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WEDNESDAY..... MAY 22, 1878

## A VERITABLE TRAMP.

—WHATCOM COUNTY.—

Perhaps no man in this Territory has a better right to that title than the gentlemanly sheriff of Whatcom county, unless it be the publisher of the STAR.

That county is about as large as the whole State of Connecticut, and Sheriff Allen has to visit every part of it several times a year in the performance of his official duties. If it was only an open country, the task would be much lighter but in place of good, level roads, where a man might travel horseback much of the way is over brushy trails, and through a section so broken up by streams, or separated by broader tracts of water, that most of his travel is a foot or in a canoe, varied by an occasional steamboat ride.

From a tramp taken two years ago with the Sheriff from Whatcom to Semiahmoo, through the Lummi, Mountain View and Ferndale settlements, when what is now a passable wagon road from the lower Nootsack, or Clark's crossing of that stream to Semiahmoo, was an almost impassable trail, the STAR man found what an excellent traveling companion the Sheriff was. He also perceived that the great personal popularity of Allen with the people in every part of that county always secured for him the warmest welcome wherever he might go. Therefore, last week when Sheriff Allen wished him to accompany him on a still more extensive tramp, the officer was gladly accepted. The Sheriff's business was summoning grand and petit jurors for the first session of the District Court for Whatcom county, to be held next year at La Connor. The route taken was from Whatcom to the Upper Nootsack crossing, a distance of 18 miles; thence to and over Barne's Prairie, going within one and a half miles of the British line; thence by a very bushy trail to the Linden settlement, situated by the river some six miles below the upper crossing, but by the route traveled, some three times that distance. From Linden to Clark's crossing of the Nootsack, some 12 miles below, and through a jam, a canoe was the conveyance used. The walk from there to the settlement on California Creek at the head of Semiahmoo Bay, showed many signs of rapid improvement. Two years ago there was not a settler for eight miles on this route; trail was so dim as to be followed with great difficulty, clogged up with logs and overgrown with brush so as to make it extremely disagreeable to go that route, as well as very wearisome, now nearly every claim on the route is occupied and

several families will soon make it appear like an old settled neighborhood. Mr. Shields lives near the center of what then was an unbroken wilderness. He has a large family and is making valuable improvements. Each side of him the settlers will also put in quite good sized crops of vegetables and other crops. The change was so great, none would suspect it to be the same route, were it not for the points of commencement and termination, being the same as the almost impassable trail traveled over two years ago.

A drenching rain made the hospitable roof of Mr. Ray, near the head of California Creek, a welcome shelter from the storm. From this place Birch's Bay, situate on the Gulf of Georgia, some 3 or 4 miles west of the main Semiahmoo settlement, was visited. B. H. Burns was the leading farmer there. After leaving this place the store and hotel at the spit or Semiahmoo steamboat land, was visited. Thence across the bay to the north side, visiting the place marked by an iron monument as the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, and returning up the bay and to Mr. Tarte's place in his skiff, then by the road to Clark's crossing, and from there to Whatcom again by the usual route, by John Tenant's place and Messrs. Bennett's and Eldridge's residences. A full account of everything noted on this route will appear this week or next.

Decision in the case was made today by Justice Synder, and, in consequence, Wiggin goes free. Mr. Fox has the costs to pay, some forty or fifty dollars, and Wiggin has to pay the bill of Mr. Hanks, as expert, for the examination of the books. According to this examination the receipts of the house from Jan. 1st, 1877, to April 22d, 1878, were \$31,586, 30, and the disbursements \$32,377, 54, the outgo exceeding the income by \$791. 24. There is due the house \$1,991.25 on book account, and on notes and other securities \$1,509,—or together \$3,500.25. The Justice held that Mr. Fox is liable for Wiggin's deficiencies, they being partners, and cognizant of Wiggin's manner of keeping books and doing business, to which he interposed no objection.

Where else except in the United States of America would a brutal and degraded foreigner—eight months a resident of the country, be allowed to ride through the streets in an open barouche with a noose and rope dangling from his hand, threatening death to native born and other citizens if they did not do his bidding, and that of the crowd of fiends with which he consorted? No where else; the answer is plain; and this is what that miserable scoundrel Wellock did in the street of Oakland, and he did it un molested, instead of his carcass being used to wipe up the ground. We begin to think there are no Americans.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The proposal to make the Duke of Edinburg King of Bulgaria was nipped in the bud by his mother's vehement objections.

If Dr. Mary Walker really wants to make a sensation, why doesn't she adopt the pants of our fathers? The pants of our fathers only reached to the knee.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

There are now two new steamboats in course of construction at Belltown.

"Old Grimes is dead, that good old man,  
We ne'er shall see him more,  
He used to wear a long-tailed coat,  
All buttoned down before."

## THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD

WHAT A LEADING AMERICAN AUTHORITY HAS TO SAY ABOUT THEM.

[From the New York World.]

Of General Emory Upton's book, "The Armies of Asia and Europe," just published by the Appletons, the average reader will be likely to cherish high anticipations, in view alike of its author's professional reputation and the interest of his subject. A book containing a professional soldier's experiences and impressions of the armies and military systems of Japan, China, India, Persia, Italy, Austria, Germany, France and England could not very well fail of being read and of being readable.

Comparatively little attention need be paid in this notice to the armies of Japan, China and Persia. In the first named country the work of organization has been entrusted to French officers, and the army has been completely Europeanized; military service is obligatory, recruits are obtained by drafting, and after serving the three years term of enlistment, pass into the reserves. The infantry is armed with the Snider and Enfield rifles with sabre bayonets, and European uniforms, of white duck in summer and dark blue cloth in winter, are worn. China has made no such progress, for General Upton, speaking of the forces at Peking, gives the weapons of the several classes of infantry as, 1, muzzle loading rifles; 2, bows, arrows and spears; 3, small matchlocks; 4, gingalls, a weapon which one man carries while another sights and discharges it, and, 5, swords and shields. The strength of the army varies all the way from five hundred thousand to one million men; but as the officers discharge the men to steal their pay, representing them on paper as effectives, when the forces are called out the ranks have to be filled with men who probably never handled a weapon. As yet the officers possess no knowledge of the method of arranging and conducting troops and the instruction which Gen. Upton witnessed at Peking he describes as a mere burlesque of infantry drill. China is the only country in the world in which the profession of arms is not honored. Officers and men are branded as the refuse of society and the refuse of society, and the former are looked upon only as trained athletes, needing merely physical training to fit them for their profession.

When describing the Indian army, General Upton notes particularly the clearness of the relation of officers to the civil authorities, and expresses a belief that by imitating the example the American Government might save millions of dollars annually. Indeed he thinks that the military institutions of India present more features for our imitation than those of any army or country in Europe. Especially do the results attained in India suggest the question whether in the impending reorganization of our army, we should not, as our first step, establish a vital and interchangeable relation between line and staff. The Persian army is not regarded with much favor by the author. Its ranks are filled by conscription, all details being left to the officers, with the result, naturally, that the draft begins with the well to do who purchase exemption, and proceeds downwards until only the very poor are forced into the ranks. Few of the company officers can either read or write, and money will buy any rank in the

army. As in China, corruption pervades every branch of military administration. Soldiers buy their time from their officer and go home to labor at their own pursuits, leaving their seals to represent them on the pay and muster rolls. They feed themselves and are such rapacious foragers that the inhabitants of towns menaced with a visit from the Shah, accompanied, of course by his escort, pay liberally for the privilege of remaining unhonored by their ruler's presence.

The recruitment of all the great armies of Europe is conducted on the same system; all men who are physically qualified are held to owe the State military service between certain ages, and must perform the service unless for special reasons they are exempted by law. Upon the Italian Army General Upton expresses no formal opinion, though he represents that great efforts are made to furnish it with well instructed leaders and non-commissioned officers, and mentions two "purifications" of ignorant and inefficient officers that have taken place in the consolidation and organization of the present army. We are discharged from any necessity of noticing his remarks in detail on the Russian army, as since he inspected its system it has been practically tested in the sight of all men.

He specially instances with commendation the care of the Government to educate its officers and to form a trustworthy body of non-commissioned officers, which, in connection with the long term of service and the stolid temperament of the men, has enabled the army, despite the introduction of breech-loaders, to preserve the steadiness for which it was so famous in the days of Napoleon. In the Austrian army General Upton praises the effect of the staff arrangement and promotion by selection, which enables intelligent and efficient officers to obtain, while young, the highest grades in the army. A similar remark is made in the section dealing with the general staff of the German Army, where the staff system, if it does not necessarily exclude favoritism, reduces any of its evils that may exist to a minimum, by requiring of the officers so advanced a thorough professional training. While the selection of generals is not limited to the staff, one of the best tests of the system of German military education is found in the fact that at the outbreak of the war of 1870 every general in the Prussian Army was a graduate of the War Academy. In the French Army General Upton notices the influence of that war in producing modifications in organization, especially in the infantry. The staff, having remained a closed corps, has, he thinks, fallen behind that of other armies but with the exception of conservatism in this respect the army, as reorganized in 1875, has made immense strides in organization, instruction and discipline, and "already gives evidence that in a future struggle it may regain its former prestige." England's system has a salient defect in the nonexpansive organization of the regular army, a defect which, in view of European complication becomes the more apparent when it is considered that nearly one-half of the army is employed in India and the colonies. Any war in which England may engage with a formidable neighbor will, General Upton thinks, be followed either by the speedy reorganization of her army or by "the total abandonment of the policy of armed intervention in foreign affairs," whatever that may precisely mean.

An interesting chapter of some forty pages is devoted to infantry tactics, where the adoption of breech-loaders has demonstrated the impossibility of attacking positions in battalion columns, and necessitated the adoption of the skirmish order. In Europe the success of the

company column is says the author, acknowledged to depend on good captains, and that they may be supported throughout the government not only train thoroughly the commanders of each squad, but offer to their non-commissioned officers, once trained, special inducements to remain in the service.

The last chapter "Conclusion," is naturally of the greatest importance, as embodying the author's idea as to the features we should adopt as indispensable to the vigorous, successful and humane prosecution of our future wars. The difference between America and Europe, as noted by him, is that we have begun and prosecuted most of our wars with raw troops, whose officers have had to be educated in the expensive school of war. Two plans suggest themselves, either of which, if matured in time of peace and adhered to in time of war will enable us to prosecute any future campaign with dispatch and economy.

The first is to so organize, localize and nationalize the regular army that by the mere process of filling its cadres it may be expanded to such proportions as to enable it without other aid to bring the war to speedy conclusion. The other is to prosecute the war with volunteer infantry, supported by the regular cavalry and artillery, apportioning the officers of the regular army among the volunteers in such a manner that all of the staff departments and, if possible, all of the companies, battalions and brigades shall be trained and commanded by officers of military education and experience. Both plans, to be efficacious, must rest on the same foundation—the declaration of the thoroughly republican principle that every able-bodied male citizen between certain ages owes his country military service; the division of the country in to military districts, apportioning to them certain military organizations whose cards shall be recruited within the limits assigned; the abandonment of the bounty system; the assumption by the Government of the recruitment of its armies; inauguration of all the machinery the moment war is declared; the adoption of the depot system which prevails in Europe; this the issue of all commissions by the President—those in the expanded organization to be provisional for the war; and the promotion of all officers, after expansion, on two lists, one regular and one provisional. The chief object to be kept in view in the proposed reorganization is that the army shall in time of peace be simply a training school to prepare officers for staff duty and to hold high command, and "to this end," says General Upton, returning to his first and always theme, "it is indispensable that an interchangeable relation be established between the staff and the line."

Hens are often set in their ways.

Mosquitos are ripe in Florida

Cremation is now one of the rites of women.

Printer's proverb—A still tongue make a full stick.

Vest is a Missouri politician—They pulled him down at a recent election.

English Wesleyans have the training of 725,000 Sunday school scholars.

"She wore only a single rose," according to the song. Rather a light costume

Naturalists claim that some of the trees in the tropics are undoubted evidence of being over 2,000 years old.

General Grant fought in with Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Mexico and Denmark, before returning home.

It is said there is a man in Great Britain who is one hundred and eighty years old. The devil was probably overlooked this fellow.

Territorial.

James Dalgarno, of Port Townsend, has invented a contrivance by which one man can pull four cars.

Sanford Fleming, the chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has reported in favor of Burrard Inlet for the Western terminus of the route.

Rev. J. C. Kimball, formerly of Olympia, but since of Newport, R. I., has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Unitarian church of Hartford, Conn., at a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

Married.—On the 4th inst., at the M. E. parsonage, Olympia, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. John H. Matthews, of Snohomish county, W. T., to Mrs. Nancy T. Young, of Olympia, W. T.

The Board of Directors of the Pierce County Industrial Association held a meeting, recently, and resolved not to hold a fair during the coming fall. They adjourned for an indefinite period, subject to call of the President.

In the House of Representative, April 24th, the memorial of the legislature, asking an appropriation to build a fog-whistle and bell at Point Wilson, was favorably reported from the committee on appropriations.

One man presented to the auditor of Walla Walla county, last week, 15,500 squirrel scalps, on which he received a bounty of 2 cents each, or \$310 for the lot. He positioned the little pest before lifting their "har." Up to April 30th, there had been brought in 86,850 on which the bounty amounted to \$1,737.

A dispatch, of the 8th inst., says a bill has been introduced in the senate to amend the revised statutes in regard to incorporation of a banking association by the legislature of Washington Territory. Referred to the committee on Territories.

John Alma Davis, of Sunshine, Colorado, disappeared in 1875 while prospecting. He was aged 34, weighed 160 pounds, was 5 feet 6 inches in height, had gray eyes, deep voice, light complexion and long sandy whiskers. Any one knowing such a man will confer a favor by addressing Jennie Nutt Davis, Centerville, Ohio.

The Columbia Chronicle, of Dayton, is strongly against annexation to Oregon. It says: "Our country is out of debt, our scrip is worth its face in greenbacks or silver, neither our county or Territorial taxes are high, then why should we be annexed to a tax-ridden state like Oregon, whose citizens are groaning under an enormous state debt? It is merely the work of a few political wire pullers, and they had as well quit now."

As there is little or no prospects of Congress passing the Northern Pacific Railroad bill this session, the friends of that Company are easing the matter down by saying that the prospects another season will be better than now, when it will be better understood. There is nothing like being equal to any emergency.

Eastern Oregon and Washington furnish much of the beef, and the Willamette valley furnishes much of the breadstuffs consumed by Puget Sounders. California sends us hams, dried and canned fruits, beans, pickles, butter and dozens of other articles of food. It takes many a ton of coal and thousand feet of lumber to pay for these articles, most of which could and should be produced at home.

It is asserted by the Walla Walla Union that the legislation of the Territory has been such for the last decade that it has kept capital away, and has driven away for the time resident capital. There has been entirely too much legislation for the good of the country.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar, authorizing the Baptist Association of Puget Sound to own and navigate a small steamer—of less than fifteen tons burthen—without being

subject to navigation laws, has been reported upon adversely by the Committee on Commerce, which ends it for this season.

Olympia Railroad matters are not much changed. The grading in Tum-water is completed and the work near Tenino is nearing completion. The piling from Warren's point toward town is going along finely, being about one-fourth done. The Panama brought up the bolts and spikes for the trestle-work along the line. A dispatch, just received from San Francisco, says the rails, locomotive, and all the iron work are ready to ship. It is expected that they will be shipped on the bark Vidette, about the 15th inst.—Courier.

An eastern letter writer states that the disposition on the Atlantic seaboard to go west is rapidly increasing. The revival of immigration is due to good crops raised last year in the west, the poor prospects of mechanics in the east and the belief that all the good and cheap lands are being rapidly taken. Thousands of people in and around New York are trying to sell their property with a view to moving to the west. From the western states thousands are coming to the Pacific coast. An Iowa paper notes that every day this spring, emigrants in covered wagons, en route to the Pacific Coast, cross the Missouri river. The hard times in the east have something to do with this exodus of the people, together with the overcrowded state of the country. Many are finding their way to Washington Territory, and there is room for many thousands yet, where in a few years a competency may be made if one chooses.—Transcript.

The following complimentary notice was given Judge Lewis by the Statesman of a late date: "Chief Justice Lewis, wife and child arrived by Wednesday's train. Lewis has been severely worked the past year, and comes here at this season for the purpose of recreation and to look after property interests. We are glad to see our old friend looking so well and in the enjoyment of good health. On the Sound as at Walla Walla, his official action has been occasionally criticised, but we are glad to know that there as here, he has the good opinion of all men whose favor is worth having, and that his enemies are the enemies of good order and good society. Judge Lewis is everywhere recognized as the ablest man that ever held a seat on the Bench in Washington Territory, and his reputation is of that kind that will stand the test of time. In common with a host of friends we warmly welcome Judge Lewis and lady to their old home."

The old Pinnel mad house in Seattle was burned down last Wednesday evening. The property belonged to Capt. Renton, of Blakely.

A Portland paper says: "One of the heaviest mortgages that has been given in Oregon for some time was recorded on Wednesday in the County Clerk's office. The mortgage was for \$293,495, given by the Oregon Steamship Company, J. N. Dolph, Vice President and J. D. Biles, Secretary, to Richard Koehler, Portland; Milton S. Latham, and Wm. Norris, San Francisco; Rudolph Sulzbach and Meritz S. Sulzbach, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The property as mortgaged, was as follows: Steamship Geo. W. Elder, \$100,000, City of Chester, \$30,000, Oregon, \$100,000, and the dock and warehouse at Portland, \$40,000."

Secretary Thompson, in reply to an inquiry by Representative Page, has written a letter stating that the Navy Department has ordered no prosecutions under section 246 of the revised statutes relative to trespass on Government timber land; nor has any commenced within its knowledge or consent. Secretary Thompson also writes that the total amount collected and paid into the Navy pension fund under section 4751, which provides for the disposition of penalties for timber trespasses has been only \$242 during 47 years since this law was first enacted.

A man reputed to be 114 years old recently died at Trieste.

CONFIDING WOMAN ROBBED OF HER GLORY.

Every body has heard of Old Grimes, the author of his own ante mortem elegy, commencing:

"Old Grimes is dead, that good old man, We ne'er shall see him more, He used to wear a long-tailed coat, All buttoned down before."

Now Old Grimes, like Alas P. Yorrick, was "a mad wag," and if he didn't pour a flagon of Rhenish wine upon the head of his grave digger, he once, on a wager, with some of his bibulous companions, stole the robe de nuit off the back of the parson's wife in the county village, where he lived. This was how he won his bet; Knowing of the absence of the venerable parson from home, he rode up at midnight on horseback to the bedroom window of the parsonage, and roused the good lady against whose peace of mind and property he had conspired from her slumbers. He wanted to know which house Dr. Johnson lived in. The unsuspecting dame raised the window, thrust her head out to point out the house, when Grimes seized the flowing robe from her person and rode away in all the triumph of his wickedness.

A somewhat parallel case wherein many gentle and unsuspecting women have recently been shorn of their goods and glory, has lately transpired in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and very many of the fair dames and damsels of the place been reduced to dismay and tears no less poignant than those of the parson's wife. About the beginning of Lent two young men made their appearance in Pottstown and announced that they were the sole owners of a new process for restoring brilliancy and softness to human hair, no matter what its age and condition might be. Printed circulars were distributed to every house in the town, setting forth the merits of the process and naming a very low price for the magic service. Switches, curls, fronts, rats, mice and sprays would be renovated for the trifling charge of 10 cents each. Some items of service were to be rendered at even a lower figure. The ladies were assured that the process of renovation should be conducted with the utmost secrecy, and that no lady who entrusted her capillary wealth to their hands should be "given away," and that the whole thing could be done inside of three days. Letters purporting to have been signed by Miss Anthony, Miss Clara Morris, Clara Louise Kellogg, President Hayes, Gen. Butler, and Milton Saylor, certifying that their back hair had been renovated to their complete satisfaction, were published with the circular; and all the women of Pottstown were for a few brief days made happy. On the next day after the distribution of the circulars the two young men, with large covered basket called at every house to receive orders and portable back hair, curls, &c. They gave printed receipts for each delivery. Their collections were simply enormous. Such an amount of hair transferable at sight in one small burg was never dreamed of. The young men were obliged to return to their hotel several times before their preliminary work was done. It was estimated that in two days they had collected over a ton of back hair. This is simply a rough estimate—particularly rough on the fair sex. All the ladies of Pottstown trusted their hair to these enterprising young men, excepting a few ladies of African origin.

Then ensued a peculiar phase of social life in P. For several days no ladies appeared in the street; there was no shopping done; dry-goods clerks who part their hair in the middle to keep their brains cool were desolate; and when any young man ventured to call on his female friends he was informed that they were "engaged," or "not at home," or "ill." A week elapsed, each succeeding day of which was filled with a great deal of female solicitude. This finally culminated in horror, when it was found that the brace of nice young men had fled with seven large Saratoga trunks filled with the glory of Pottstown and womanhood.

The human imagination becomes a slow coach indeed when it attempts to depict the domestic and social woes of the town. The poor parson's wife, when denuded of her raiment by the ruthless Grimes, could retire to a wardrobe and tears; but human hair, like confidence

in life insurance companies and savings banks, is a plant of slow growth, and it will be many months before Pottstown will enjoy serenity and fashionable switches.

EVE SLANDERED FOR CENTURIES

Judge Iscariot was defended in an elaborate prose work, and the sculptor, Story, has founded a beautiful poem on the defense. The object is to show that Judas was the victim of mistaken zeal, and not guilty of treachery to his Master. But not a word has ever been uttered on behalf of poor Eve, whose name has been the butt of wits, and whose little weakness has been the theme of so many orthodox sermons. Just now Brother Moody is in Boston, expounding the doctrine of original sin. It is claiming the attention of divines elsewhere, for it is the basis of the orthodox hell. If original sin goes by the board, then Satan and his dominions fall at once into the realms of myth. Let us see if a good word cannot be spoken for Mother Eve. It has been said that she invented original sin, and, therefore, is the mother of all the evil in the world. The biblical record shows that the tree of the knowledge of good and evil was committed solely to Adam's care, the Lord making no mention of Eve at all. Hence it was the duty of the man to look well to his trust, and the fact is, the Lord thought so too. For he expressly holds the man accountable, as the text demonstrates. It is usual to say that the sentence of expulsion from the garden of Eden was against both the man and his wife. This is not so. The only judgment upon Eve was of a nature which applies to a female only. The judgment was that "the man" should be driven from Eden. And why? Because, as he had known good and evil, he might "put forth his hand and take also of the tree of life, and eat and live forever," and "Therefore, the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken." And "So He drove out the man," and a cherubim with a flaming sword guarded the garden. The third chapter of Genesis tell the whole story in the most explicit language. Eve was never formally expelled, and thus it is, that woman is still an occupant of Paradise, as she deserves to be. Talk hereafter about the fall of man and not the fall of woman. The only fall Eve ever made was, like a good wife, into the arms of her husband, and subsequent motherhood tells how faithful and devoted she was. Any one closely reading the third chapter of Genesis will perceive that the poor woman has been slandered for centuries, and hence these good words for the first lady of the earth.

Charity has been covering a multitude of cats in a London hovel. An inspector, in visiting an old woman who had been for several years assisted by the authorities was surprised at his entrance, to see cats being hurriedly pushed out of the windows and stuffed into drawers. An officer who accompanied the inspector declared that the old woman constantly kept and fed no less than twenty cats, an aspersion which she rejected with great violence, calling the informer a liar and declaring that she had only fifteen. This number, however, was considered rather too many for a pauper to support, and her name was taken from the relief list at once.

A poor man on his death bed made his will. He called his wife to him and told her of his provisions. I have left," he said, "my horse to my parents, sell it and hand over the money you receive. "I leave to you my dog, take good care of him, he will serve you faithfully. The wife promised to obey, and in due time set out for the neighboring market with the horse and dog. "How much do you want for your horse?" inquired the farmer. I cannot sell the horse alone, but you may have both of them at reasonable rates. Give me one hundred dollars for the dog and one dollar for the horse." The farmer laughed but as the terms were low he willingly accepted them. Then the worthy woman gave the husband's parents the dollar received for the horse and kept the hundred dollars for herself.

Subscribe for the STAR—\$3 a year.

ENGLAND WILL ROAR.

Russia— I want several provinces to square off my territory.

England—Now, I don't think that's right.

Russia—I'm going to take those Turkish ships.

England—Now, you shouldn't do that. 'Taint right.

Russia—Let's see. But that isn't near enough. I want two, or three, or twenty, or thirty millions of rubles.

England—By George, you'd better take Turkey and done with it.

Russia—Don't know but what I shall. Now, there's Egypt

England—Now if you touch Egypt, I shan't like it. I'll roar. I can roar awful. You'd better not make me roar.

Russia—O, roar and be——! I think I'll cork up the Bosphorous too.

England—Now if you cork up the Bosphorous I will roar. I've got 400,000 roaring men. I—

Russia—Yes, I'll put a fort on the Bosphorous.

England—Now I'm going to commence roaring right away if you do that. Austria will roar with me too, wont you Austria?

Austria—I dunno, I haven't roared for a good while. I got awful sick the last time I roared at Germany. Maybe I'll roar. I'll see. I'll think about it.

England—Well, I've a good mind to roar all by myself. I declare its shameful. Why, the man has no more conscience than a bear.

FEMALE SQUAKES

What is home without a moth there?

Mrs. Paran Stevens has sixty law suits on hand.

Widows above fifty cannot marry in Portugal.

Children have more need of models than critics

Chicago has three lady lawyers in successful practice.

Tight lacing is not necessarily the result of a desire to be hugged.

Young girl, before you elope be sure your mother knows your rout.

The economical wife now gets a dress out of fifty cents worth of calico.

Fifty Yankee girls claimed admission to the new Latin School.

A tender heart is a priceless gift, but a tender head is a great misfortune.

Thousands of girls are engaged in making artificial flowers in New York City.

A Chicago man is writing a novel with a pretty female barber as the heroine.

London firms are advertising for women to embroider cloaks at one cent apiece.

"The evil that men do lives after them"—but how about the evil that women do?

The new style of bonnet is inconvenient for Chicago girls. Their ears are in the way.

Only one lady in ninety looks pretty in the style kilt dress, but that one looks awfully pretty

An aristocratic young lady of Lancaster, Pa., has eloped with a bold, bad one-legged peanut vender.

Boston has a barbarous lady, Miss Dagget, who pulls the noses of her gentlemen friends. She shaves 'em.

The paragraphs have almost spun out the Ohio woman who coughed up the yarn. Poor lady, she has been worsted

The young woman who used to sing so divinely, "Oh, had I the wings of a dove," is satisfied with a chicken leg now. She is married.

The man who is always bragging that his wife is worth her weight in gold always lets her get up in the night for medicine for the children.

If Dr. Mary Walker really wants to make a sensation, why doesn't she adopt the pants of our fathers? The pants of our fathers only reached to the knee.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a store-keeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend H., what a pity it is that it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary in thy business."

**J. H. HILTON,**

**SINGER**

**SINGER**

**SINGER**

—DEALER IN—

**FRESH AND SALTED**

**MEATS**

AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES**

IN SNOHOMISH CITY.

Also the best brands of

**Cigars**

AND

**Tobaccos.**

CANNED FRUITS A SPECIALTY

AT THE SNOHOMISH MARKET.

On Union Avenue.

Goods delivered free of charge as part of the city.

Snohomish City W. T. n85tf

**E. D. SMITH,**

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

LOWELL, SNOHOMISH COUNTY W. T.

A full set of blanks on hand. Will do all business entrusted to him with care and dispatch. W. S. WIGGIN. W. M. FOX.

*Occidental Hotel,*

SEATTLE.....WASH. TERR

This is the Largest Hotel North of Francisco, and is

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Free Coach to and from the House.

WIGGIN & FOX, Proprietor

**L. HANSON,**

**BLACKSMITH.**

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

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

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SHOP — IN THE UPPER TOWN.

Call and see my work.

**SUBSCRIBE**

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**NORTHERN STAP,**

PROSPECTUS

—OF THE—

**UNITARIAN ADVOCATE.**

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

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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IF YOU ARE A UNITARIAN,

In faith, it becomes your immediate duty to subscribe for this, 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.

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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.

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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 \$1.25 in currency. Address

D. N. UTTER, Olympia,

*Snohomish Exchange*

**N 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.

M. W. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON.

**PACKARD & JACKSON,**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS,**

**CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY**

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars

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

**A NEW INVOICE OF**

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS and as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Territory.

**BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES**

**SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LO**

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise

**RIVER SIDE HOTEL**

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

**H. W. Light**

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 tabewill 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.

**COSMOPOLITAN SALOON**

Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.

The bar supplied with first-class  
WINE S,  
LIQUORS,  
& CIGARS.  
W. L. Stevens,  
Proprietor

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

Address Presbry & Green, 509, 7th  
street, Washington, D. C., (enclosing stamp)  
for information in relation to patents, land  
entries, land titles, bounty lands; pensions,  
trade marks, infringement of patents, Indian  
and Mexican deprecation claims, postmaster's  
and contractor's accounts, or any other business  
either in the departments of the Government  
or before Congress.

All parties indebted to H. W. Light are required  
to settle forthwith, as he must have  
money to keep a hotel. Immediate payment  
will save costs. n113w

**M. L. CAVANAUGH,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Sash, Doors, Blinds,  
AND  
**MOULDINGS.**  
Special attention given to  
**SHIP WORK.**  
Factory under Coleman's Mill.  
July 21 1880. U.

**PIONEER**

**Variety Store!**

CORNER MILL & SECOND STS.

SEATTLE, W. T.

An Extensive Stock of

House Furnishing Goods!

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BEDS,

STANDS, BEDSTEADS,

HARDWARE,

Charter Oak

Cooking

**STOVES!**

Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Mat-  
ting, Chambersets, Chairs, Ta-  
bles, 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,

n 59 U.

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

**The Northern Star.**



**THE WEST SHORE**  
IS now in its third successful year, and  
has the largest circulation of any paper  
in the Pacific North-West. The engravings  
are executed by leading artists. Amongst  
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ablest writers on the Pacific coast. We fur-  
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and over 150 engravings of Pacific coast  
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July editions are marvels of elegance, and  
are furnished, without extra charge, to all  
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is devoted to the resources of the Pacific  
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valuable to intending immigrants. Send 25  
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Pub. West Shore, Portland, Or.

**OLD,  
TRIED,  
AND  
TRUE.**

People are getting acquainted—and those who  
are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of  
that great American Remedy, the

**MEXICAN  
Mustang Liniment,**

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in Ameri-  
ca, where Nature provides in her laboratory such  
surprising antidotes for the maladies of her chil-  
dren. Its fame has been spreading for 25 years,  
until now it encircles the habitable globe.  
The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless  
remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.  
To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.  
A single bottle often saves a human life or re-  
stores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox,  
cow, or sheep.  
It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub,  
scree-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and  
stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every  
such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.  
It cures every external trouble of horses, such  
as lameness, scotch, swiny, sprains, founder,  
wind gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.  
The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest  
cure in the world for accidents occurring in the  
family, in the absence of a physician, such as  
burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheuma-  
tism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Par-  
ticularly valuable to Miners.  
It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it  
penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single  
application is generally sufficient to cure.  
Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three  
sizes of bottles, the larger ones being propor-  
tionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

**\$999** Can't be made by every agent  
every month in the business we  
furnish, but those willing o  
work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day  
right in their own localities. Have no room  
to explain here. Business pleasant and hono-  
rable. Women, and boys and girls do as  
well as men. We will furnish you a complete  
outfit free. The business pays better than  
anything else. We will bear expense of start-  
ing you. Particulars free. Write and see.  
Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daugh-  
ters, and all classes in need of paying work at  
home, should write to us and learn about the  
work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay.  
Address **TRICE & Co.** Augusta Maine 621f

**\$777** is not easily earned  
in these times, but it  
can be made in three  
months by any one of  
either sex, in any  
part of the country  
who is willing to  
work steadily at the employment that we  
furnish \$96 per week in your own town.  
You need not be away from home over night.  
You can give your whole time to the work,  
or only your spare moments. We have agents  
who are making over \$20 per day. All who  
engage at once can make money fast. At the  
present time money cannot be made so easily  
and rapidly as any other business. It costs  
nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5  
Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT &  
Co., Portland, Maine. n57 U.

Go to the **Star**  
**Office** FOR YOUR  
PRINTING

**Upland Nursery!**

**FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY  
AT REDUCED RATES.**

Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Quince  
Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Black-  
berry, 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 Snoho-  
mish City, W. T.

**John M. Swan, Olympia.**

**SNOHOMISH CITY CONFECTION-  
ARY STORE.**

My stock consists of a large variety of  
Nuts, Candies, Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars  
&c., &c., of the best quality, and is for sale  
at the lowest market rates. Don't  
forget to call. n109 U  
**DELIA H. ELWELL.**

**OX SHOES**

Always on hand and for sale by **Hanson,**  
The Blacksmith, Snohomish City,  
n100 U

**Hall & Paulson,**

Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
Furniture, Bedding,  
Window Curtains,  
Picture Frames,

Windows, Doors,  
and blinds.

Seattle, W. T.

**Wm. H. WARD,**

**BLACKSMITH.**

One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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

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

Improved horse  
Forks

They must leave their orders in time

All tools used in Logging

Camps made to order, and  
as cheap as can be

got on the  
Sound.

v101

**Seattle Nursery!**

One Mile due East of Yesler's  
wharf, on the stage road to Lake  
Washington.

**THE LARGEST SELECTION**

—OF—  
FRUIT TREES,

SHRUBBERY, and

HERBACIOUS PLANTS.

A Choice Selection of Dahlias and Peach  
Trees that are adapted to this climate, and  
sure to ripen, for sale.  
**C. W. LAWTON, Proprietor.**  
69 U

**LAND CLAIMS!!**

**H. A. GREGORY, CLERK OF THE**  
District Court of Snohomish county, W. T.,  
will pay particular attention to filing Home-  
stead and Pre-emption claims; making final  
proof on homesteads and final affidavits for  
pre-emptors, etc. Will pay taxes for non-  
residents and correspond with parties desiring  
information in regard to lands, etc. Parties  
having land business will please call on Tues-  
days or Saturdays, when the papers will be  
forwarded to the land office by return mail.

**FLOOR SALLEE.**

**W**ISHING TO RETURN TO THE  
East, I offer for sale all my real and personal  
property in this county, consisting of a very  
fine ranch adjoining Snohomish City, of 147  
acres; 70 a res bottom land, the balance up-  
land adjoining 50 acre cleared, and excel-  
lent stock range. An average of over 20 head  
of stock kept on the place the past two years,  
35 now there, of which 13 are milch cows.  
\$200 worth of fruit is annually produced by  
the orchard on this place. The location is one  
of the best for a dairy ranch in this county. 80  
tons of hay was cut on this place last year. I  
also offer for sale 170 acres of land at Qualeo,  
near the forks of the river, with a valuable  
mill privilege and building for a mill ready to  
put in the machinery. Besides these two val-  
uable places I will sell one house and lot in  
Snohomish City. The house is well built,  
hard finished, one and one half stories high  
and contains 7 rooms.  
For terms apply to the undersigned at Sno-  
homish City. **ROYAL HASKELL.**

**SUMMONS.**

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF  
WHATCOM.

In Justice Court, **Joseph F. Dwelley J. P.**  
To **THOMAS C. MACKAY**:—You are hereby  
notified that **Geo. W. Harris** and **Robert D.**  
**Attridge**, co partners under the firm name of  
**Harris and Attridge**, have filed a complaint  
against you, in said court, which will come  
on to be heard at my office in La Couner,  
Whatcom county, aforesaid, on the 11th day  
of May, A. D. 1878, at the hour of nine o'clock  
A. M. of that day; and unless you appear due  
then and there answer, the same will be taken  
as confessed and the demand of the Plaintiff  
granted.

The object and demand of said complaint is  
to recover from you the sum of fifty-three  
and 23 100 dollars gold coin. Balance of ac-  
count for goods, wares and merchandise sold  
and delivered by said Plaintiff to you. Com-  
plaint filed April 6, 1878. **JOS. F. DWELLEY**  
J. P., La Couner Precinct, Whatcom county  
n113m

Wanted at this office, to complete a set for  
binding, the statutes of this Territory for the  
years 1854, 1857, 1858 and 1860; for which a rea-  
sonable price will be paid.

**MAKE HOME HAPPY.**  
A Plentiful Supply of  
Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures  
WILL DO IT.  
**THE CINCINNATI  
WEEKLY STAR,**  
A fine eight-page paper, with 48 full col-  
ored engravings, costs only \$1.00 per year  
(we pay postage), and is the largest,  
brightest, and best paper published for  
the money. It is independent in politics,  
gives all the news, and besides much  
other good reading, every number has  
three or four excellent original or se-  
lected stories. Every subscriber also  
receives a copy of the beautiful engrav-  
ing, "The Poor Man's Friend," size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2  
inches, and a copy  
of THE OTHER ILLUSTRATED ALMENA-  
NAC. 25 cts. extra must be sent to  
pay expense of packing and mailing pre-  
miums. Our inducements to  
Agents, always the most liberal in the  
land, are now greater than ever. We  
want every club agent in the country to  
communicate with us before commencing  
work. To any person desiring to get up  
a club, we will send a sample copy of  
the paper and a canvasser's outfit for  
25 cts. Specimen copy of paper free.  
Send for one before either. No  
doubt for any other.  
Persons in whom we have already sent  
the picture, "The Poor Man's Friend," by  
sending in one-half of another suitable en-  
graving, of same size, which we have  
carefully selected for this purpose.  
Send paper without picture, One Dollar.  
**THE STAR,**  
230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.  
**MAKE HOME PLEASANT.**

**Maine Hero.**

**WILL STAND AT HILTON'S**  
in this city the ensuing season. This tal-  
lion is dark bay with black trimmings,  
15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, 5 years  
old; Dam, Hamiltonian; Sire, Knox stock, the  
two best trotting families in the Union. All  
animals from a distance received, and cared for  
TERMS: \$20, \$25, \$30.

**R. D. HILTON,**  
Proprietor

**DR. SPINNEY.**

No. 11 Kearney Street,  
Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases.

**YOUNG MEN**

**W**HO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM  
the effects of youthful indiscretion, will  
do well to avail themselves of this, the great-  
est boon ever laid on the altar of suffering hu-  
manity. Dr. Spinney will guarantee to forfeit  
\$500 for every case of Seminal weakness or  
private disease of any kind or character which  
he undertakes and fails to cure.

**MIDDLE AGED MEN.**

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty  
who are troubled with too frequent evacua-  
tion of the bladder, often accompanied by a  
slight smarting or burning sensation, and a  
weakening of the system in a manner the pa-  
tient cannot account for. On examining the  
urinary deposits, aropy sediment will often  
be found and sometimes small particles of al-  
bumen will appear, or the color will be of a  
milky hue, again changing to a dark or milky  
appearance. There are many men who die of  
this illcity, ignorant of the cause, which is  
the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S.  
will guarantee a perfect cure in such cases,  
and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary  
organs. Office hours, 10 to 4 and 6 to 8.  
Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation  
free. Thorough examination and advice \$5.  
Call or address, **DR. SPINNEY & CO.**  
No 11 Kearney St. San Francisco

**Summons.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SNOHOMISH  
COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

**H. W. Light, plaintiff, vs**

**Daniel Leighton, defendant,**

Complaint filed in the County of Sno-  
homish, in the office of the Clerk of said  
District Court.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SEND  
GREETING

To **Daniel Leighton** Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in  
an action brought against you by the  
above named plaintiff, in the District  
Court of Snohomish County, holding  
terms at Snohomish City, in and for said  
County of Snohomish, Washington Ter-  
ritory, and to answer the complaint filed  
therein, within twenty days (exclusive of  
the day of service), after the service on  
you of this summons, if served within  
said County of Snohomish, or if served  
out of that County but in this District,  
within thirty days, otherwise within sixty  
days, or judgment by default will be  
taken against you, according to the prayer  
of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover  
a judgment against you for Two Hun-  
dred and Thirty-six dollars and forty-  
eight cents on the following grounds to-  
wit: For board and lodgings and goods,  
wares and merchandise furnished, sold  
and delivered to you and for money due  
and payable from you to said plaintiff  
on assigned accounts.

And you are hereby notified, that if  
you fail to appear and answer the said  
complaint as above required, the said  
plaintiff will take judgment against you  
for the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-  
six dollars and forty-eight cents and  
interest costs and disbursements.

Witness the Hon. **J. R. Lewis**, judge  
of said Court, and the seal thereof this  
28th, day of March A. D. 1878.

**H. A. GREGORY,**  
Clerk.

n:113 6w  
**W. M. TILLOT,** Att. for Plff.

**DENTAL NOTICE!**

Having located permanently at Seattle,  
shall be happy to attend to the calls of my  
friends from all parts of the Sound. All my  
work will be replaced without cost if it does  
not stand a reasonable time.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Teeth will be made in a day so the  
parties can return by the next boat.

73 **D. LOCK, M. D. Dentist.**

**C. D. EMERY.**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY

SEATTLE W. T.

Will attend the Snohomish County

Courts. n:99 1y

**NOTICE.**

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

City and County Intelligence.

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. County Commissioners Court, First Monday of February, May, August and November of each year.

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Masonic, Centennial Lodge, U. D. Regular communications first and third Saturdays of each month.  
I. O. G. T. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.  
Snohomish Athenaeum.  
Snohomish Free Religious Association.  
Union Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Snohomish City.  
Snohomish County Agricultural Society.  
Snohomish Rifle, Militia Company.  
Snohomish Telegraph Company.  
Snohomish Cemetery Association.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Sheriff G. W. L. Allen, .....for Whatcom Co.  
Dr. J. S. Church, .....for La Conner  
D. E. Gage, .....for Skagit City  
Maj. G. O. Haller, .....Coupeville, Island Co  
G. M. Haller, .....Port Townsend  
A. B. Woodard, .....Olympia  
T. P. Woodard, .....Port Gamble  
John M. Izett, .....Oak Harbor, Island Co  
Jas. Williams, .....Rentonville, King Co.  
Thos. L. Flannigan, .....Newcastle.  
T. N. Hibber & Co., .....Victoria

SEMAHMOO.

This is the most northern town in this Territory, being within one mile of the line. Across the bay from the steamboat landing some six or eight feet above the high tide mark and a couple of rods back from the shore is an iron monument some 4 feet high, 4 1/2 inches square at the top and about 6 inches square at the base, which is put there to designate the boundary line between the two Governments. The east and west sides are plain; on the north side are the words: "Treaty of Washington;" on the south side are the words: "June 15, 1846."

This monument is surrounded by an enclosure about 8 feet square of heavy logs. About 6 feet east of this is a post about 2 1/2 feet high and 8 inches square. This post faces the ne., nw., sw., and se., respectively. The sw. and se. sides are plain. On the nw. side are the surveyor's marks indicating it to be the se. corner of township 1. On the ne. side are the marks designating it as the sw. corner of township 7. Besides the young growth of timber, in place of that slashed down when the line was run, the two monuments are all there is to designate the line between the two nations. Where the steamboat lands is a store, postoffice and hotel, and one or two residences, but no real soil or town, all of these places being located on a sand spit that is connected with the main land on the west side of the harbor by a narrow roadway. It is this long narrow spit that forms the harbor. The agricultural settlements are along the north side, up Dakota Creek and along California Creek, which last stream flows into the head of the bay or harbor. Its mouth is about 4 miles from the steamboat landing.

The soil near the water and where taken up around the bay is not of as good quality as farther back toward the Nootsack river, yet there are many good places where the land is very fertile. Birch Bay settlement is only two or three miles west of the main settlement, and should properly be included in it.

Commencing with the settlement on California Creek, a list of these, with those along the north side settlement, and those on California Creek, will show all the land in cultivation this year in the whole Semiahmoo settlement.

	Acres.
Ray,	10
Stoltenberg,	15
White,	4
Hatzheimer Bro's,	15
Stewart,	30
Tarte,	15
Wells,	8

Waldo,	4
Perry,	15
Richards,	8
Dexter,	15
Cain, J.	10
Chestnut Bro's,	1 1/2
Jones,	8
Upson,	7
Bice,	8
Murnne,	40
Total,	217

B. H. Burns has on Birch Bay 150 acres of diked lank, and 100 acres of gravelly sand spit, on which he expects to raise sheep.

He has 20 acres in grass. His near neighbor has some tide marsh also.

The total amount of cultivated land in the Birch Bay settlement, including meadow land is as follows:

Burns,	45
Heuspeter,	35
J. Rucker & Sons,	20
Lintsey,	20
Vaught,	20
Geisor,	15
Sterling,	8
Drewman,	8
Total,	171

On the north side of Semiahmoo bay there is is;

	Acres.
Cain, J.	10
Cain, F. M.	5
Boblet,	5
Miller,	35
Mrs Kingsley,	6
Pinkney,	3
Hughes,	1
Hemphill,	15
Total,	77

Dakota Creek settlement consists of

Hungara,	4
Freeze,	9
Patterson;	2
Crumline,	6
Archer,	3
Kinney,	2
Total,	30

The whole amount of land in the settlement that will be cultivated this year independent of pasturage is 495 acres.

[Conclusion next week.]

Read our new advertisements.

The Nellie went to Por Townsend last Thursday.

Over one million feet of logs went down river last week.

The place to get your money back—see our advertising columns.

Alex. Cornett of the Steamer Nellie has placed us under obligation for numerous favors.

Buzz saw—Ferguson and Morgan's mill—Mr. Johnson—three fingers off left hand—next.

Severe indisposition of some of our compositors accounts for the slim paper to-day. Will make up for it next week.

Wm. Stevenson cut his left leg severely last Thursday with an ax. The wound is not considered dangerous, and he is recovering.

After a man has been married a while he is like an old pair of suspenders, or the Col's collar after a long trip—the starch all gone out. You see.

Mr. Geo. England has opened a grocery and provision store and meat market in his new building, near Athenaeum Hall. Mr. G. is an enterprising young man, and starts out with a fair prospect of success. Note his advertisement, and call on him before purchasing elsewhere.

A piece of tin foil which has been indented with speech in the Phonograph by the inventor, Edison, may be seen at this office. We are obliged to our Washington correspondent for the same, and only wish he had sent the machine along.

Washington Letter.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1878.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in Congress, and with sessions to begin hereafter at 11 o'clock and to be held occasionally in the evening there will be no lack of time to finish up all needed legislation. The status of Mr. Lois not to be changed and the Indian Bureau will not be turned over to the evar Dept. This course is no doubt wise, as the change met with great opposition from men of both parties, and did not secure the support of the country. It cannot be denied that there has been great improvement in the condition of the Indians during the last ten years and in the next decade it may be safely expected, that these scattered tribes numbering 175,000, souls will become incorporated into our body politic as citizens, 113,000 of these Indians now dress as Americans, most of them having cast off their native garb since 68. Then they had 7476 houses, now they occupy 22,199.—1,103 having been built last year. In 1868 there were 111 schools, 134 teachers and 4,718 scholars. They now have 330 schools, 437 teachers and 11,515 scholars. Their churches number 207, supported by 28,000 members. Last year they cultivated 292,550 acres, raising 688,278 bushels of wheat and 4,656,952 of corn. Their herds include some 587, 444 sheep. Time and education seem likely to wipe out the heretofore trouble some question, of what to do with "ye noble red-man." The House has passed the Indian appropriation bill at \$4,772 545 70. The never-to-be-silenced question of Hayes, or Tilden—is again at the front, quickened into newness of life by the so called confession, of Florida conspirators. It is evident that the people are becoming vexed and disgusted with this whole matter and like one of old are ready to exclaim: Oh Lord how long. Neither Republican or Democratic candidates for Congressional honors, will find the reopening of this question—a popular theme for discussion either in legislative halls, or before their constituents at home, during the canvass. The people say "Let us have peace." The campaign paraphernalia is now being put in readiness for the coming contest and the modification of the President civil service order turns loose 85,000 officers in the country, who will now be expected by party leaders to do effective work in their respective localities. The Democrats are sanguine as to their ability to hold the ascendancy in the next House and from present indications will secure the control of the Senate.

The repeal of the Bankrupt act at the present time seems most unwise and unpolitic. The uniform experience of nations older than ours, justifies the wisdom of a statute relating to bankruptcy. Thousands of active business men who have been buffeting the storm during these years of depression, may yet have to face the inevitable, and the law should stand until the slumbering energies of the entire nation shall have been awakened. From a careful canvass of the House it is evident that Woods tariff bill will be beaten. The country will drop no tears over this fact.

We should like to tell the lady readers in this letter, something about fashions and society, but must leave that till next time. We will say that the Capitol since since the season of Lent has passed has renewed its wonted gayety, and all the belles and beaux are making up for last time. FAX.

A strange siwash came to town last Sunday and, gambling with some of the citizens below Cathcart's, won all their money. They said he was a cultus man. Hung him to a tree. Thought him dead. Cut him down. Lett. Strange siwash wasn't dead. Got up and dusted.

Jako Fowler at Mukilteo. Has a klootchman for a wife. Had a family broil for breakfast. Klootchman choked her lord and master. Locked him in the smoke house and Mr. F didn't get out till the cows came home in the evening—Mr. Fox says so.

New Advertisements.

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Personal.

Tyndall is ill from overwork.  
 The new Pope is in bad health.  
 Besconsfield a dukedom desires.  
 Theodore Tilton is aging rapidly.  
 Lord Derby wept when he resigned.  
 Restell's diamonds are worth \$50,000.  
 Buckstone, the comedian, is bankrupt.  
 The Chicago Times has it "Beered Taylor."  
 David Dudley Field is suffering from gout.  
 Alice and Florence Tilton are in Germany.  
 D'Leary is to be presented to Queen Victoria.  
 Edison thinks hard work is all there is of genius.  
 Brigham Young's widow is gradually re-marrying.  
 Brick Pomeroy's divorced wife has married again.  
 Isabella of Spain has decided to sell her royal jewels.  
 Ruskin is supposed to be near the end of his life. He is not yet 60.  
 The centre stone of the Countess of Dudley's tiara is worth \$150,000.  
 Robert Fulton, the steamboat man, is to have a monument at Washington.  
 William H. Vanderbilt grows to look more and more like the Commodore.  
 George, the Count Johannes has a black eye, a courtly manner and very black locks.  
 And now they say that Harry Meiggs did not die a bankrupt, but left an enormous fortune to his two sons.  
 The Emperor of Germany received as a gift on his birthday a flute which once belonged to Frederick the Great.

PHIL. SHERIDAN.

General Sheridan was about leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon when a Star reporter caught him. He wasn't in an interviewable humor, but the reporter tackled him heroically as follows:

"What are the prospects of an Indian war, General?"  
 "Well, I suppose Sitting Bull will make a raid as soon as the grass gets long enough to feed his ponies. He'll make things lively a while, because he's had time enough to lie off and fatten up his stock and men."

"What force do you think he will have?"  
 "That I can't tell. If he takes the Sioux alone he'll turn out about 3,000 warriors; if the Blackfeet and Utes join him he'll be able to put about 5,000 men in the field. Then there's chance of the Kiowas and Cheyennes—who are branches of the Sioux tribe—the Comanches and Arrapahoes joining in the fight. That will put, probably, about 3,000 warriors more. To meet this strong force of fighting Indians we can, by turning out every man that we can spare from the frontier posts, muster about 1,500 men—2,000 at the utmost—and a great many of them are green recruits, who don't know anything about Indian warfare."

"Do you think, General, that the Southern Indians—the Apaches, for instance—are liable to break out?"

"Every Indian in the country is dangerous. If we should enter upon a general war, say with the Northern tribes, such as the Sioux, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, etc., the Southern tribes would hear of it inside of a week or two, and we would have the whole devilish crowd on a rampage."

"What do you suppose is Sitting Bull's idea in fighting us?"

"He thinks the Americans are divided up into small tribes, as the Sioux are; he has no idea what the white people really are; he thinks he can whip us in detail, tribe after tribe, and finally clean us out."

The General said that all the men at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., had been ordered to the front to join the cavalry regiments now watching Sitting Bull's movements. He left for Chicago last night, and will if the fight comes, superintend the person the operations in the field.—N. Y. Star.

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LATEST NEWS!

EASTERN NEWS.

The Florida Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Members of the joint Democratic caucus committee, together with Democratic members of the House judiciary committee and other prominent Democratic Representatives, including Springer, Finley and Williams of Michigan, who have had immediate charge of the subject of the alleged Florida Presidential frauds, after consultation with Speaker Randall to-day reached the conclusion that investigation of matters connected with this subject is not a question of privilege, and that therefore nothing can be done except in the regular order of business. Consequently it was determined that the proposition for investigation should come from the judiciary committee when it shall again be called for a report. The House committee will then ask for authority to investigate all facts in relation to the last elections of members of Congress and of Presidential electors in Florida, with a view of ascertaining whether the statements of McIn and others are true. Investigation to be confined to these points only, and without reference to the question of Presidential title.

Justice Field Arranging Plans.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Associate Justice Field is becoming very conspicuous, and occasions much criticism from the active part he takes in arranging plans for the Florida investigation.

Fenian Preparations.

MONTREAL, May 10.—The mayor has received a letter recently from Massachusetts stating that the Fenians are making formidable preparations for a raid on Canada. On the suggestion of a meeting of Protestant and Catholic citizens will be held to consider in friendly spirit the best means to ally existing party differences.

A Strong Position.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—In case of war Gen. Tolleben intends making Adrianople the base of operations and final stand for the army south of the Balkans. It will be defended by 500 strong guns, and Gen. Tolleben believes it will be impregnable.

A General Amnesty.

ATHENS, May 10.—The Turkish minister here has notified refugees from insurgent provinces; that they have full liberty to return to their homes, the Sultan having granted them amnesty.

Reduction of Four Per Cent.

MANCHESTER, May 12.—Notice of a cut down of about 4 per cent. is posted in the Langdon mills. Operatives of other corporations anticipate the same notice. The Stark mills have discontinued the manufacture of linen goods on account of the dull market, and now make crash goods from cotton.

An Effort to Sell a Vessel.

ELLSWORTH, May 12.—The visit of the schooner Venus to Southwest Harbor was simply an effort to sell the schooner to the Russians. The Russians laughed at the idea and said they had no need of such vessels. It is impossible to tell when the Cimbria will leave.

Crowded Over.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—As the bill to regulate internal commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers will come before the House as the first business, there may be no opportunity to offer a resolution for the investigation of the alleged Florida Presidential election frauds as contemplated.

Storm Signals.

President Green, of the W. U. T. Co., has renewed the offer of the late President to furnish free telegrams to test the system of storm and flood signals by telegraph and cannon to give certain and general warning of coming storms and floods according to the plan suggested by Mr. A. R. Watson.

Army Pay.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The total amount recommended in the bill reported in the House from the committee on appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, is \$26,929,671. The estimates in the bill are for 20,000 enlisted men. Cavalry regiments are reduced to six, and the number of infantry regiments to 15, and these are to be effected by transfers and consolidations. The President is authorized in his discretion honorably to discharge from the army officers who may apply therefor before the 1st day of January next, with certain allowances of pay. Officers unfit for service are to be mustered out upon reports of commanding officers of the several military geographical divisions and departments, and heads of the various departments. Women are prohibited from accompanying troops as laundresses.

Cold Weather.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Dispatches from some seventy-five points in Ohio and Indiana indicate that the ice and frost of the past few months have very materially injured vegetables and choice fruits. Peaches seem to have suffered most, especially in the north. The wheat crop is also somewhat damaged.

The Investigation Resolved.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Notwithstanding to-day's determination of the Democratic caucus to give united support to Potter's resolution for investigation of the alleged electoral frauds in Florida and Louisiana and to refuse to allow a vote on Hale's amendment extending the inquiry to Oregon, South Carolina and Mississippi, it is by no means certain that the resolution can be got through the House unless it be made to cover at least Oregon and perhaps South Carolina also. Democrats will doubtless succeed in mustering a quorum within a day or two, but it will still be in the power of the Republican minority to indefinitely delay final action by resort to other parliamentary expedients than that employed yesterday. Speaker Randall's ruling during the progress of the electoral count last winter that only two dilatory motions were in order at any one parliamentary stage of action was based upon the requirements of the Constitution that certain things should be done, and cannot apply to questions like that which is pending.

The Senate's Concurrence.

The Senate to-day concurred in the House amendments which make the provisions of Sargent's timber land bill applicable to Nevada, as well as California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and also acquiesced in

the House amendment to the other Senate bill which provides that timber may be taken from mineral lands in Nevada, Colorado and all Territories for mining, agricultural, building or other domestic purposes of bona fide residents, but not for the benefit of railroad corporations. Both bills will, therefore be sent to the President for his approval as soon as they can be finally enrolled. Secretary Schurz thinks the price named in Sargent's bill is too small and, in fact, he is opposed to all propositions for conveyance to private individuals of the Government's title to timber lands, his ideas being to place all such lands under control of a forestry commission, and sell timber only in accordance with their regulations.

State of California Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The North American announces that the transfer of the iron steamer State of California, to be launched to-morrow and built for the Pacific Coast Navigation Company, was made in New York to representatives of the Russian government. The first installment of \$100,000 was paid down, and the remainder to be paid at intervals in the next two months. The steamer was built with the special object of speed, and will attain 15 knots an hour, making her one of the fastest vessels afloat. She would be specially serviceable for privateering purposes. The Russian government was represented by an American gentleman, it is said, who is in the background, and who is acting directly for the Muscovite government. In order to adapt her for the service for which she was intended, extensive alterations will be made, and these will be begun at once. The vessel can be completed and ready for sea in two months. She will be launched to-morrow just as if the sale had not been effected.

The Potter Resolution.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Tribune's Washington special says that the Democrats will have some trouble in dragging their party into supporting the Potter resolution, as it has transpired that thirty-two members in caucus voted for Casey Young's resolution declaring that the Potter resolution was not intended to disturb the Presidential title. Young's friends to-night say he will compel the acceptance of his amendment or defeat Potter's resolution.

Tammany Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Tammany Hall general committee met to-night. Senator Ecclesine made an address. He said at the last Presidential election the Democracy went in under the banner of a man who had not and did not deserve to have the confidence of the people.

Another New Steamship.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—It has been ascertained that in a few days Messrs. Cramp will lay the keel of another vessel, to be constructed on model and to take the place of the steamship State of California, launched to-day.

Yacht Mohawk Sold.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Sun says the yacht Mohawk, which capsized in this harbor two years ago, whereby several lives were lost has been sold to the Russians. She originally cost \$17,000, but sold for scarcely a tenth of that sum.

Bonds Sold.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The syndicate has decided to take the remaining fifteen million of the fifty million of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Attempted Assassination of the German Emperor.

BERLIN, May 11—5 P. M.—At 3:30 this afternoon, as Emperor William was returning from a drive with the Duchess of Baden, several shots were fired at him from a revolver in avenue under Linden. Nobody hurt. The man who shot was arrested. An accomplice who attempted to help the would be assassin was also arrested.

The city is greatly excited in consequence of the attempt on the Emperor's life. Great crowds assembled in front of the palace, to whom the Emperor has several times shown himself in acknowledgment of their expressions of sympathy. Members of the ministry, foreign ambassadors and officers of the army hastened to the palace to tender their congratulations on his escape. The would be assassin is now in the hands of the police. He claims to be a merchant, and says he was attempting suicide so the rich could see the desperation of the poor, and that the shots subsequently fired were in excitement. The accomplice was discharged, as he merely interfered to save the man's life. The would be assassin's name is Emil Hoedit, a native of Leipsic.

Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, May 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard asserts that Russia has informed the powers of her intention to acquiesce then immediately of Russia's definite resolution resulting from negotiations with England, and that Russia would then request the services of the powers to remove any difficulties which might be in the way of peaceful settlement.

Retorm is Necessary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—By order of the Sultan, the Porte is elaborating bills for a sweeping administrative, judicial, financial and military reform. Four commissioners will be appointed by the Sultan, composed of leading native and foreign personages.

A Long Session.

LONDON, May 14.—The House of Commons sat from 4 o'clock yesterday until 9:35 this forenoon.

Adopting Severe Measures.

LONDON, May 15.—A special from Constantinople says General Tolleben declares that unless the Turkish commissioners indeed the insurgents to disperse he will adopt severe repressive measures.

Russians Compelled to Retreat.

A telegram from Batoum states that the concentration of 7,000 armed Musulman inhabitants at Lazistan, in Adenatch district, has compelled the Russians to retreat; and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenable the Russian positions at Lovena and Biorukever.

Movement of Russians.

Advices from Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for regiments in the field. Some of these men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube.

The English Strikers.

LONDON, May 14.—Cotton operatives on the strike in Lancashire are greatly exasperated at the refusal of masters to compromise, when

representatives of the operatives left the meeting. At Manchester yesterday, when no compromise was arrived at, they indicated that the leaders would not be able to longer restrain the men, and disclaimed all responsibility of what might happen in the strike district. When news of the decision reached Barnby, thousands of people assembled in the streets, hooting, shouting and smashing windows. A mass meeting will be held there to-day, and serious trouble is anticipated. A riot in Blackburn last evening was the result of the announcement of a failure of negotiations. There were also riotous demonstrations at Acerrington, and a serious breach of peace is still apprehended there.

Warlike Strikers.

LONDON, May 15.—There was more rioting in Burnley to-night. One warehouse was burned, but the military prevented further destruction. At Blackburn, most all of the manufacturers, with their household, had quitted the town. The soldiers keep comparative peace. At Preston, there is great excitement and fears of rioting. The militia are under arms.

War Estimates.

ROME, May 16.—The minister of finance presented a bill to the chambers asking for a supplementary vote of ten million livres for war estimates.

Mission Failed.

VIENNA, May 17.—Turkish commissioners have thus far failed to accomplish their mission.

Socialist Meetings.

BERLIN, May 17.—It is reported that in view of the attack made upon the Emperor, the government has resolved to propose, or even to introduce by administrative decrees, serious restrictions on freedom and the right of public meetings. Efforts will be made to bring about common action on the part of Germany, Russia, England, the United States and countries where socialist and communistic symptoms have lately appeared.

The British Fleet.

LONDON, May 17.—A special says the Porte will allow no further addition to the British fleet at Ismid.

Warlike Turks.

ATHENS, May 16.—The Turks have attacked Christians near Canca; fighting continues.

Passes Taken.

VIENNA, May 17.—The passes taken by insurgents are Diebend, Balkan and Estrogan's Gate. All attempts to dislodge have been unsuccessful.

New Constitution.

PANAMA, May 17.—The constitutional convention of Ecuador has adopted a new constitution, which is more liberal than that of Garcia Morfa. Religious toleration is denied, and the country is completely subjected to priestly rule.

Depression in Business.

Business in Guatemala is in a deplorable state. Several failures have occurred; one is that of the sugar refining company, for \$350,000.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Survivors of a Wrecked Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The bark Sonoma which arrived to-day from Liverpool, had on board Charles S. Harriman, second mate, and six sailors of the ship P. R. Hazeltine, wrecked some time ago on the coast of Terra Del Fuego. They were picked up by the Sonoma in the straits LeMaire, March 4th, in a very destitute condition, having been subsisting on mussels for fourteen days. They report that during their wanderings after leaving the wreck they discovered a cave which contained a fragment of a boat, some oars, articles of clothing, etc., and skeletons of the boat's crew, but nothing by which the castaways could be identified.

Lost His Life.

OAKLAND, May 14.—While attempting to board the moving train this evening at 9 o'clock at Broadway station, an unknown man lost his life. His entire body from his chin to his ankles was crushed into an unrecognizable mass.

Grand Encampment.

The next Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. to-day elected the following officers: J. E. Brown, M. W. G. P.; Lee Ellsworth, G. S. E. G. H. P.; W. T. Galloway, R. W. G. S. W.; W. B. Lyon, R. W. G. S.; David Hunter, A. W. G. T.; R. S. Robbins, R. W. G. J. W.; C. N. Fox, R. W. G. R. Trustees—Lewis Sober, J. A. McClelland and Columbus Bartlett. The officers were installed this evening.

Body Found.

GILROY, May 17.—The body of Cy Buboia, a well known horse trainer, was found this morning in a creek near town.

Death of a Pioneer.

SANTA CRUZ, May 17.—Don Rafael Castro died at Aptos on the 14th, aged 78.

Shipping.

VICTORIA, May 17.—The steamer opposition on the New Westminster and Victoria route is at an end, the Wilson G. Hunt being hauled off.

Russians continue to move towards the Danube. England has little fears of the Russian fleet doing any serious damage. The Queen will shortly inspect the troops at Woolwich, the first time in 22 years.

The custom house investigation commission has begun a secret session in New York. The California Drydock Company has bought Mission Rock in San Francisco Bay.

The sending of Indian troops to Europe will be the subject of inquiry in the British Parliament. The Schuykill coal operators have decided to stop the mines for two weeks, beginning Saturday next.

Renewed activity prevails at the Serbian arsenals, and war preparations are going on very diligently. A large body of intelligent Irishmen, supposed to be Fenians, are encamped near North Troy, Vt.

Disaffections among the California Workmen are growing daily more widespread and more intense. The Czar will not in any case visit the Paris Exposition, but some of the grand dukes will if circumstances permit.

Austria's opposition to Russia is said to be for the purpose of giving England a more favorable opportunity to go to war. The steamship Sardinian with 400 passengers caught fire and was destroyed at the entrance to Londonderry harbor, Ireland, on the 10th. The accident was caused by an explosion of generated gas. The passengers were all saved.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

The bankrupt law repeal will undoubtedly take effect next September.

The Turks will probably surrender Shumla, but not Varna and Batoum.

The Chinese Official Gazette announces the complete reconquest of Kashgar.

The Russians have not begun withdrawing from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

Michael Byrne, amateur, who started to walk 400 miles in 128 hours at Buffalo, had 5 minutes 44 seconds to spare.

Ten thousand recruits for the Serbian army have been drawn by conscription from Servia and the new Servian provinces.

Political meetings continue to be held throughout the province of British Columbia. Both parties are confident of success.

Thaddeus Amat, Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, died at Los Angeles on Sunday, aged 67. Funeral Tuesday.

The arrival of cavalry and infantry, reinforcements at San Stefano has revived uneasiness and apprehension of a coup de main.

Cotton masters have granted the operatives' request for an interview on Tuesday. It is believed a compromise will be effected.

The creditors of the broker firm of Cope, Ulter & Co., in San Francisco, have agreed to let them go on.

Sir Stafford Northcote says that despite all misrepresentation, he expects to arrive at a peaceful settlement with Russia.

A line of steamships has been established between Coliao and Hong Kong for the purpose of bringing coolies to Peru.

The Turkish commander at Volo has assured the British consuls that the irregular troops have been sent out of Thessaly.

The natives in Southern Africa are growing disaffected and a general uprising is reported among the Kafirs of Pirlie Bush.

The Porte has ordered the evacuation of Shumla, in consequence of the removal of the Russian headquarters to St. George.

A note ensuring the British Government for its foreign policy has been proposed by a liberal in Parliament.

A large number of laborers on the Chicago and Alton extension, in Missouri, are on a strike. One is reported killed at Glasgow.

Ferry, from conference committee on the bill to regulate advertising of wall lettings, submitted a report and explained the same.

The executive council of the National Party met in New York on the 10th to prepare for organization throughout the country.

Negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have completely failed. The Pope is seriously ill from inflammation of the liver.

A cavalry expedition under General Merrit to scout the country from the Big Horn to the Black Hills, will set out in a few days.

The Bulgarians closed Roumanian schools and seized a church hitherto permitted by the Turks at the Bulgarian town of Turtukai.

A bill to redistrict Ohio in the interest of the Democrats, for Congressional purposes, has been presented in the Columbus Legislature.

The weavers of Maaesfeld, England, have struck against the five per cent. reduction in wages. There are 5,000 strikers at Preston.

Three indictments found by the grand jury against Geo. M. Pinney in San Francisco, have been dismissed on motion of the district attorney.

All the British regiments in the Mediterranean will be made up to 1,000 men. Reinforcements are ready to leave England for that purpose.

The Russians intend buying all the fast ships possible and will fight England at sea if war is declared. Letters of marque will not be granted.

A tramp tried to outrage Clara Murphy, aged 14, near Brighton, Cal., on the 8th, but her cries fortunately brought assistance. The wretch escaped.

Camp Stambaugh, Camp Brown and the post and North Platte will probably be abandoned soon by the troops, who are to be called elsewhere.

Seven thousand Russian transport carts have left Bucharest for Bulgaria during the past few weeks. There is a large park of wagons at Kschineff.

Thirty-two battalions of Russian reinforcements have arrived at San Stefano. The arrangement concerning forces has failed in consequence.

A woman aged 40, of French descent, claims half the estate of the late W. S. O'Brien, alleging she is his wife and has had four children by him.

Kearney and others have filed a complaint against a San Francisco police sergeant for oppressive action in breaking up one of their street meetings.

The National State Convention for Pennsylvania convened at Philadelphia on the 8th. A delegation of money was present. About 230 delegates were in attendance.

In the House of Lords, Lord Granville gave notice of a question as to whether the employment of Indian troops in Europe without the sanction of parliament is lawful.

Post office established—Big Butte, Jackson county, Oregon, George H. King, Postmaster. Postmaster appointed—William Cochran, Lookingglass, Douglas county, Oregon.

Gen. Thomas A. Dakin, Captain of the American Rifle Team, died suddenly this morning. The general attended Plymouth church last evening with the Fifteenth Regiment.

Some of the members of the House committee on judiciary are said to be opposed to the resolution for the investigation of the Florida frauds. Blair's movement is daily growing stronger.

Austria is said to have asked the Porte to permit Austrian troops to escort returning Bosnian refugees. Otherwise disturbances endangering the tranquillity of Turkey and Austria are probable.

Telegrams congratulating the Emperor upon his escape from assassination were signed by the President of the French Republic, MacMahon, which have made an especially favorable impression.

In the Senate Matthews introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes in regard to incorporation of a banking association by the Legislature of Washington Territory; referred to the committee on Territories.

Army circles are considerably exercised by the House appropriation committee's decision to report the army bill with sections reorganizing the army so as to reduce it to six cavalry and fifteen infantry regiments.

The Providence Tool Co. has started up to complete the original Turkish contract, of which about 100,000 rifles are still to be made.

A Street-Car Scene.

An agile alligator is one of the dramatic personae in a street-car scene which a reporter of The Cleveland Leader describes. A gentleman enters with a wooden box 2 1/2 feet long, and takes his seat, carefully placing the package across his knees. His right-hand neighbor rises to give place to a man with a pot of crimson paint, and clinging to the hand-strap and standing on one foot enjoys a chat with a vivacious lady on the opposite side of the car. An abrupt application of the brake causes him to describe a half-circle, and to strike with considerable force one end of the strange box, displacing its light cover, and tilting it to an angle of forty-five degrees. Forthwith a promising young alligator flops over on the floor. The man of paint shot upward like an arrow from Hiawatha's bow; upsetting the crimson paint on the young gentleman's pantaloons. The sudden jar given to the alligator, with the gratuitous bath of a foreign element, seems to render the sleepy emigrant from the bayou frantic for a moment. At this moment the driver and horses catches the infection, one dropping his brake and the others plunging forward, while the conductor at the rear is violently jerking his bell and vainly trying to open the door. Under the impression that he is already bitten, the young gentleman hops on one foot and groans, and the young lady attacks the amphibious stranger with her sun-umbrella, until the box lid is closed upon him.

EAST INDIAN THIEVES.—East Indian thieves are the most expert in the world. The Quartermaster-Sergeant of the regiment at an up station was a very corpulent and heavy man. One night his house was entered by burglars, who not only cleared it of everything portable that was lying about, but absolutely stole the very bed clothes from under the fat sergeant and his sleeping family, without disturbing one of them. When they awoke in the morning they were lying on the bare mattresses. This is a common trick with East Indian thieves, and the way they manage it is this: The robber, before he enters the house or tent, first strips and anoints himself with oil, which is done in order that, in case any person should be awake and seize the intruder, he may be enabled to slip like an eel from his grasp. Thus prepared he creeps into the dwelling as noiselessly as possible. The nights in India are generally excessively warm and oppressive, and the sleep of most people although heavy, is uneasy and disturbed. Of this the thief takes advantage. He quietly crouches down close to the bed, and with a feather gently tickles the nose of the sleeper, who, half dozing, rubs it and turns on his couch. While he is doing this the sheet on which he is laying is withdrawn a little from under him by the thief. When he is fast asleep again a second application of the feather causes another turn, and a little more of the sheet is pulled away. The thief then goes to the other side, and the tickling is continued until the sheet is completely withdrawn from the unconscious sleeper. The operation takes time, but is always so nicely managed that there is no case on record of the slumberer having been awakened while the robbery was going forward.

THE VATICAN TAPESTRIES.—It is said that Leo XIII. has given orders to have the large quantities of tapestry which now lie hid in drawers and cupboards in the Vatican, rummaged-out, and hung in chronological order along the galleries, where they can be seen. There will be many interesting pieces among them; a quantity of Gobelins, as the French court for a long time made a present of a piece every year to the reigning Pontiff; pieces of the Flemish Schools, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and several of those designed by Raphael, which were saved in the sack of Rome. It would be a good thing if the Italian government or court would follow the Pope's example; for hidden away in cellars and back rooms of the Pitti Palace, at Florence, there are known to be piles of old damask and brocades, falling to pieces for want of looking after and bringing to the light; they cannot be sold—though many artists and others would gladly buy them—without superior orders, and it is said the only purpose they serve is to be torn up when dusters are required and nothing else is handy.

Superintendent G. Snyder, of the detective agency at Omaha, arrested, near Fort McKinney, Sam Kelly, a desperate cattle thief and murderer for whom \$5,000 reward has been offered. Kelly resisted, but Snyder and a posse of soldiers captured him and a confederate.

The sub-committee of the House judiciary committee, to whom was referred the claim of the French bondholders to the ownership of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, has refused to the full committee, declaring that the road to vest in the Texas and Southern Pacific Railroad Co. The committee has yet to act on the remainder.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

Consideration of the bill to repeal the bankrupt law was resumed, and Maxey continued his argument in favor of the bill. The bill to repeal the bankrupt law being under discussion, Maxey and Hill favored repeal. Metcree said the date had much the appearance of no repeal at all. After further debate, Thurman's amendment, making the date of the repeal Sept. 25, was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 21. Beck moved to strike out Sept. 1st and make the bill take effect immediately, lost—yeas 24, nays 22. The judiciary committee's amendment as amended was then agreed to; yeas 23, nays 21, and the bill passed. It now goes to the House for concurrence. Sargent submitted a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the circumstances under which the receipts of deposits at different mints for coinage into trade dollars was suspended in October, 1877, and all correspondence relating thereto; agreed to.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

Wood introduced a bill providing that the indebtedness of the United States to importers for excess of deposits for unascertained duties or other moneys paid under protest, when ascertained under the provisions of law, should be paid regardless of the time of the original payment thereof, with interest and costs legally due under sections 989 and 996 of the revised statutes, from the permanent annual appropriation for that purpose in section 3,089; referred. The committee on naval expenditures presented the testimony taken by that committee, accompanied by resolutions recommending an appropriation of \$3,277,730 for the payment of certain claims against the navy department, and directing the secretary to cancel contracts amounting to \$3,500,000; made a special order for May 25th. Dannel introduced a bill providing that notice of contest under the prescription, homestead and timber culture laws must be printed in newspapers in the county where such contest lies; passed. Garfield from committee on rules, reported a resolution amending the rules of the House so as to provide that bills touching the revenue and the public debt, reported from committee on ways and means, may be made special order by a majority vote. Also, a resolution providing that all bills originating in the Senate, which appropriate money, lands or property of the United States shall have their first consideration in committee of the whole, and all Senate amendments to House bills not germane to the subject matter of the bill as passed by the House, shall have the same consideration; ordered printed and laid over for further consideration. The speaker called on committees for reports of private nature. In the debate on the southern war claims McMahon accused Keifer of hypocrisy. A very stormy time followed between different members relative to the treatment of Union soldiers in southern prisons, which almost culminated in a fistfight between White, who would not come to order, and Turner. McMahon moved to lay the bill on the table; defeated; yeas 59, nays 119. The bill then passed.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 11th.

Waggoner from the committee on public lands reported back Senate bill for the sale of Huber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. It provides that such lands may be sold to citizens of the United States in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person, at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, and makes it unlawful after the passage of this act to cut any timber on public lands. After being so amended as to include in its provisions the States of Nevada and Colorado, the bill was passed. Wright, of Pennsylvania, from the same committee, reported the bill providing for a loan of \$500 to every person who shall settle on public lands under the homestead law, the act to be in operation until \$10,000,000 has been expended in such loans. The bill was reported without recommendation and referred to the committee of the whole. Gause, from the same committee, reported a bill to restore to market certain lands in Utah; passed. Wrighton, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that any person who shall plant, protect and maintain for eight years ten acres of timber shall at the expiration of that time be entitled to a patent for the whole of such quarter section. Patterson, from the same committee, reported a bill placing California, Nevada and Colorado on an equality with other States in the matter of public lands; referred to the committee of the whole. Reagan called up the bill to regulate interstate transportation by railroads, and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers. A long debate followed, in which the principal objection expressed against the bill was that its meaning was buried away in such a mass of verbiage as to make it almost unintelligible. The House proceeded to vote on the amendments. Cannon offered an amendment prohibiting pooling arrangements of railroad companies; agreed to. Without disposing of the bill on which, however, the previous question was seconded so as to keep it before the House, adjournment took place.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Johnson introduced a bill to levy, by the Moffett bell punch, a tax on liquors in all places in the district where intoxicates are sold by the drink; referred. Mitchell introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a lighthouse at the head of Port Orford, in Oregon. He also called up the bill extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central Railroad three years, whereupon certain Senators expressed a desire to examine the bill, and it was laid over until tomorrow. Sargent called up the bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees and commissions paid on void entries of public lands. All amendments of committees were agreed to and the bill was passed without discussion.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 14th.

Matthews gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider the bill reported by the railroad committee on March 19th, known as the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. Mitchell called up Senate bill amendatory of the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon. In explanation of the bill he said it was a new grant whatever, but simply extended the time for completing the road.

## HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, demands for the regular order of business were made on both sides of the House, and the Speaker announced the regular order to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution offered yesterday by Potter. Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum, as there were not Democrats enough present, 146 being necessary to make a quorum. A call of the House was then ordered. The call disclosed the fact that there were 243 members present. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question. Republicans again resorted to filibustering tactics, and the House was left without a quorum, the Democrats being able to muster only 113 votes. Woods said, as the factious minority seem determined to obstruct business, I move the House adjourn. The motion was opposed by Republicans, but was carried—yeas 130, nays 104.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.

Beck introduced a bill to authorize the postmaster general to place mail service on any public highway, river or railroad wherever the public service requires. Kellogg introduced a bill increasing to twelve dollars a month the pension of certain pensioned soldiers who lost both arms or both feet, or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country. At the opening of the House this morning there was a small attendance of members on either side. After reading of the journal Wood inquired whether the Senate resolution for the final adjournment of the session was not a question of higher privilege than the pending resolution of Potter. The Speaker, in reply, said that the question of final adjournment was a question of privilege between the two Houses somewhat analogous to the report of the conference committee, which had been always held to be the question of highest privilege, taking precedence even of the motion to adjourn. In this instance consideration of that question had been postponed until today, and it now came up. Wood thereupon called up the Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment, and moved that its consideration be postponed till Wednesday, the 29th of May. He also moved the previous question. Wood's motion was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 105. The division on seconding the previous question on Potter's resolution showed the presence of only 110 Democrats, 29 less than a quorum. After the introduction of Wood's resolution, Garfield hoped Wood would state the reasons for postponement. Wood said he would do so if the House desired it and if there was no objection. Objection was made, the previous question called for and seconded (84 to 67), and the motion to postpone was agreed to; yeas 130, nays 105—a strict party vote. Caldwell, rising to a question of order, directed the Speaker's attention to rule 31 of the House. It provides that every member who shall be in the House when a question is put shall give his vote unless the House shall excuse him. Caldwell said: The language of that rule is imperative. It says that every member present shall vote.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

Butler, of South Carolina, submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a commission consisting of two Senators, three members of the House and two officers of the regular army, who have served less than ten years, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the army. The House joint resolution to print 30,000 copies of the report of the commissioner of agriculture for 1877, and 5,000 copies of the colonial charters and constitutions, was passed after considerable discussion.

## HOUSE.

After reading the journal of yesterday, Potter rose and demanded the regular order of business, which, on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution for a special committee on all electoral frauds. On a standing vote there was \$9 in the affirmative and none in the negative, whereupon the usual objections were made. No quorum voting, tellers were ordered. The report of the tellers was 98 in the affirmative and 12 in the negative. Potter then moved a call of the House. Call of the roll was proceeded with and 247 members answered to their names, there being but forty-five absentees. Even Stephens, who got leave of absence for a week on Monday last, was present in his wheeled chair. Further proceedings under the call being dispensed with, Fort suggested to Potter that the regular order be laid aside and the House proceed to consideration of the pension bill. The question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and on this vote the Democrats developed the greatest strength they have yet shown. The call disclosed the fact that 254 were present and 29 absent. The question again recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question. The tellers reported 35 in the affirmative and 1 in the negative. During the voting, Conger stationed himself close to the tellers, with a slip of paper in his hand, for the purpose, as he stated, of making a note of such Democrats who voted in the negative. A Servian corps of observation hitherto consisting of 15,000 men, has been increased to 35,000. This was caused by fear of a Turkish attack. The Turks have been concentrating under Hafez Pasha on the Servian line of demarkation. Porter Brown was hanged at Many, Sabine parish, Louisiana, on the 12th at 12 o'clock for the murder of Dr. Evans, on March 4, 1877. Brown made a full confession and asked forgiveness. No excitement and very little sympathy for the doomed man. The Greeks in New Bulgaria, who are greatly dissatisfied, have just received new occasion for alarm in the attempt of the Russian authorities to enroll them under the general conscription now being enforced throughout Bulgaria. Lord Hartington's resolution that no force be raised or kept by the crown in time of peace, save in India, without the sanction of parliament, indicates the determination of the opposition in the House of Commons to make a united attack upon what is generally conceded to be the most vulnerable point of the British government's policy. It is not known if a decision of the cabinet in regard to fortresses has been officially communicated to the Russians, except as regards Shumla, but no action had been taken upon that decision. Russians say, even if the Turks surrender the fortress their troops will only retire from before Constantinople when the British fleet retires.

## THE SING-AWAY BIRD.

O, say, have you heard of the sing-away bird,  
That sings where the Runaway river  
Runs down with its rills from the bald-headed hills  
That stand in the sunshine and shimmer  
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"  
How the pines and the birches are stirred  
By the trill of the sing-away bird!  
And the bald-headed hills, with their rocks and their rills,  
To the tune of his piping are ringing,  
And their faces grow young, all their gray mists among,  
While the forests break forth into singing,  
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"  
And the river runs singing along:  
And the flying winds catch up the song.  
It was nothing but—hush! a wild white throated thrush,  
That emptied his musical quiver  
With a charm and a spell over valley and dell  
On the banks of the Runaway river.  
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"  
Yet the song of the bird singer had  
The sound of a soul that is glad.  
And, beneath the glad sun, may a glad-hearted one  
Set the world to the tune of his gladness;  
The rivers sing! sing it, the breezes shall sing it,  
If life shall forget it's long sadness,  
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"  
Sing, spirit, who knowest joy's giver—  
Sing on, by time's Runaway river!

## A LEGHORN HAT.

Nine o'clock of a cloudless Summer morning. The basket phaeton stood at the door in the narrow noisy street below, but Mr. White had already gone to his office, Annie pleaded headache, and the children had their allotted tasks with the German governess to accomplish. I must either remain within doors during the hot hours of the day or go out alone. I decided on the latter course.

"I am too old to require any chaperon," I said, and glanced in the mirror. There I beheld a not unpleasing image of a little woman attired in gray, with a silvery veil over her plain face, in the act of fitting on a pair of quite infinitesimal gray gloves. I kissed my good Annie and the children, as if I was going on a long and perilous voyage, and departed in the basket phaeton. What a new world was that all about me! It was the city of Leghorn, with its tall houses, rendered dingy by sea damp, and wide white squares, the atmosphere redolent of tar, the quays thronged with shipping, the clumsy funnels of Oriental Steamships relieved by the lighter tracery of interlacing masts against the sky, I like ships; in their boundless suggestiveness they resemble wishes, hopes, ever coming and going on some fresh errand.

The phaeton rattled through the main thoroughfare, once Via Grande, and now rebaptized, after the manner of all Italian cities, in the name of Victor Emanuel. I noticed with the interest of a stranger groups of bronzed sailors; the untidy Leghorn woman with trailing gown, and flapping handkerchief tied over their frowny head; the brilliant uniform of an occasional officer strolling languidly to his cafe.

The Sea Gate was reached, and the white road which threads its way beside the Mediterranean to the beautiful suburb of the Ardenza. The sea-breeze wafted to me delicious coolness; the hedges of evergreens and oleanders in masses of rose bloom mingled rich odors; the stunted trees dropped their feathery foliage laden with gray dust. I gazed out over the sea, which sparkled like a sapphire, with the light-houses so bright at night, now pallid in the morning which no longer had need of them, and the sails glittering with an exquisite silvery whiteness on the horizon. I glanced down the white road as it curved along the strand, bordered by its feathery trees and oleanders, its gardens, hotels, and villas stretching to the Marenna, and the coast I might never explore.

"This is the most beautiful shore in the world, and the old Romans knew it," I soliloquized; and just then the phaeton paused.

My destination was the bath. Again the charm of novelty delighted me, for it was my first summer with Annie's household. Bething at Livorno is made a pastime, a recreation, instead of a serious business. I walked out on a pier which terminated in a round space shielded by a tent from the sun's rays, and then the smiling old bath woman, in a flapping straw hat, conducted me down a passage, bordered on either side with the little tents with green doors, to my destination. Once consigned to the tiny house, with its roof of matting and walls of stripped canvass, where the water rippled in of a transparently green hue, or to part the curtains and issue forth boldly as a swimmer. I decided to remain secluded in my crystal bath, as I was alone, like a mermaid in a cave.

I was startled by the curtains being separated from without, and the appearance of a man's head, with long sandy beard. The head advanced such evident intention of a tall body's following that I uttered a faint scream of alarm, when the intruder retreated hastily with a muttered "Beg Pardon."

I received the apology with such dignity as is possible to a very small lady in a flannel bathing suit, hanging to a rope to avoid drowning in deep water, and with her head done up in an oil-skin cap. "Some stupid Englishman!" I said pettishly.

The hour was too early for many occupants of the large tent, and when I emerged from my bath I drew a chair near the railing, to again gaze out over

the beautiful Mediterranean. An American man-of-war had entered port the previous day. I endeavored to descry her, with the old pain at my heart. My brother young, good, brave, destined to become a great man, as I believed, had died of fever on board ship off Callao five years ago, smitten down without power to send me a message, although, thus stricken, I was left alone. Yes, all alone! I shivered in the bright Italian morning, while my eyes searched wistfully for the man-of-war. Since then every frigate had become to me Harry's ship, and every office in uniform assuredly must be my dead brother's friend. Five years of Winter and Summer in the old house at home, wandering from room to room in a ghostly fashion, with the portraits of father and mother in the shadow of the best parlor, and Harry's dog following me with dumb intelligence to thrust his nose into my hand; five years of mourning, of silence that left me a plain little old maid, my hair turned gray! Then Annie, happy wife and mother, school-mate and friend of many years, had written to me a long letter from her home at Leghorn, where her husband was engaged in business, urging me to come abroad, I saw my future clearly enough. In this genial household I should be companion, friend, old-maid aunt to the children, I sighed.

Just then the merchant whose wares were displayed in one corner of the tent—tortoise-shell, coral, and sienna-wood trinkets—beggd me to take a chance in his lottery. I took the box, and turned out the dice on the board, having paid a franc. The merchant counted up the numbers and found the corresponding one in his stock of prizes represented by a set of coral, resembling sticks of red sealing wax. Somebody approached and watched the drawing. I recognized the long sandy beard of the intruder of my bath, but gave a little jump when I further discovered that he wore the uniform of an American naval officer. The merchant immediately pounced on him. Almost unconsciously the stranger of the sandy beard appealed to me in English for explanation, as he did not understand Italian. The next moment he held in his hand a very pretty shell comb for a lady's hair as a prize.

"Madam, do you think this would please—a woman?" he inquired, scrutinizing it.

"Undoubtedly," I replied, calmly. I had taken him under my protection as one of Harry's friends. His face flushed, and a quizzical smile lighted up his keen eyes, "I mean a lady—home—in America. You are an American!"

"Yes," I said, at my ease; for he was not thinking of me at all. I was even half tempted to ask him if he had known my poor Harry. "Thank you," he said with sudden stiffness, and raising his cap, walked away.

Another hour passed swiftly while I gazed out over the sea from the tent; then the heat of the sun warned me to return. Annie's phaeton bore me back to the city again. En route I remembered a trifling commission at the milliner's. Entering the shop, the first object presented to my notice was the tall officer with the sandy beard, beset by two clerks, and surrounded by piles of Leghorn hats. The poor man's aspect was most bewildered and helpless in that mass of straw. I executed my commission quietly, and was about to leave, when he accosted me.

"Would you have the kindness to give me your advice?" he said. "I wish to make a present of a Leghorn hat to a lady in America, and it must be of the best quality."

Thus appealed to I sifted out the finest straw for his inspection. "Leghorn hats are all made in the Florence manufactories, you know," I said. He made no response; he was staring at my hands with a very peculiar expression. I blushed slightly, and hid them in the crown of the Leghorn hat. They were very small and well shaped; I had trouble with my gloves usually, wearing a child's size. Brother Harry used to admire their tiny proportions, and accuse me of vanity in the possession of such extremities. Here was this tall officer in a foreign city actually pausing in the midst of buying a gift for an unknown lady—probably his fiancée—to stare at my hands in evident astonishment. I was more vexed than flattered. What right had he to gaze at me so fixedly, after having claimed my assistance? What would Annie think of my adventure!

I recalled him somewhat primly to a sense of duty, I suppose, for he proceeded to pay for the hat, after I had warned the shop people not to charge more than double the price of the hat. He thanked me in subdued accents, and even hinted that as the ship was to be in port some weeks he hoped any residents would come on board. I related sufficiently to inquire how he proposed sending the Leghorn hat, and learned that it was to be entrusted to the captain of a brig bound for New York.

"Perhaps I had better address the box here," he said, again consulting me with his eyes.

"Yes," I assented, gaining firmness and decision of tone from his very irresolution.

The clerk brought him an immense inkstand with a very rusty and gritty pen attached. My companion dipped the pen into the ink and stirred it thoughtfully, as if it had been soup.

"I hope she will like it," said this extraordinary man, consulting me again, with a most sheepish expression of countenance. "Perhaps she owns ever so many Leghorn hats already," in sudden alarm.

"No, no," I returned, soothingly.

I pictured to myself this lady whom he was so anxious to please. How proud she would be of the exquisite Etruscan straw hat which she would wear to church! How envious would be her neighbors!

"There, will that answer?" he held before me the written address.

I gasped as I read: "Miss Helen Westmore, Berryville, Vermont."

My own name was Helen Westmore, and Berryville had been my home. The Leghorn hat which I had selected with so much care was evidently intended for myself.

"You cannot be Dr. Easton, who took care of my poor Harry, and wrote me the letters about him?" I cried, between sobbing and laughter. "I am his sister."

"He told me his sister had the smallest hands in the world," he replied, with excitement.

After that there were dinners at Annie's moonlight drives along the shore, entertainments on the man-of-war, with ample leisure for explanations and confidences. The surgeon who had taken care of Harry had been his intimate friend during long voyages, and had retained the image of the sister at home all these years. In retiring on half pay he had been tempted to seek her out.

Had I not assisted at the purchase of my own hat, he would never have found me when he returned to America. The little woman in gray was not to be the old maid aunt in Annie's household, after all, but to return to her own country as a happy wife, even if in a sober, sedate fashion. Verily, human destinies hang by a straw.

A box stands on a high shelf in the old home. It contains an untrimmed Leghorn hat.

## LUCK TO THE TUNE OF \$25,000,000.

Ireland carries off the palm of late, for tales of vast and unexpected inheritances. Not long ago the Buckleys of Limerick, found themselves heirs of a cool million and a quarter through the death of an Australian relative, who left his native sod 40 years before, a fugitive from justice; while a poor shoemaker of Clare lately threw aside his last to revel in half million of money of which he found himself possessed by inheritance. But the most stupendous piece of luck is that by which D. P. McCarty, an architect of Cork, comes into the bigger share of \$25,000,000 in cash, and landed property yielding a yearly income of three-quarters of a million, through the death of a cousin in India. This vast property went actually a begging for a while, and Mr. McCarty's first intimation of the fortune that awaited him, was through a newspaper advertisement for heirs, casually pointed out to him by a friend. Charles O'Keefe, the gatherer of these millions, was the son of a small Irish tradesman, who enlisted and went to India as a private nearly 40 years ago. He seems to have had good stuff in him, and finally earned a commission in the army. He had also a keen eye for trade, and his desire for riches outweighed his thirst for military fame, and he resigned from the army. It was in those early days, before India became impoverished, that so many colossal fortunes were made by smart and unscrupulous Englishmen, who regarded that far away eastern possession of the crown as an inexhaustible El Dorado. O'Keefe went into the opium trade and became so intent on accumulating money that he forgot to marry and rear a family to inherit it; and now that he is dead it falls to his Irish cousins, the McCarty's. Of these there are four brothers, each of whom will receive one twenty-fifth of the O'Keefe millions, while the bulk of the estate falls to the eldest.

Chas. Levis, of Halsey, had 1,500 pounds of bacon stolen the other night.

A man named Thos. Judkins, aged 75 years, and his wife were recently thrown from their wagon near Springfield, Lane county, by the team running away. The old gentleman was almost instantly killed, and his wife seriously if not fatally injured.

James Reuben, the Nez Perce Indian interpreter who was at the post all winter, and who accompanied the captives to the reservation a few weeks ago, has already been on one mission among Indians supposed to be hostile and brought back reports of peaceful intentions.

OREGON NEWS.

Malapropos.

An Arab Dinner.

The Coming Man.

Currents are in the market at Salem. The Columbia river is unusually low. Caterpillars are troubling fruit trees in the sound. Travel to the upper country continues unabated. The flouring mills at McMinnville have been burned. Linn county proposes to build a bridge across Mukly. The farmers in the vicinity of Salem are praying for more rain. Ripe strawberries have made their appearance in the Salem market. The wool crop of 1878 has already commenced to come down the Columbia river. The firemen of Salem intend giving grand ball on the evening of the 4th July. A few of the new dollars, used as pocket pieces only, have arrived at anconver. The celebrated case of Delaney vs. all has been decided in favor of the defendant. The city council of Vancouver have voted an appropriation of \$800 for park improvement. The Salemites are making extensive preparations already for a grand celebration on the 4th of July. The Pacific telegraph line is now in good working order from Union to any part of the United States. The Salem hook and ladder company have voted a donation of \$50 towards celebrating the 4th of July. Geo. Nolan has been arrested at the Dalles for robbing a man of \$168. Willing to give bail, he was committed. The bridges on the line of the O. & R. R. have recently been examined, and where needed, repairs are to be made. Independence, Polk county, is rapidly improving. Thirty new buildings have been erected during the past year, and others are going up. Australian coal and shale are used to light the streets and houses of Salem. A long way to ship, but the shale seems better adapted than our local coals. The bridge over the McKenzie, in Polk county, will be of three spans, and the largest this side of the Rocky mountains. Col. James Fulton, of the Dalles, has in his hand of unbroken horses, consisting of between five and six hundred, for the sum of \$15,000, to T. M. Gervais, Marion county. Sixty tons of Oregon hops will be shipped on the next steamer for New York. Our soil and climate are well adapted to growing an excellent article of hops, and the crop is found to be very profitable. M. B. Baird has started with a drove of about 200 head of horses, in search of market. Mr. Baird's horses are all good animals, raised in Union county, and in case he finds a fair cash market he realize him quite an amount. Last week Mr. P. Schulze, land agent of the Oregon Central railroad company, and Mr. Brotherton, attorney for the bondholders of the road, paid a visit, and on the 1st of May accompanied by Col. James Kinney, old railroad contractor, made a trip to the line of the road, in a carriage, from Corvallis to St. Joseph. The latter place is at present the terminus of the road. Messrs. Schulze and Brotherton were perfectly delighted with the country along the proposed railroad route, and expressed the firm conviction that the road would be prosecuted with vigor early next spring. In order to secure this object, Mr. Brotherton will at an early day make a trip to Germany for the express purpose of laying this matter before the bondholders, and urging the completion of the road to a junction with the C. & R. R. Leitchville is really commenced, and its natural advantages is bound to become an extensive commercial place from time forward. There are eight buildings to be erected immediately—a store for general merchandise, a school house, a new postoffice, a large brick house and four dwelling houses. The vicinity is well settled, and it is a very favorable point from which to grow grain. It is the most fertile part of the country, and is being rapidly developed up with industrious residents of the west, and a community who, mean to be behind in the age of progress. According to the present outlook the town will present a fine appearance in three months from now. The town is situated on section 19, township 13 north, range 45 east, 17 miles from Weston, and 25 miles from Colfax. The spring water works are sufficient to supply a very large town, and send water to the top of every building. By little labor the creek can be turned with force enough to drive a grist mill in six or ten months in the year.

Charles Dickens once wrote to a friend: "I have distinguished myself in two respects lately. I took a young lady unknown down to dinner, and talked to her about the Bishop of Durham's nepotism in the matter of Mr. Cheese. I found she was Mrs. Cheese. And I expatiated to the member for Marylebone, Lord Fernoy—generally conceiving him to be an Irish member—on the contemptible character of the Marylebone representatives." Two such mishaps in one evening were enough to reduce the most brilliant talker to the condition of the three "insides" of the London bound coach, who beguiled the tedium of the journey from Southampton by discussing the demerits of William C. bbett, until one of the party went so far as to assert that the object of their denunciations was a domestic tyrant, given to beating his wife; when, much to his dismay, the solitary lady passenger, who had hitherto been a silent listener, remarked: "Pardon me, sir; a kinder husband and father never breathed; and I ought to know, for I am William Cobbett's wife!" Mr. Giles, of Virginia, and Judge Duval, of Maryland, members of Congress during Washington's administration, boarded at the house of a Mrs. Gibbon, whose daughters were well on in years, and remarkable for talkativeness. When Jefferson became President, Duval was comptroller of the Treasury, and Giles a Senator. Meeting one day in Washington, they fell to chatting over old times, and the Senator asked the Comptroller if he knew what had become of "that cackling old maid, Jenny Gibbon." "She is Mrs. Duval, sir," was the unexpected reply. Giles did not attempt to mend matters as a certain Mr. Tuberville unwisely did. This unhappy blunderer resembled the Irish gentleman who complained that he could not open his mouth without putting his foot in it. Happening to observe to a fellow-guest at Dunraven Castle that the lady who had sat at his right hand at dinner, was the ugliest woman he had ever beheld, the person addressed expressed his regret that he should think his wife so ill-looking. "I have made a mistake," said the horrified Tuberville gentleman; "I meant the lady who sat on my left." "Well, sir, she is my sister," was the response to the well-intended fib, bringing from the desperate connoisseur of beauty the frank avowal: "It can't be helped, sir, then; for, if what you say be true, I confess I never saw such an ugly family in my life!" An honest expression of opinion, perhaps not so easily forgiven by the individual concerned, was that wrung from Mark Twain, who, standing before a young lady in a Parisian public garden, cried out to his friend: "Dan, just look at this girl; how beautiful she is!" to be rebuked by "this girl" saying, in excellent English: "I thank you more for the evident sincerity of the compliment, sir, than for the extraordinary publicity you have given it!" Mark took a walk, and did not feel just comfortable for some time afterward. One of the humorist's countrymen made a much more serious blunder. He was a married man. Going into the kitchen one day, a pair of soft hands were thrown over his eyes, a kiss was imprinted on his cheek. He returned it with interest, and as he gently disengaged the hands of his fair assailant, asked: "Mary, darling, where is the mistress?" and found his answer in the indignant wife's face. "Mary, darling," had gone out for the day, and the lady of the house intended by her affectionate greeting to give her lord a pleasant surprise; whether he thought it a pleasant one he never divulged, but that kitchen knew Mary no more. After doing his office for a young couple, a clergyman was inveigled into proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom, at the wedding breakfast. He wound up a neat little speech by expressing the hope that the result of the union of the happy pair might prove strictly analogous to that of the bride's honored parents. The groom looked angry, the bride went into hysterics, the bridesmaids blushed and became interested in the pattern of the carpet, the master of the house blew his nose with extraordinary violence, and the speaker sat down, wondering at the effect he had created, till his better-informed neighbor whispered that the lady was not the daughter of the host and hostess, but a niece, who came to live with them when her father and mother were divorced. When a note was handed to Dr. Fletcher in the pulpit, intimating the presence of a medical gentleman, supposed to be in the church was urgently required elsewhere, and as the doctor was making for the door, he ejaculated: "May the Lord have mercy on his patient!" An unpleasant way of putting the

thing was innocently adopted by a New York car-driver, who, blissfully ignorant that his interlocutor was Mr. Beecher, replied to that gentleman's query whether he did not think it possible to dispense with running the cars all day on Sunday! "Yes, sir, I do; but there's no hope of it as long as they keep that Beecher theater open in Brooklyn; the cars have to run to accommodate that." An American newspaper says: "The enthusiastic choir-master who adopted, 'Hold the Fort' as a processional hymn has been dismissed by the minister, who considered it personal when the choir burst forth: "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on." Reproached for his Cruelty. A gentleman went some time ago to the house of a Mr. Webb, a large sheep farmer in Cambridgeshire, England, and while they were at dinner he heard the "jug, jug" of a nightingale close outside the window. On asking about it, the answer was, "Poor thing, she is only taunting the house dog." A nightingale taunting a house dog. What could that mean? It seems that the large dog, a species of Newfoundland, had followed his master down the drive, past a laurel bush, where the nightingale had built its nest. He discovered and snapped at it, and, just missing the old bird as she flew off, devoured all the young ones. I am glad he was not my dog, for although it was his nature, and Pilot is a very faithful animal, I do not think I could ever have liked him again. From that moment the bird never left the dog. She followed him when he walked, continually sitting either upon his kennel top or on a bush hard by, asking for its young ones. Actually, if Pilot followed his master into the house, the bird, usually so sly and timid in its nature, would accompany him to the very door step and wait till he came out again—just like an avenging spirit. The sympathy of the family at the farm was greatly excited by the sorrow of the poor mother who mourned for her children—a bird Rachel, who "would not be comforted, because they were not"—and would have rejoiced most heartily if they could have replaced the nest and the little ones. Their surprise was great that the poor bird could keep up its mournful song so long—so long as Pilot was in sight she continued upbraiding him night and day. Sometimes Pilot was permitted to join the family circle when they took their work or tea on the lawn. It was his custom to ascend the front steps and seat himself by the door of the hall; even then the poor wailing bird would hop on the steps after the dog, and the dog never offered to molest her. For three weeks or a month the family always knew where Pilot was by the wearisome wail of the devoted bird. Once the sorrowful notes ceased to be heard, and Mr. Webb's family thought she was gone, but suddenly the musical knell was resumed, and there was the mourner on a high birch tree across the lawn and almost at the same moment Pilot was seen passing under the tree! A FORTUNATE ACTRESS.—Miss Nellie Bromley has just married a wealthy foreigner. A very pretty Gloucestershire girl, she came to London originally with the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace thereupon fostered her desire for histrionic fame. It is well to speak out about these things. The ducal and lordly "patronage" of the stage in London is an insult to art and a disgrace to the age in which we live. Miss Bromley was more successful on the stage than off. She captivated Lord Carrington, a handsome and pleasant young earl, and a friend of the Prince of Wales. The Duke transferred her to the earl with a magnificent dowry. Lord Carrington helped her theatrical ambition. Her pretty face, her beautiful dresses, and her small salary attracted some of the London managers. She no doubt pushed out of the theatres true artists who wanted to earn an honest living, and she helped to lower the standard of English art. That is all. See had a pretty family, and society declared that Lord Carrington meant to marry her. His mother was opposed to the match, they said, but the boy could not live without "Nellie." Nevertheless, there comes along Mr. or Count Baltazzi (brother to the owner of Kisber, a horse, of Epsom fame), and he wins the lady and pledges his devotion, and she hers, at the altar. They are now man and wife; she with a large fortune settled upon herself, and he with an income of his own; the world is all before them. Nellie "looked lovely," they say, "and as fresh as a vestal virgin," however fresh that may be.—London Corr. N. Y. Times.

While Miss Edwards, the author of the admirable book of Nile travels, was studying the ruins at Luxor, she accepted an invitation to dine with the British Consul, a genial and cultivated Arab, who had traveled extensively in Europe, and fluently spoke several languages. In this entertainment the host conformed rigidly to Arab customs, probably that his guests might observe the peculiar table etiquette maintained among the better classes. When dinner was announced, each guest in turn received a dash of water upon the hands held over a brass ewer, and a towel, which was to be retained during the meal. In the center of the brilliantly lighted dining room stood a round brass table with a raised rim, and for each person were placed a chair, a huge block of bread, a wooden spoon, two tumblers and a bouquet. "To-night we are all Arabs," said the consul, Mustapha Aga. "We drink Nile water, and we eat with our fingers." The dinner was excellently cooked; courses were quickly served; the dishes were hot, and each was successively placed alone in the middle of the table. For an account of the manner of eating, we borrow Miss Edwards' lively description: Each dipped his own spoon in the soup, dived into the stew, and pulled off pieces of lamb or fish with his fingers. Having no plates, we made plates of our bread. Meanwhile, Mustapha Aga, like an attentive host, tore off an especially choice morsel now and then, and handed it to one or the other of his guests. To eat gracefully with one's fingers is a fine art; to carve with them skillfully is a science. None of us, I think, will soon forget the wonderful way in which our host attacked and vanished the turkey—a solid colossus, weighing twenty pounds, and roasted to perfection. Half rising, he turned back his cuff, poised his wrist, and, diving his thumb and forefinger deep into the breast, brought out a long, stringy, smoking fragment, which he deposited on the plate of the writer. Thus begun, the turkey went round the table amid peals of laughter, and was punished by each in turn. The pilaff which followed is always the last dish served at an Egyptian or Turkish dinner. After this, our spoons were changed, and the sweets were put upon the table. The drinks throughout were plain water, rice water and lemonade. Some native musicians played in the ante room during dinner, and when we rose from the table we washed our hands as before. The Paris Exposition. Gustave Dore is about to reveal to the public another phase of his singularly original and creative talent. He is now at work behind closed and guarded doors on his contribution to the exhibition. It is a colossal vase some sixteen feet in height, of a flask shape, and covered with figures in full relief representing "The Triumph of the Vine." Over the whole surface of the vase swarms nymphs, satyrs, children, intermingled with fruits and flowers, and strange shapes of insect and animal life. It is a wild and graceful fantasy, a mass of animated figures, a throng of strange, visionary beings and accessories. Yet in the whole there is neither crowding nor confusion. Fair nymphs sit, poised upon the slope of the vase, chubby children climb and swing amid the trailing garlands, and satyrs skip up its sides with all the agility that their goat limbs can lend them. Around the base cluster child forms at play with colossal types of insect life. One plump little fellow lies on his back, hugging to his breast a gigantic fly that is half as large as he is himself. Two naked urchins are contending with an equally huge spider, and one little fellow, in nowise daunted by the repulsive aspect of his adversary is pushing the creature away with his dimpled foot. Another holds a field mouse by the tail, and uses all his best efforts to keep his captive from escaping. And—prettiest farcey of all—one charming urchin lies asleep with a colossal butterfly hovering above him and just in the act of kissing his baby lips. It would take a volume to describe all the figures, the fruits, the flowers, the varied imagery wherewith this gigantic vase is literally covered. It took all the creative force of Dore's talent, and all his unexampled rapidity of execution as well, to bring this remarkable work to such a point of perfection in so short a time. What will be its destiny? For only a sovereign or an archmillionaire could afford the possession of such a work, or own a hall sufficiently large to give it a fitting home. The present model is in plaster; in bronze the work will be worth some \$20,000. The strikers at Blackburn, England, will probably agree to work for three months at the 10 per cent. reduction, if wages are raised at the end of that time. Sales warranting it. Russian papers are full of news about the volunteer fleet; subscriptions for fitting it out are coming in from all points. The sums received are double the amount contributed from the same sources for the relief of the sick and wounded during the war.

The "coming man" will certainly be a marvelous creature. His prophets are on every hand, and to one and all the omens are full of the wonderful things he will devise and do. He is, to be sure, long in "coming;" we evidently have not seen him—but his progenitors, at least may be said to have arrived. It is amusing, indeed, to see how the prophesied "coming man," as he is portrayed by this or that looker into the future; is found to be endowed with the peculiar tastes and accomplishments, and often even with the idiosyncrasies, of the portrayer. The balloonist for instance, is sure that the coming man will ride the air and scud serene midway betwixt the sea and firmament; the sceptic doubts not that when the man comes he will be wholly emancipated from tradition and superstition; to the socialist, the coming man will, with angelic composure, divide up his gains with his neighbors; the Malthusian will have the coming man cease to recklessly over-populate the globe. Much might be said, too, of what the "coming woman" will do, and be. She has her prophets and her prophesies too. She will, no doubt, arrive at the perfection of combined convenience and grace in dress; perhaps she will vote and preside over legislative wrangles, and dine as envoy at royal tables. Mr. Charles Reade, with a wit and invention that might be expected from his performances in imaginative literature, has discovered a new attribute, which he thinks it certain the coming man and woman will possess. What is remarkable, is that the attribute, though suggested by a brain which is above all fanciful, is a severely practical one. He says that the human phenomenon of the future will be an "ambidexter," or both-handed person. Bringing the whole force of his rhetoric to bear upon his subject, Mr. Reade arraigns the distinction between the right and left hand as a relic of remote barbarism. To think, he says, that the left hand is unlucky, is to subscribe to a heathen mythology. It was a tradition of the "juvenile world," as he calls what we commonly know as ancient times. The according of distinction and superior skill to the right hand has no warrant either in the structure of the organs or even in human instinct. It is wholly a matter of custom by inheritance. Yet in a long array of rich historical learning, he shows how universal, in time and place, this custom has been. We find it in the Bible. Jacob blessed Ephraim with the right hand. According to Moses, it was the Lord's right hand that gave the law. Solomon seated his mother on his right as a mark of honor. Homer and the Greek writers, Virgil and the Latin ones, closely follow the traditional use and symbolism of the hands. "Dexterous" came from the Latin word meaning right hand, and "sinister" from that meaning the left. Even in modern tongues the same "superstition" is fixed deep; the French use "droit," the English "right," for a moral attribute as well as for a physical locality; the French "gauche" or awkward, means also "left" uncomplimentary and sometimes disgraceful. Mr. Reade unlocks all his store of learning to prove that the distinction is traditional, and not instinctive; and he urges the world to hasten the coming of the "Both-handed," by beginning now to teach children to use each hand with equal skill. There would, no doubt, be great advantages in this; but we fear Mr. Reade's own exposition shows mankind to be closely wedded to "right-handedness" to make the reform a rapid or easy one.—Appleton's Journal. Way down in Maine they are calling him Jay Gould Blaine. "Plug up your photograph" is to be the next rhetorical civility. Suicides are more frequent in spring-time, but true inwardness comes only with the green apple season. Conkling was killed by an accident. He carelessly talked himself to death. Lady on shopping excursion—"Oh, dear, that blanket is much too good! I want it for charitable purposes." More Trouble in Europe. Violins Strings, 10c. Violins, \$4 to \$500. Special line of Sheet Music at one-third the regular price. Largest and finest assortment of Pianos, Organs and Musical Goods ever brought to Portland. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call. Pencil prices at Hamilton's Musical Emporium, 223 First street, Portland, Oregon. There is no other place in Oregon where millinery and ladies' fancy goods are kept in as fresh and fashionable assortment as at P. E. Brigham's Bazaar, next to Laid & Tilton's bank, Portland, Oregon. Orders by mail will receive special care and attention. F. W. WORKS, ADAMS, SELMAN & YOUNG, Agents for the Oregon coast, Portland, Oregon, for illustration and price list. 1878

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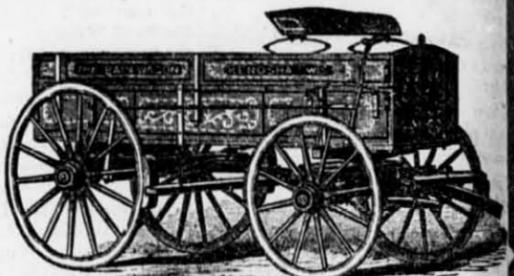
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Literary Lines.

Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, is 72 Beranger's autograph sold for \$16 in Paris lately. "Mrs. Partington is about to publish a book for boys. It is rumored that Bret Harte will be appointed to a Consulate. Tennyson recites his "Ballad of the Fleet" to select companions. Prof. De Mil' is to publish a book on the elements of rhetoric. Emerson never values criticism and seldom if ever reads his critics. Florence Marryatt's new novel, "Written in fire," has appeared in London. Dr. J. G. Holland has been ordered by his physicians to refrain from lecturing. The study of the German language is to be retained in the St. Louis schools. The American Government has expended on freedmen's schools \$3,711,225 47. The Paris municipality has voted 10,000 francs to the Voltaire centenary celebration. Rhoda Broughton, the authoress, lives mostly in the beautiful valley of Clywd, Wales. Most of the poetry in the Yale College record nowadays is inscribed to New York actresses. Rossetti, the English critic, says Shelley's dominant idea was "human perfectibility. The Hon. S. S. Cox delivered a lecture in Washington recently, on the "Poetry of Mechanism." Senator Thurman is so fond of Horace that he reads the Latin poet every evening before retiring. Anthony Trollope gives himself every three hours of good hard reading, chiefly in the classics. Risk Allah Hassoun Effendi, of Aleppo, died recently, was one of the great-est of the Arabic scholars and poets of the day. William Cullen Bryant doesn't like it when the pressman of the New York Evening Post calls him "boss," and they have substituted "Billy." In the last volume of his "Life of Milton," Prof. David Masson shows good authority for the belief that Milton was an early English journalist.

The Newburyport Herald says that Joaquin Miller is going to Europe to stay, they have a little incident to relate: A few years ago Mr. Miller came to the office and asked the meaning of the word Cyclades, pronouncing it in syllables. He said it was a high-sounding word, and he wanted to use it in a poem he was about to publish. We told him the meaning and pronunciation which he did not fancy, whereupon we suggested "cyclone," and sure enough, soon came out one of his striking poems wherein a cyclone was described as coming in Oregon.

"Telephone" is the name of a machine which recently been invented. The reverse of a telephone, by using it you can avoid hear. chatterbox not a foot distant, and catch all night on your ridgepole without knowing it. Even your neighbor's cornet becomes innoxious, and the organ loses its sting, peculiarly adapted for the use of editors, who will get one as soon as possible. People come in our office then and tell us how a newspaper, can whistle, sing and dance to their heart's content, and read our last issue to us what it contains; and while the performance is going on we can keep our temper under control, even as a boy upon a telephone.

Lieutenant Turner of the Tenth Cavalry has been court martialed six times in the last year. He says its because Gen. Sherman don't like him. West is unanimous in the opinion that it is now time for England either to buy or hire a hall.

Fashion Notes.

Striped batiste ties have silk embroidered ends. New flower bonnets are covered with pearl powder. French gingham are woven without bows or buckles. Beads are used even on the flounces of imported dresses. Carriage parasols are very small and have extension handles. Black damasse parasols have several rows of lace around them. All the kilt walking dresses have a broad sash across the front. Handkerchiefs, with colored borders are among the novelties. Havana is the new popular but indescribable shade of brown. Black parasols, lined with white or cardinal red, are very stylish. Jet vines are made very tastefully for collarettes and necklaces. Dark green window shades are used by the best house furnishers. Old-time black silk, with watered stripes, are again fashionable. White will be more generally worn this summer than for a long time. Children's summer suits are made of mode cloth, with silk trimmings. White satin evening boots are ornamented with narrow lace and tiny flowers. Shoes made on the Spanish last are intended for ladies with high insteps. Ostrich and willow feathers, dotted with pearl beads, will be much in favor. White chip bonnets are bordered with pearls beads; black chip-ones with jet. Straw fringe, with jet passementerie above, is a rich and handsome trimming. Swiss muslins with colored dots will be worn as morning costumes for the springs. Grenadine dresses are trimmed profusely with silk of the same shade of the dresses. Lace vests made of Honiton or Valenciennes will be very fashionable, worn over silk. Face veils are of black net, dotted with jet or amber beads, and fringed on the edge. Stockings for wearing with slippers are of solid colors, richly embroidered up the front. Unique scarf-pins are in the shape of a large hook and eye-of gold, studded with pearls. The rubber revolving heel is a great improvement on the old-fashioned steel plates. Brocaded grenadines of two distinct colors are handsome materials for summer dresses. Real acorns and filberts are covered with velvet and, with leaves, are used to trim bonnets. A favorite material for trimming satin evening dresses is crape of the same shade as the dress. Horn and wooden buttons are more fashionable than the expensive velvet, silk or crochet ones. Bunches of small ostrich tips will be more fashionable than long sweeping plumes lately used.

The Orange Journal probably states the exact truth, in saying that "every attack made upon President Hayes up to this date has hurt him far less than it did the assailant."

The soprano and basso in a Houston, Texas, church choir have been arrested and put under bonds for disturbing the peace by their inharmonious singing. This is a godly example which should be emulated by other congregations in the land. The attendant upon public worship has long been compelled to submit to excruciating torture on account of these inharmonious yelps. We take up the cudgel in his behalf and yell for reform in church choirs. The basso has become deprecated—he should be re-nommetized; the soprano has been inflated—he should be reduced to a nominal standard.

There is a Colonel Devil in the French Army.

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