last week's issue denies that any tow at Priest Point ever became loose, or came near going to sea. Our informant was one of the two log runners, referred to by us, who came down the river just after the steamer left, and with his companion secured the loose tow, after it had started. We do not think they were dreaming. As it occurred in the night, it is possible it occurred without Mr. Spithill knowing anything about it.

In traveling around the Sound we are frequently placed under many obligations for favors received, in fact, were it not for such favors we would find it impossible to travel over, and write up the Sound country, so thoroughly as we have done. This rather increases than lessens the obligation received, and makes us feel none the less kindly toward those who thus assist us. During the past four weeks we have traveled in nearly every kind of conveyance known on the Sound, being in nearly two dozen different canoes, and steamers, and are specially under obligations to the officers of the Libby, Fanny Lake, Annie Stewart, Alida, and Messenger for favors received.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER of spoon and bottle fame, heartily endorses the present administration. So do many officers of the ex Southern Confederacy and the "lost cause." Some Democrats are tickled and some radical Republicans are mad. A whole host of office seekers are boiling over because the "ins" are not going to be turned out without cause; and the "outs" can't get in and will have to "go west and settle." Most of them can't settle (their bills) in Washington. Gray haired senators gnash their teeth at Hayes, because they have lost the appointment of local officers for their own districts; and don't see their way clear for a re-election. Go right along Mr. Hayes and please yourself.

Our New Advertisers.

READ all our new advertisements. PREPARE to get your bricks of Richards, at his new brick yard. E. MARTIN & Co., are among the heavy firms of Portland, that deal extensively with the Sound. Read their advertisement.

WHEN you go to Olympia to prove up on your land, go into Woodard's gallery and have your photograph taken. He knows how to do it.

SOME dealers don't like Benj. Vincent's Boots and Shoes, because they last too long. Read his advertisement, then send for a pair to try them.

READ Pumphrey's advertisement, then if you want a good reliable Organ, send for one of his Mason & Hamlin Organs. They are the standard Organ.

CALL on John Keenan, if you want any monumental work, or stone-work. He is prepared to cut and fit, fire-proof stone for a fire place, at a small advance above the cost of a brick fire-place. His present extensive business, shows what energy can do in one year.

S. F. COMBS, is one of the most lively and wide-awake men of Seattle, just the man to run an employment office, where reliable information can be secured. There is great necessity for such an office to find work for the great number of new comers, who arrive on every steamer. All in search of help, call on him.

MESSRS. BOYD, PONCIN & YOUNG, have just received an extra fine stock of ready made clothing and gents' furnishing goods. They have, also, a large stock of Dress-goods on hand, for sale at very reasonable prices. These gentlemen manifest superior skill in the taste they display, in a selection of the best and most fashionable goods. Their superior judgement in this respect, makes it a pleasure to deal with them.

YEAR by year logging by means of trucks will become more and more common with the settlement of the country carriages and wagons will be a necessity, therefore, all wishing anything of this kind, should call at Peter Cook's carriage factory, or send their orders to his address, at Olympia. He professes to do all kinds of wood and iron work, from the heaviest truck, to the lightest sulkey, in the best style, below San Francisco prices.

READ the advertisement of Geo. H. White, the Tumwater hook binder. He is the only man in this Territory who regularly follows his trade, and keeps all the tools to do good work. His work is done cheaply, and well. We have made arrangements with him, so that all books, newspapers, magazines, &c., &c., left with us will be promptly attended to, and bound in excellent style, at the lowest living rates. So, send on your articles needing binding. We will also, attend to the printing and binding of all kinds of Job Work requiring binding. Work of this class solicited.

READ this, then try Rubber Paint. All keep it. This Paint is composed of the purest and most durable material heretofore used by painters, of which pure Linseed Oil, pure Carbonate of Lead, and Oxide of Zinc, combined with a large proportion of India Rubber, are chemically united in such a manner as to form a smooth, glossy, firm, durable, elastic and beautiful paint, which becomes firmly cemented to the substance to which is supplied. In ordinary paint the acid used in corroding the lead in a short time consumes and destroys the oil, which is the life of the paint. In this paint the rubber and chemicals are so united with the pigment and oil that this corroding matter is entirely neutralized, and a permanent chemical compound is formed, and the paint remains for years as elastic and brilliant as when first applied. The alkali and acids used in other mixed paints cause them to chalk, peel, crumble and waste away in one or two years, of which we have abundant proof. No acid, alkali, nor lime enters into the composition of the Rubber Paint. The Rubber Paint is unaffected by changes of temperature, is impervious to water, is adapted to all

classes of work, and is in every way a better paint, for either inside or outside work, than any other paint known and will last twice as long. For wagons, agricultural implements, steamers, boats, vessels, and car paint, it has no equal.

SOME weeks ago we took our family on a visit to the Stillaguamish, this left us foot-loose, so that in the past three weeks we have traveled over a thousand miles, visiting off this river, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Tumwater, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend, Chimicum, Dungeness, Coupeville, Mukilteo, Centreville, over the Stillaguamish flats, up and over the settled portion of that river valley, up the Skagit and to the Swinomish. Have secured about one thousand dollars additional support for this journal, and collected a large amount of valuable items, which thus far, we have been unable to place before our readers, although we shall use the facts so acquired as soon as possible.

A MILLINERY and dressmaking establishment combined, where the best of materials are kept, and first class work done, is something that will draw much patronage from this section to see Mrs. Moses at the Elephant store, in Seattle, if they read Marsh's advertisement, they will be very likely to purchase from him, goods that he sells at very low rates.

MAY DAY PARTY.

There will be a grand SHEET and PILLOW-CASE PARTY at the River Side Hall, May 1, 1877. Good music will be furnished, and a lunch prepared by the Ladies. No pains will be lacking to make the affair enjoyable. All are invited.

TICKETS - - - \$1.50

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Snohomish county, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1877, in the action of Crawford & Harrington vs. Stephen Hogan, to recover the sum of \$813 judgment, with costs and increased costs, interest and increased interest, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, the following described real property, as follows, to wit: The west half of southwest quarter of section number twenty-three, lots numbered seven and eleven of section number twenty-two, and lot number one of section number twenty-six, township No. 29 north, range 5 east, containing 171 acres, situate in Snohomish county. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described premises on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Auditor's office of Snohomish county, in Snohomish City, W. T., to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States of America, to satisfy the judgment and costs of suit, and increased costs. Dated at Snohomish City, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1877. BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff. By WM. WHITFIELD, 64 4w McNaught & Leary, Atty's for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Third Judicial District on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1877, in the action of Renton, Holmes & Co. against P. H. Fields and A. H. Buchanan, for the sum of eight hundred and eighty 60-100 dollars, and a further sum of one hundred and ninety-five 15-100 dollars, costs of suit, and increased costs, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution the following described real property, as follows, to wit: The undivided one-half of lots number one and two, in block number seven, Snohomish City, eastern part. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described premises on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Auditor's office of Snohomish county, in Snohomish City, W. T., to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States of America, to satisfy said judgment and costs of suit, and increased costs. Dated at Snohomish City, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1877. BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff of Snohomish County. By WM. WHITFIELD, Deputy, 64 4w McNaught & Leary, Atty's for Plaintiffs.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the hotel business heretofore existing under the firm name of Stone Bros., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Edward Stone will continue the business at the Riverside Hotel in this city, and be responsible for all debts or liabilities contracted by the firm, and all persons indebted to the firm will pay the same to Edward Stone. EDWARD STONE, KENRIC STONE. March 30, 1877. 65 4f

Good Bottom Land.

The undersigned will offer for sale for the next sixty days, if not sooner disposed of, eight ten-acre lots, creek bottoms, near Snohomish City convenient to a saw-mill, to the Agricultural Fair grounds, and to the school in town; and if desired, two acres good level upland to each lot will be sold to accommodate those wishing a home. For terms and particulars, inquire of E. MORSE, Esq., Or J. N. LOW, Snohomish City. Snohomish City, April 5, 1877. 56 8w J. N. LOW.

STILL AHEAD!

THE

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Highest Award at Four Great World Expositions—

Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philad. 1876.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

SOLD AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES FOR CASH,

OR ON THE LIBERAL INSTALLMENT PLAN WITH EASY PAYMENTS.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

W. H. PUMPHREY, Agent, Seattle, W. T.

n66, 1f.

Stetson & Post,

—PROPRIETORS OF—

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS

Manufacturers and Dealers in Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Rails, Brackets, Pine, Cedar and Spruce Lumber, etc., wholesale and retail.

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

(Adjoining S. and W. W. Railroad.)

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. Box 103.

63

THE Davis Vertical Feed

—IS THE ONLY FIRST CLASS—

SEWING MACHINE

In the Market.

Machines

Delivered in any part of the Territory and

Instructions Given

Free of Charge.

It costs you nothing to

TRY IT

And convince yourself of Its SUPERIORITY over all others.



NEEDLES,

Thread, Oil

—AND—

ATTACHMENTS

—FOR—

All Machines

FOR SALE

At Lowest Rates

E. L. HALL, Agent for Washington Terr.

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

R. C. GRAVES,

— DEALER IN —

Furniture, Pictures, Picture Frames,

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

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

Front Street, Seattle, W. T.

It was a genuine five-year-old politician rebuking his sister of three: "Can't you pray better than that, Kattie? It's mean of you to pray just for your relations and nobody else. Now hold up and let me show you: 'God bless Papa and Mama and Aunt Fanny and me, too, and the whiskey ring and Sam Tilden, and give the whole of 'em new hearts, so that everything'll go straight and nobody get mad and nothing come to pieces. For Jesus' sake, Amen.'"

FOR SALE OR RENT.

190 acres of good land lying near the mouth of the Skykomish River, with 15 acres cleared and 75 bearing fruit trees, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars enquire of W. H. WALE or M. W. PACKARD.

PIONEER Variety Store!

CORNER MILL & SECOND STS., SEATTLE, W. T.

An Extensive Stock of House Furnishing Goods! CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BEDSTANDS, BEDSTEADS, HARDWARE, Charter Oak Cooking

STOVES! Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Matting, Chambersets, Chairs, Tables, Overland Baskets and other Wood Ware. Special attention paid to fitting Keys to Locks. Dealer in all kinds of new and second-hand Goods.

Call For What You Want! Even if You dont see it. No trouble to show Goods. T. P. FREEMAN.

NEW PRODUCE STORE!

H. A. BIGELOW & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL PRODUCE

AND Provisions! YESLER'S WHARF, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

National Business College.

EDUCATES THOROUGHLY FOR BUSINESS. Receives students any week day of the year. State of advancement not material. Day and Evening Sessions The year through. Instruction Individual. College "Journal" sent free upon application. Address, DeFrance & White, v1:n44. Lock Box 104, Portland, Ogn.

PROSPECTUS

UNITARIAN ADVOCATE.

A Monthly Publication devoted to the interests of Liberal Christianity upon this coast.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

D. N. UTTER, EDITOR & PROP'R.

IF YOU ARE A UNITARIAN,

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

IF NOT A UNITARIAN,

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

IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO US,

It might still be necessary to take the paper, to learn our tactics—the best method of hindering our progress. Subscribe Now! at the beginning of the new year, that you may have the paper from its first number. Send silver or gold (\$1) in registered letter or postal order for \$1.25, or \$1.50 in currency. Address D. N. UTTER, Olympia, W. T.

Hall & Paulson,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding, Window Curtains, Picture Frames, Windows, Doors, and blinds. Seattle, W. T.

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON

Opposite NORTHERN STAR Building, Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.

The bar supplied with first-class WINES,

LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

ALSO NOBLE WHISKY!

Try It. W. H. Stevens, Proprietor

Upland Nursery!

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY AT REDUCED RATES.

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

Great Variety!

Send for Catalogue and Price List to John M. Swan, Olympia W. T.

H. D. MORGAN is my agent at Snohomish City, W. T. John M. Swan, Olympia.

CUSTOM MADE Boots and shoes.

Manufactured and Sold wholesale and Retail BY

BENJ. VINCENT Main st., Olympia, W. T.

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

Also agent for the celebrated

NEW WEED "Family Favorite" SEWING MACHINE.

Why is it the Best?

IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE, DURABLE, PERFECT.

It runs easy and quiet. Has no cams for shuttle motion. Has no springs to get out of order. The needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind. It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting from the table; and the best thing of all, it has Perfect Self Adjusting Tensions. Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere. v1:n8,6m. BENJ. VINCENT.

NORTH PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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

P. WASSERMAN, Pres't; E. QUACK BUSH, Vice Pres't; W. S. LADD, Treas.; D. W. WAKEFIELD, Sec'y; W. H. EFFINGER, Atty, M. P. MORSE, Gen'l Agent; WM. WADHAMS, J. W. BRAZEE, J. L. ATKINSON.

LIVE ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted.

Apply to J. H. Munson, Supt't Agencies, Olympia, Washington Territory. v4:n22

Puget Sound Stone Yard!

Foot of Second street SEATTLE, W. T

Every Variety of

CEMETERY WORK,

HEAD STONES, Monuments, &c.,

Executed in marble and other stones, with neatness and dispatch.

All Orders Promptly Filled.

Also all kinds of

Masons building material

KEPT FOR THE MARKET.

All Orders Addressed To

M. J. CARKEEK, PROPRIETOR. v1:20.

DOLLY VARDEN SALOON

FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION SEATTLE, W. T.

At the DOLLY VARDEN WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,

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

CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY

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

SMITH & JEWETT, Proprietors.

RIVER SIDE HOTEL!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Edward Shone

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

First Class Hotel

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

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

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

This House.

HARDWARE!

wholesale & Retail.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, OUR SPECIALTY, FARMING Implements, LOGGERS' TOOLS, &c. &c. &c. CIRCULAR SAWS and MACHINERY OF All Kinds FURNISHED TO ORDER at Factory Prices



Patent Ground Lin Back Cross-Cut Saws. Country Orders Promptly Filled. Wusthoff & Wald, P. O. Box 52, Seattle, W. T.

Pinkham & Saxe,

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND GENT 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.

In the Hyderabad district of India an extraordinary amount of damage was caused in the forests by rats last year. In small plants they cut the stems close to the ground, and in the case of large ones they dig out the earth to the depth of two or more inches, and then gnaw the roots in a sloping direction, giving them the appearance of having been cut with some sharp instrument.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

STOCK.

Milk Cows, per hd.	\$25.00 @ 50.00
Work Oxen, per yoke	\$150. @ 250. @ 300.
Beef cattle, on foot, per lb.	5 cts.
Horses, per hd.	\$50 @ 100
sheep, per hd.	\$2 50 @ 5.00
Hogs, on foot per lb.	5 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Bacon, per lb.	14 1/2 cts.
Pork do.	8 cts.
chickens, per doz.	\$3 @ 4.50
Eggs, do.	25 cts.
Flour, per bbl.	\$7.50 @ 8.00
Wheat, per bush.	\$1 @ 1.25
Butter, per lb.	30 @ 35 cts.
Hides, recn, per lb.	3 cts.
Potatoes, per bush.	75 cts.
Oats, per bush.	2 1/2 cts.
Ground Barley, per ton.	\$12.00 @ 14.00
Hay, per ton.	\$12.00 @ 14.00
Candles, per lb.	25 cts.
Beans, do.	10 @ 16 cts.
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals.	\$5.00
Dried Apples, per lb.	12 1/2 cts.
Nails, per lb.	7 @ cts.
Coarse salt per bush.	75 @ \$1.20
Tobacco, do.	\$4.00
Coal Oil, per case.	1 1/2 cts.
Cabbage, per bush.	1 1/2 cts.
Turnips, do.	1 1/2 cts.
Apples, per bush.	1 1/2 @ .09
Wood, per cord, deliv'd.	\$2.50
Shingles, per M.	\$2.00
Ship Knees, per in.	40 @ 50 cts.
Logs, per M ft.	\$5.50
Hewed Timber, per lineal foot.	10 cts.

KNOX STALLION,



MAINE HERO.

This beautiful young Stallion will be four years old on the 10th of June; stands fifteen hands and two inches high; color, a rich, bright bay, with black mane and tail.

PEDIGREE:

Sire, Emperor William; he by Gen. Knox; dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; combining the two best strains of blood in the world. Gen. Knox is the sire of Lady Maud (record, 2:18 1/4); Camors (2:19 1/4); Plato (record, 2:31); Gilbert Knox (record, 2:30 1/4); Messenger Knox (record, 2:32); Maine Sasher (record, 2:32); and many other very fast ones. Following is a record of the best time made by Messenger, another noted flyer of the same strain: 1874-2:23, 2:23, 2:30, 1875-2:22 1/2, 2:21 1/2, 2:22, 1876-2:21 1/2, 2:18, 2:17, 2:20, 2:16 1/2, 2:19 1/4, 2:17 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:15, 2:17, 2:16 1/2.

Will be found at R. D. HILTON'S RANCH, Snohomish river. My farm is one and a half miles from Snohomish City, and can be reached from all parts of the Sound by the steamer Nellie, which makes regular trips up the Snohomish river.

TERMS - \$50,

By the season. Mares not proven with foal can be returned next season free of charge. Stabling or pasturing furnished at reasonable rates. Mares at risk of owners.

64 tf R. D. HILTON, Proprietor

PLUMB BAKERY,

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERRY.

Bread, Pies and Cakes,

Constantly on hand. Balls and parties supplied, and all kinds of pastry cooking done to order on short notice.

63 tf

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

SECOND STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

N. LOUIS, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging by the week.....\$6.00
Board and Lodging by the day..... 1.00
Single meal..... 25
Beds..... From 25 to 50

The house is newly built, hard finished throughout, has large and well furnished rooms, and first class Board, on the European plan. Baggage conveyed to and from the house free of charge. No Chinamen employed.

63 tf

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.

Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BLOCK,

PORTLAND, --- OREGON.

All Surgical Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Skillfully Performed.

Cataract Extracted,

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

Diseases of Women

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

50tf

W. A. Jennings,
Importer & Jobber,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

FINE TEAS, Etc.

Imported and Foreign Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

—SOLE AGENT FOR—

CYRUS NOBLE OLD BOURBON.

W. A. Jennings,

Seattle, Wash. Terr.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Default has been made in the sum of \$4,830 Judgement and Attorney's fee, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain Mortgage bearing date of February 16th A. D. 1876 executed by Gardner Kellogg and Sarah A. Kellogg his wife, of Seattle, King County, Washington Territory, to James M. Coleman of same place, and recorded in book 2 of Mortgages at page 266 and 267 on the 28th day of February A. D. 1876.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of the third Judicial District, holding terms at Seattle in and for the counties of King and Kitsap, to me directed and delivered, of the Statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises covered and described in said Mortgage, to wit: lots No. three (3), four(4) and five(5) of section number six in township No. thirty one North, range four East containing eighty six and thirty-one one hundredths acres (excepting two acres situate as follows: commencing at a point 200 feet west of the barn, running south to Hatt's slough, thence west, thence north, thence east to place of beginning to contain two acres and to be used as a landing) situate in Snohomish County Washington Territory, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, at the door of the Auditor's office in said county of Snohomish on the 13th day of April A. D. 1877 between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated at Snohomish City this 15th day of March A. D. 1877.

The above sale postponed until the 5th day of June next.

McNaught & Leary Attorneys for plaintiff.

BENJ. STRETCH
Sheriff of Snohomish County
By WM. WHITEFIELD Deputy

THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Seattle, W. T.

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

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

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

TERMS:

Daily per annum, \$10; Weekly, \$3. Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms. Address THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher.

H. C. VINING,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

MUKILTEO, W. T.

Full stock of Blanks on hand.

Business done with accuracy and dispatch.

1:24

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Default has been made in the sum of \$4,806 10-100 Judgement and costs which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain Mortgage bearing date of February 16th, 1876, executed by David Kellogg and Anna L. Kellogg his wife, of the city of Seattle, King County, W. T. to James M. Coleman of the same place and recorded in Book No. 2 of Mortgages at page 264 and 265 on the 28th day of February A. D. 1876. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of the third Judicial District holding terms at Seattle, in and for the Counties of King and Kitsap to me directed and delivered, and in the Statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises covered and described in said Mortgage, to wit: lots No. one(1) two (2) and three (3) of Section No. one, Township thirty-two North, Range three East containing 167 95-100 Acres, situate in Snohomish County, W. T. will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States; in Snohomish City at the door of the Auditor's office, in said county of Snohomish on the 13th day of April A. D. 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated at Snohomish City this 15th day of March A. D. 1877

The above sale postponed until the 5th day of June next.

McNaught & Leary Attorneys for plaintiff.

BENJ. STRETCH
Sheriff of Snohomish County
By WM. WHITEFIELD Deputy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,

Lawyer;

SNOHOMISH.

F. M. ELLSWORTH. C. H. HANFORD.

Ellsworth & Hanford,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—IN FRAUENTHAL BUILDING,

Commercial street, Seattle.

Practice in all the courts of the Territory.

Special attention given to bankruptcy cases.

63 tf

W. M. TIRTLOT,

Lawyer,

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

Snohomish City, W. T.

v1:55

C. H. LARRABEE. I. M. HALL. W. R. ANDREWS

Larrabee, Hall & Andrews,

COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-

AT-LAW,

SEATTLE.....WASH. TERR

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FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

Millinery and Dress-Making

All kinds of Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Suits and Underware on hand or made to order at short notice, by MRS. S. J. MOSES. Mr. Marsh also has on hand a fine assortment of

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Gent's Underware, Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, and Notion Goods generally. For Sale cheap for cash.

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Prepared in any desired shade ready for use. It is TWENTY PER CENT cheaper than any other mixed paint, is the easiest spreading, best covering, and will last longer than any other paint. We except none.

No Acids, Lime or Alkalis Used.

See that the Trade Mark is on each package. Dealers and Consumers supplied in quantities to suit, and at reasonable rates. I also keep a full stock of

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And a general assortment of PAINTERS' TOOLS. Call and examine.

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EDWARD MARTIN. P. J. MARTIN. D. V. B. HENARIE.

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WM. H. WALE,

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