

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 83.

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

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.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SNOHOMISH CITY.

LAWYERS.—W. M. Tirtlot and Eldridge Morse.
DOCTOR.—A. C. Folsom.
MECHANICS.—E. C. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.
HOTELS.—I. Cathart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, W. B. Stevens.
BRIER HALL.—T. F. Marks.
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson.
SHOEMAKER.—Wm. Edwards.
CABINET MAKERS.—Gene and Son.

Latest by Telegraph.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The following is from Lewiston, August 2: It is now believed by old acquaintances of Joseph that he will put away in safety his stores and extra horses and return to Camas prairie, returning by Elk City Payette trails, which are much more easily traveled than the Lolo. This trip can, with forced march, be made in about seven days. He has asserted his determination to burn the grain on Camas prairie, and then arrange his plans to go to Wallawa, and the opinion is prevalent that he will attempt it.

A dispatch dated Wallula, Aug. 5th, says: Lieut. Stewart, fourth artillery, accompanied by Lieutenant Earl, second infantry, and a guard of twenty men, are in charge of thirty-three Indian prisoners—twenty-two bucks and eleven squaw and children. These prisoners will leave Lewiston by the steamer, Tenino in the morning at two o'clock for below. The prisoners go to Vancouver and will be imprisoned until some permanent disposition of them by Gen. McDowell. They are very quiet and refuse to converse with any one. They dislike very much to leave Lewiston, fearing they will be hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—About 10 A. M. pistol shots were heard by people in the 2d story of the International Hotel and smoke was seen issuing from the windows of an interior room. People in the rooms rushed to the place, but before reaching the door the sound of a shot was heard. On entering a man named A. Rosewara was found lying on the floor near the door. Blood was issuing from his left ear. He was living but unconscious, and died in a few minutes. Near him lay the inmate of the room, Mrs. J. E. Lewis, with her dress on fire, and wounded in the side. A physician was hurriedly summoned, but his services were of no avail, the woman dying in a few minutes. The only statement she made was that Rosewara had shot her and himself. A small revolver was found on the floor, with two chambers discharged and in the woman's satchel in a wardrobe was found a box of cartridges fitting the pistol. The coroner was called, and made an examination of the bodies. He found Rosewara shot in the back of the head, while the woman's wound was in the side, and from the location of the injury it seems more probable that the woman committed the deed herself. Both parties were English. Rosewara was about 47 years of age and had been superintendent of the St. Lawrence mine in Eldorado Co. Mrs. Lewis

was aged 33 years, and some time ago lived in the vicinity of the mine, but had been stopping at the International Hotel for some months. Recently she became much strained in means and had applied to Rosewara for assistance. She also told room acquaintances she expected him to call this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The coroner held an inquest this evening on the body of Daily. Hanks declining to testify. All the evidence of eye witnesses went to show that the act was a deliberate assassination, and the jury found a verdict charging Hanks with murder. He will have a preliminary examination tomorrow.

MONTANA.

HELENA, Aug. 7.—Advices from Missoula to the morning of the 6th says Gibbon with 1,300 regular infantry in wagons left Missoula to follow the hostiles at one P. M. on Saturday. He designed making 33 miles a day. The hostiles were at Doolittle Ranch on Friday night, fifteen miles from Missoula, and within ten miles of the trail of Ross Hole. Charlot declines to lend his warriors to Gen. Gibbons and he will fight the Nez Perces on his own account. The hostiles were moving with more celerity on Friday.

Stevensville had advices Saturday 100 or 150 men were coming from Bannock to intercept the Indians. Howard is not yet heard from, but the courier had not returned on Saturday, and anxiety was felt for him as two Nez Perces had come over the trail. A considerable number of Missoula county volunteers are prepared to advance independent of the regulars.

Aug. 9.—W. J. McCormick, of Missoula, wrote Gov. Potts on the 8th as follows: A courier arrived from Howard at six o'clock this evening. He left Howard yesterday morning. He thinks Howard will camp near the summit between Lolo and Clearwater to-night, a distance of about 40 miles from Lolo. The courier reports that Joseph with one hundred of his fighting men has gone to the head of the Bitter Root Valley by the Elk city trail, and will form a junction with Looking Glass and White Bird near Rose Hole. He says Howard has 750 men and 450 pack mules and is moving forward as rapidly as possible. Advices from upper Bitter Root say the Indians will camp to-night in Rose Hole. Gibbon is following rapidly. Other advices say the Indians were still at Doolittle sixteen miles above Corvallis, and Gibbon was expected to strike them on the morning of the 7th before they broke camp. The courier says the hostiles have Mrs. Manuel with them as the property of a pretty chief called Cucacuculo. Her sad history is familiar.

EASTERN STATES.

HARTFORD, Aug. 5.—Adjusters have completed the settlements of losses by the St. John's fire. The total amount to be paid by insurance companies is six millions seven hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars. Of this English companies will pay four million, eight hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars, Canada, one million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand, and America, four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, the latter divided between Aetna of Hartford, two hundred and forty thousand, the Hartford of Hartford, one hundred and forty thousand, and Phoenix of New York, sixty-five thousand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A good portion of the President's message upon re-assembling of Congress will be devoted to the consideration of the labor question. It is known that at numerous cabinet meetings held within the past two weeks this subject has, in several instances, been discussed to the exclusion of all other matters. Several members of the cabinet are known to favor the

passage of a law providing for the organization of a commission which shall have due regard for the interests of all concerned—producers, merchants, railroad employees and capitalists, so that on any question a very fair compromise may be effected. A member of the cabinet in a recent conversation spoke of this plan, and argued that Congress had the right to pass such a law under the clause of the Constitution authorizing that body to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with Indian tribes. Such commission might be vested with power to examine into the desirability of chartering new railroads, and might require certain conditions to be fulfilled, so as to establish reasonable certainty that projected roads would be remunerative, and that the company would have means to pay for its construction and thus avoid disastrous failures.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—Six car loads of regulars passed through Altoona to-night. Their destination is supposed to be Lucerne county.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—There were about twenty arrests yesterday for the violation of the exercise law; mainly poorer classes raided. Drinks were obtained as usual at decent places and the attempted enforcement was generally regarded as a failure.

SCRANTON, Aug. 6.—All quiet on Sunday. It is reported that the Wyoming company pays off all their hands this week, and will discharge all refusing to return to work.

A Pittston, Pa., dispatch says that interviews with the leading members of the Engineers Brotherhood were had and resulted in this that no strike will be attempted by the Brotherhood as rumored. No coal will be mined in Pittston for a week yet.

Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, has ordered the militia of the State out, and called on regulars to concentrate and break the canal blockade on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to-day. Trouble is expected.

The New York Sun says there is discontent felt because the representative German and Irish regiments of the 5th and 6th were not called upon during the recent troubles. No other journal calls attention to the fact. Of course all regiments were on duty by law.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Col. Grover, of Ohio, died to-day in the Grand Central Hotel. A post mortem examination shows he died from an overdose of hydrate of chloral.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 5.—Twelve companies of regulars, numbering 400, arrived to-day. Gov. Hartranft left for Pittsburg. Miners are determined to stand for an increase of 25 per cent.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 5.—Koler, wife murderer, awaiting extradition to New Jersey, hanged himself to day in prison.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A Pera correspondent asserts that guleman Pasha is pushing the Russians, and will annihilate them. It is thought both the Turkish armies in the north are closing in on the Russian line, with every prospect of success. Only intervention or a miraculous victory will save the Russians from destruction. German sentiment is growing hostile to England, and high authority at Berlin says her policy as to the occupation of the Dardanelles will not be permitted.

KEY WEST, Aug. 6.—Advices from Havana says rumors are current that Jovellar will resign and be succeeded by Gen. Blanco.

Gen. Martinez Campos has sent dispatches to the king explaining the situation of the campaign, and stating the insurgents are so well supplied with information by spies, and their facilities for disbanding when pursued are such that it takes 500 soldiers to look after ten insurgents. General Campos there-

fore requires 50,000 more troops to crush the insurrection. He says the insurgents will only surrender on receiving their independence and recommends the Spanish government to adopt one proposition or the other.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—A special from Hopewell, Greenup county, says in a fight this afternoon between David Floyd and his two sons and Dick Floyd an old man aged eighty-one on one side and Joseph A. Martin and two sons on the other, David Floyd was shot through the bowels and Dick Floyd in the forehead. The Floyd boys were both shot, one thought fatally; the extent of the other's injuries is not yet known. The affair originated in a dispute between the parties in June last.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Turkish Generals continue to report Russian massacres of Mohamedans, while the Russians report Turkish massacre of Christians. Both reports are no doubt true. There is every evidence this is the most barbarous war since the dark Ages.

To-day a special correspondent of the New York Times at Shumla telegraphs as follows: railroad communication has been fully re-established. When the Turks recaptured Eski Saghara it was learned that while the Russians had possession of the place, the Turkish male inhabitants were called before a tribunal largely composed of Bulgarians, under pretense that they should be registered and then were systematically and ruthlessly murdered. The insurgent Bulgarians of course fled on the return of the Turks to the Balkans after firing the villages about here and Varna and Rasgrad. Mehmet Ali's appointment has inspired a new spirit of activity everywhere, and another great battle is expected.

A special correspondent of the Times writing from Simnizza, under date of July 3d, on the evening of the great battle at Plevna, says the result must decide the fate of the present campaign. The Russian troops cannot be compared to the Germans any more than the greasy warriors of King John, of Abyssinia, to the French. Strategically and practically every conception of the Russian generals is faulty and their military execution is defective. An army of 300,000 crossed the Pruth, and there are 240,000 of their men, according to Russian accounts, on Turkish soil, and with what a result this splendid army has moved along in eccentric and divergent lines, where each step forward removed each fraction further from its base and from the possibility of mutual support. Another defeat would render the present positions untenable, with no organized commissariat nor money and generals capable of commanding a brigade. I prophesied that if the 150,000 Russians reached the second line of Turkish defense, not many of them would ever get back to the Danube. My predictions were founded on my knowledge of the country and the quality of the Turkish soldiers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Tribune says it is by no means certain that Wagner will visit America. The remains of Osceola Cooper were buried at Bergen Point yesterday. It is not known whether he left any property, but the rumor that he died wealthy caused a contest for the right to bury him. A woman claiming to be his wife finally appeared. A special from Wisconsin reports terrible forest fires in that state, and whole towns and villages have been destroyed as well as many lives. Cattle are dying by the hundreds.

The Times has the following special from London: Six successes of the Turks have upset all calculations of Bismarck, who now is actively engaged

intrigues with Prussia and Austria in an expectation to influence the latter to consent to the passage of Russian reinforcements through Servian territory to positions of advantage on the Turkish left flank. Austria wavers in the uncertainty of action on the part of the British government, while the latter is evidently anxious to let the Turks fight it out, their successes having much relieved the embarrassment of the ministry. England much as she desires to maintain her neutrality, could hardly silently permit an active combination of the three emperors to rob Turkey of the results of her victory. The political situation at this moment is as critical as it is interesting. England is as uncertain as ever. Russia is appealing to Germany and the situation is therefore almost wholly under the control of Austria, who in turn fears to be firm.

While the Turks are massed on the Russian frontier in Asia, the Russians are falling back in disorder in Europe before the victorious Ottoman.

Another battle has been fought south of the Balkans by which Sulleman Pasha has recaptured Kesanlik at the southern mouth of Schipka Pass, with all its guns and material, driving Gen. Gourkes pell mell across the mountains. This is the chief incident since the battle of Plevna. The Turkish divisions from Plevna and Sofcha now occupy Selviand, the Russians melting away before the Turkish troops.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Tribune's London special says: There seems little foundation for the peace rumors which came from Vienna. The return of Midhat Pasha, which is considered imminent, may be looked upon as a sign that they will put forth all their energies to carry the war to its last extreme. The Roumanian railroads will be put in the hands of the Russian authorities. All of this week only one express train being allowed to run daily, others being used for the transportation of troops. Russian divisions are continually crossing over the Istova bridge.

NEW YORK, August 8.—There is general satisfaction in England at the Russian defeat at Plevna. Some distinguished Englishmen have informed the Herald correspondent they have observed no such satisfaction since the federal defeats at Chancellorsville and Fredicksburg. The weather here is cold, damp and gloomy. Russell Lowell, our new minister to the Court of King Alfonso, after having spent a few days here went to Madrid direct.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special from Alexandria says it is rumored that the Abyssinians are massing troops on the Egyptian frontier and threaten a descent on Egyptian Territory unless Tirater Walidamikall is delivered up immediately. General Gordon is expected on the frontier soon to prevent further complications.

The Standard understands that Despouter will resign his seat for Limerick and offer himself for election in order to decisively test the opinion of the people of Ireland as to the relative authority of himself and Mr. Parnall.

Dobrudscha is believed to be entirely clear of the Russians.

It is rumored that Austria, with the consent of Servia and Russia, will occupy the western part of Servia. Two high Austrian officials have arrived in Belgrade.

The interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph will be purely private, and no ministers will be present.

The Liberal Faith.

A SERMON BY REV. D. N. UTTER.

[From the Unitarian Advocate.] "Fight the good fight of Faith, lay hold on eternal life."—1 TIM. 6-12.

As liberal Christians, we would listen to this exhortation from Paul, not simply because of his authority as an apostle, but because of his example as a bold, sincere, earnest, Christian man. What Paul commanded Timothy might have little meaning for us, but this exhortation shows the spirit of the man, a man of faith, ready to contend for the faith that was in him, and one who believed in this method, thought Timothy, or any other Christian, who had any faith ought to make a good fight for it.

And Paul was right, all great men have believed so and lived so. Luther fought a good fight for his faith, Agassiz fought a good fight for his faith, the greatness of a man is measured by his faith and his readiness to fight for it. Talk of the warfare of science, its conflict, its fight with religion! It is simply a conflict between men, on account of varying faith. Men do not fight over certainties. When a thing is settled, is made certain, the fight is over, and what was once theory held as the basis of faith, takes its place as science. It is a fight of faith the whole of it. One man has faith in the theory of evolution, another has none, because his faith rests in a special creation theory, and these two contend and fight. One of these theories will be settled as science by and by and there will be no more dispute over it than there is over the law of gravitation now; but till then we will have a fight of faith raging about this point. Paul was right, this the true course the manly method, the mission of every one who feels any strength as his own, to fight the fight of faith. And so I take this exhortation to myself this morning, and feel the nerve thrill the soldier feels when the bugle calls to arms, as I hear the call of this old Christian ringing down through the centuries; I pass it on to you brethren, crying, "The day is at hand, let us awake and fight the fight of faith."

And to us, this morning, this means the Liberal Christian Faith—the faith that is in us. By a necessity of our thinking, we are bound to believe as we do, and this means that we think our faith the true faith, the best faith. We believe that the way we interpret Christianity, is better for us, and better for the world, as fast as they can grow into it, than the orthodox interpretation. If we have laid hold upon this faith as healthy thinkers ought, we are bound to think that we are right, to feel that what we believe is true, though we may hold as a theory also the possibility of our being wrong on some points. This thing of believing is a strange phenomenon. By its very condition of existence, a man is bound to think himself wiser than all the world, right though every one else be wrong. It seems a sort of providential provision, for the working out of the world's great problems, that each man should implicitly believe that he has solved them and set about, bringing the rest of the world into line. It's like the rule of position in the old arithmetics—you guessed at the answer, and then put it in all positions required in the statement of the question, and by the way it worked, found out how you had missed in your guessing. So, we are in this world as believers, working out truths of science and philosophy by believing that we have guessed them, and working as the phrase goes, "on that lay out."

But these philosophical considerations need not trouble us, for whether a man is absolutely right or not, it is best for him to think he is; and, provided he is not so bigoted as to refuse to investigate, to hear and consider argument, he is in the best possible attitude for acquiring more truth, or marching on toward Truth absolute. And so it happens to be true, that we think, liberal Christianity, the best Christianity, we ever saw, the best in the world, the best for the world, and since we believe in progress, it seems to us the best the world ever saw.

We do not pretend that our Christianity is identical with the Christianity of

Paul, or Jesus, except in a very general way, for it is the religion of a very different world. But we do believe that it is the form that Jesus would approve were he come to earth to-day, that it is the faith for which Paul to-day, would fight a good fight, that it is "the faith once delivered to the saints" only it is nearly two thousand years old, and naturally has grown some in that time. Those who desire so to do, may comfort themselves by thinking that it was all in the original Gospel of Jesus, that no word has since been spoken, that was not in the word he spake to those men of Galilee and Jerusalem so long ago. I say they may, for in a sense the thing is true—the sense in which the oak is in the acorn, the sense in which all morality is in the Golden rule and all worship in the Lord's prayer. But just as the oak with its rough bark, tough tissue and mighty size, has taken up in its growth a vast amount of matter that was not actually in the acorn, so Christianity taking something for every age, stands with its roots deep in humanity's soil to-day, and reaches its branches higher toward heaven, and bears better fruit and more of it than in any preceding age.

And I for one, do not believe that this tree is going to be forced to shed its bark in order to live. There are those who tell us that the religion of the civilized, and the scientific, in the future is not to be called Christianity. A name is no very great matter possibly, and yet I think all experience in the past goes to show, that the religion of our future will bear the name Christianity. There is a struggle for existence among the great religions of the world; Christianity is the fittest to survive and will survive. Many honest radicals fear (perhaps I should say hope,) that Christianity will not be able to take up into itself the vast mass of scientific truth that this century has accumulated. It is a slow process, but really we make progress. I myself remember to have seen Agassiz, changed from an infidel into a defender of the faith while he preached precisely the same scientific theories. Christianity proved herself equal to the occasion in every age, adopting now the Copernican theory, now Harvey's discovery, and now the steam engine and telegraph, later the theory of La Place, which is the little end of great Evolution theory of which Darwinism is head and body, and now with the usual protest "this is really too much," and wry faces she is evidently preparing to swallow the whole, and to live and thrive afterward. "Speed the day!" If this theory of the world be true we will be the better for believing it.

Our faith is the liberal Christian faith, and it would seem in order here to make a brief statement of its chief points, before proceeding to urge the exhortation, that for this faith we should earnestly contend or as Paul puts it "fight."

I. Instead of a statement of my own, however, I would ask attention to some late utterances of some of our representative men. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco in a late sermon said:

"And if any man ask me for the firm centers of religious faith, I reply: There are, it seems to me, five points where the human and divine touch, and those avenues are open forever and can never be shut.

I. The truth of man's moral perceptions, not their depravity and blindness.

II. The absolute moral perfection of God, not their depravity and absolute self-will.

III. The natural awaking of the divine spirit within us, rather than its pre-arranged communication from without.

IV. Christ the image and revelation of the eternal Father, not his victim and contrast.

V. A universal immortality after the model of Christ's heavenly life; an immortality not of capricious and select salvation, with unimaginable woe as the general lot, but for all a life of spiritual development, a life of wise and merciful retribution, a life of restoration."

The following is from a speech in Boston, by Dr. Frederick Hedge, professor in Harvard College:

"Whatever becomes of our organization—in which, perhaps, I have taken too little interest,—the idleness for which

we have contended, and which we have counted to the cause of truth, will remain, and will bear their part in the education of the Christian mind. And now, before I sit down, just let me mention a few of these ideas. They are:—

Redemption from the bondage of the letter.

The rights of reason, as against ecclesiastical authority.

Salvation a deliverance from sin; not at all from the penalties of sin.

The essential rectitude of human nature.

Punishment remedial, not vindictive.

The final triumph of God in the human soul.

Christianity not an arrest, but a growth.

The true church a union of loyal and loving souls of every faith and age."

The next specimen of Unitarianism that I shall give you is from Dr. O. W. Holmes, poet and professor in Harvard, who calls this speech his first sermon:

"Old orthodoxy has been stripping itself like a circus-rider who throws one garment after another, as it has ridden round the ring of successive generations. First came off the scarlet hunting suit of the witch-finder, then the Geneva cloak of the predestinarian, then the Jewish gabardine of the Sabbatarians, and I know not how many more; and already we see the fair outlines of our common humanity which has been more or less obscured for a long time by these disguises.

When I think of Increase Mather burning Robert Cole's book against the witchcraft delusion in the yard of Harvard College, of which he was a President, and imagine his successor of to-day taking part in a similar ceremony, I feel as if you might as well read the Stamp Act to the great-grandchildren of the "sons of liberty," as the old New England confessions of faith to the descendants of the Pilgrims and the Puritans.

When I remember that the ancestor of the little child, by whose thread of life alone I hold to the generation yet in the tender bud, disposed of the infants on trial before their final Judge by making Him say that, although

In bliss They may not hope to dwell. Still unto them he will allow The easiest room in hell.

When I remember that Jonathan Edwards, the great champion of a later New England orthodoxy, spoke of children, with certain rare exceptions, as "young vipers and infinitely more hateful than vipers" in the sight of God—"exposed every day to eternal burnings"—and think what a universal cry of outraged motherhood would silence this Herod of the pulpit in the Boston of to-day, I can believe that almost any cherished dogma that stands in the way of a true catholic union of all believers in the eternal gospel of righteousness may fade out as obsolete, if it is not blotted out as inhuman, and therefore ungodly.

May I, without committing any one but myself, mention a few of the stumbling-blocks which will stand in the way of some who have many sympathies with what is called the liberal school of thinkers? I believe these are quite as much anthropological as theological. Some of these doctrines might be at once repudiated by those who hold other beliefs, which in reality grew out of them.

The notion that man is responsible for the fact of suffering and death, whereas both existed long before his appearance on our planet.

The notion that there can be such a thing as natural moral evil; as if any one but the God of nature could be responsible for nature's effects.

The notion of sin as a transferable object. As philanthropy has ridged us of chattel slavery, so philosophy must rid of chattel sin and all its logical consequences.

The notion that what we call sin is anything else than inevitable, unless the Deity had seen fit to give every human being a perfect nature and develop it by a perfect education.

The oversight of the fact that all moral relations between man and his Maker are reciprocal, and must meet the approval of man's enlightened conscience

before he can render true and beautiful homage to the power that called him into being. And is not the greatest obligation to all eternity on the side of the greatest wisdom and the greatest power?

The notion that the Father of mankind is subject to the absolute control of a certain entity known under the false name of justice, or subject to any law such as would have made the father of the prodigal son meet him with an accountbook and pack him off to jail, instead of welcoming him back and treating him to the fatted calf.

The notion that useless suffering is in any sense a satisfaction for sin, and not simply an evil added to a previous one.

I believe many of you will agree with me in rejecting these notions, and that, in due time, all such stumbling-blocks will be removed from the path of any whom they prevent from marching side by side with you in the grand army of the soldiers of humanity and servants of God."

For this faith in God and faith in man we are earnestly to contend—make a good fight for it.

This requires courage, which many lack. How many preachers stand to-day in Evangelical pulpits who believe essentially as Dr. Stebbins, Dr. Hedge and Dr. Holmes do? There are a great many. Are these men making a good fight for the faith? for any faith, theirs or ours, (or I allow man to fight for anything provided only that he shall sincerely believe it.) Nay verily, they are engaged in a hand to hand fight with the devil; the devil hypocrisy in their own hearts. Pray God they may have the victory, and find courage to fight for the truth that they never can doubt. There are no doubt many of these ministers who believe as we do and who yet hold orthodox pulpits, who are not hypocritical about it, but who openly profess what they do, and do not, believe. That is, they will confess it if asked the question. It is indeed commonly understood, that a man may be a Presbyterian, Congregationalist, or Methodist minister, and hold to Universalism, Unitarianism, or Spiritualism as a private opinion, but he is under an obligation, that has all the weight of a promise, not to preach, or as it is commonly put to "emphasize" these beliefs. And it is because there are so many able men, under promise thus not to emphasize. And a further consequence of this state of things is, that it requires more courage to speak these truths with a good round emphatic "I believe," than it does any others. The fact that there is a whole army of these enlisted Christian soldiers who for lack of courage hang back from attacking certain strongholds of error, makes the fight infinitely hotter for the few who have the courage to go forward.

There is lack of courage all round. A bold minister inspires his hearers, and a minister who has a congregator that is brave and steadfast will dare to say very nearly all he thinks in his study—the nearer the better always.

But a difficulty in this fight of faith that on this coast, and in this town hurts us more than cowardice, is indifference. Many are liberal because they are nothing else. Fight for their faith? they wouldn't give a cigar for it! (Neither would I although I don't smoke.) They go to church for amusement simply, and a preacher that will "take on" and make himself ridiculous and set the young girls to giggling is the kind they will go onest to hear. They will tell you that they "don't believe anything" because they are not interested much in any belief that has the flavor of religion about it. I do not propose to say much about this class, nor to do anything about it, for they are hopeless. Dead weights on the wheels of our liberal car are these, we have to carry them, and do the fighting too. They may be liberal, but there isn't much of the Christian about them, for to be a Christian, is to be ready to fight for the faith.

But this good fight of faith must be carried on in wisdom and love. If the spirit of pure pugnacity gets uppermost, then all good effect is lost. Battle, must in our time be only a figure of speech representing, our devotion to the cause.

And in conclusion I invite attention to the last clause of the text "Lay hold on eternal life." The life of devotion to principle, the life of battle for a real faith is that, that lays hold of or begins the life eternal. The insincere life is a life in hell. The indifferent life is a life in death, only the life of faith is a true life. And the more we devote ourselves to those principles that are true, elevating and enabling, the stronger is our hold on those things that are invisible and eternal.

A Hero's Eloquence.

A BRILLIANT BATTLE PICTURE BY GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

From his address at Rockford, on Decoration Day.

I suppose there is not one here to-day who took up arms in defense of his country, who does not on an occasion of this kind see the vast armies marshaled again and passing in panorama before him, and as the picture flashes before his eyes, how his heart swells, his imagination grows, and in a moment he hears again the words of command, and on yonder high ground, in the midst of the tall oaks he sees the line of enemy moving; he hears the muffled drum in the distance, the bugle notes to the cavalry to forward, the dull, heavy rumbling artillery carriages, the heavy tramp of infantry columns, the commands of the officers, "Forward guide center." On they come. What a sight! He wonders why our own lines are not moving. An officer rides up, gives orders and moves on to some other command. Soon orderlies and staff officers are seen riding at full speed from camp to camp, the long roll is heard, "To arms," "To arms," the line is quickly formed; skirmishers are deployed; the artillery moves; the cavalry takes position on the flanks; the order is given to "Forward the skirmish line;" a shot is heard, then another, then another; the skirmishers engage; they are supported by one detachment after another from the main line; he hears the rattle of musketry, growing quick and sharp, sounding like hail pouring down; then the cavalry moves; the artillery opens and like thunders in the heavens it roars; the very ground shakes and trembles under the shock; the shells shriek through the air, bursting and shooting forth flames of fire, dealing out death and desolation in their track; the infantry are all engaged; the rattle of musketry is heard as the long roll from a thousand drums is given; charge after charge is made, one line gives way, then recovers, then the other falls back, then moves forward; the sabre stroke is heard; the cavalry engage in deadly fight; the air is thick with sulphurous smoke as if from the bottomless pit; lightning streams of flames flash across the field; the wounded are carried to the rear; the groans of the dying float on the air; the right flank of our line is turned, and on in deadly arms come the enemy; the musketry pours death into our columns; the artillery make wide gaps in our lines with its deadly shells; our cavalry on the right is retreating from the field in the midst of great slaughter; there is a lull in the firing; a weak spot is discovered in the enemy's center; the command is heard, "Close up," "steady," "forward march;" on the columns move, receiving the fire of the enemy, and as our lines are thinned, the command heard is, "Close up," "Close up;" the space is filled; on, our columns move; the stern command is given, "charge bayonets;" with the glistening steel to the front, with hands clenched on guns forward they move at steady step; the command is given all along the whole line; the artillery opens its deadly fire; the cavalry on the left come, sabre in hand, like a hurricane; the infantry move at a rapid pace; the very earth shakes beneath the tread; the breasts of brave men heave, the eyes glare, the teeth are firmly set, and the great line, with "Liberty" on their colors, sweeps forward, and the air resounds with the voices shouting "Victory or death;" as they sweep on over wall and ditch, they break the enemy's center, and in confusion the enemy roll back; they retire slowly, fighting desperately; bayonet strikes bayonet, sabre clashes against sabre, fire flashes from the highly-tempered steel; then hand to hand they fight, and in both lines thick and fast they fall; horses trample over the dying and the dead, where in piles they lay; the enemy again fall back on the left; they retreat on their right; they are in confusion, broken in the center; they are lost; they leave the field; the day is ours! In memory we gaze; the field is literally covered with muskets, camp equipage, cannon, wounded, dying and dead; a shout goes up along our lines; the air resounds with cheer upon cheer, when high over the battle plain, the old starry banner we bore flashes out its stars of glory!

Telephones.

THE THREE INVENTIONS DESCRIBED—CHARACTERISTICS OF EDISON'S, GRAY'S, AND BELL'S INSTRUMENTS.

[From the Philadelphia Press July 9.]

The attention of electricians having been of late years called to the transmission of musical tones or sounds between distant points by means of electricity, a number of our most noted inventors have made experiments to demonstrate what could be done in that direction, and what if any, practical value such acoustic telegraphy possessed for the purposes of ordinary commercial telegraphy. Among these inventors three have obtained results of interest to the scientist and the public generally. They are Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J., Elisha Gray of Chicago, and W. A. Bell of Boston. The original idea of each was to devise a system of multiplex transmission of dispatches by means of the Morse apparatus in common use, the modus operandi being to use tuning forks or other vibratory apparatus for generating a number of tones. Placing one instrument of each tone at the transmitting and receiving station, then by connecting these forks at the transmitting station with a battery, an impulse or wave of electricity was made to pass from the battery over the intermediate wire to the receiving instrument at each vibration of such transmitting fork, the forks at the receiving station being operated by means of electro-magnets controlled by the current passing over the intermediate wire. Each fork at the transmitting station having its mate at the receiving station, tuned to respond to the same number of vibrations per second as that at the transmitting station, the vibration of any fork of a given tone would send over the wire and through the electro magnets at the receiving station such number of electric impulses as would set in motion the particular fork attuned in sympathy with that tone, or number of vibrations, and although the other magnets and their forks were in circuit, they would not be affected, because the forks would only respond to the number of vibrations per second to which they were attuned. A second transmitting fork being set in motion would start its counterpart at the receiving station; a third, also, and so on to the number of eight. By the alternate starting and interrupting these tones, it was aimed to transmit the ordinary Morse signals, the operators at the receiving station to read them by the ear, as in the common Morse sounder. Each of the gentlemen named succeeded to a certain extent in doing this, but all made it finally clear that in this direction comparatively trifling results of value were to be obtained. Hence, from this general notion each diverged into other paths resulting finally, in the case of Edison and Bell—without following them through the labyrinth of experiments—in the speaking telegraph, or telephone, whereby the human voice is transmitted to a distant station, and there reproduced in an audible manner.

Astonishing as it may seem, it is nevertheless the fact that these two experimenters have obtained their results by widely different methods. Bell generates his electricity by vibrating an iron diaphragm placed close to the poles of a powerful permanent magnet, and receives the impulses thus simultaneously generated and transmitted upon a similar diaphragm placed close to the poles of an electro-magnet. This device is necessarily very restricted in its capacity.

First, because of the small quantity of the electricity possible to generate by the power of the human voice, thus limiting the power of the current to traverse a wire of any considerable length.

Second, because of the use of an electro-magnet for a receiver. It being well known that the element of time is an important matter in the charging and discharging of an electro-magnet, it will be readily understood that the great rapidity of these electric charges overtax its capacity. Hence, high notes are frequently lost, or so reduced in volume as to be scarcely audible.

For these two reasons it will be seen that Mr. Bell's apparatus is limited to very short lines in its practical application.

Mr. Edison, being a man of marked practical turn of mind foresaw these

limits, and in experimenting for substitutes for them having greater range of effectiveness, has created probably the greatest invention in electricity of the nineteenth century, namely, the electro-magnetograph telephone. A brief description of it will show how entirely different in principle it is from that of Mr. Bell, just described. The transmitting apparatus consists simply of a long tube about two inches in diameter, having one end covered with a thin sheet brass diaphragm, which is kept tight by a stretching ring.

In the centre of the brass diaphragm is riveted a thin disk of platinum and immediately in front of this disk is an adjustable platinum-pointed screw to a rigid pillar.

To transmit the music it is only necessary to sing or play into the open end of this tube. This causes the diaphragm to vibrate and, the platinum points meeting make the circuit, and the electric current transmits every vibration over the wire to the receiving end.

The receiving apparatus employed by Mr. Edison for reproducing the tones is based upon an original discovery made by him some five years ago. This discovery was that when a piece of paper moistened with certain chemical solutions is laid upon a metallic plate connected to the positive pole of a battery, and a platinum-faced wire connected to the negative pole of the battery is drawn over the paper, the passage of the current through it causes all friction to disappear, and the platinum faced wire slides over the paper as from upon ice; but if the current be interrupted this effect instantly disappears, and the normal friction of the paper causes the wires to be drawn over it, with difficulty. This principle is applied to the receiver—a resonant box, a drum or wheel, having flanges on both sides. This wheel is secured to a shaft rotated by the handle. A continuous strip of paper from the reel passes over the drum, the surface of which is roughened. Resting upon the drum is a smooth platinum point upon the end of the spring, which is secured to the centre of the resonant box, and presses the platinum point with considerable force upon the chemically prepared paper. The current from the battery passes to the spring, to the platinum point thence through the moist paper—which in this state is a conductor—thence to the drum, and back to the battery.

The operation is as follows: "When the handle is turned the paper passes forward, and the normal friction between the point and the paper serves to give forward motion to the spring; hence one side of the resonant box is drawn out. If now a wave of current passes through the paper all friction ceases, and the spring not being pulled, the side of the resonator regains its normal position; and this takes place at each vibration. By means of this friction the most feeble currents, which would not produce the slightest effect upon an electric magnet, thus exert extraordinary strength. This apparatus will respond and reproduce with great power the highest notes of the human voice, which are nearly inaudible when magnets are employed, the slowness of their operation being due to the time required for the magnetization of the iron cores, and the production of secondary currents, which delay the action and mutilate the signals.

This description refers more especially to the apparatus for the transmitting of the human voice in tones or singing. The only difference between this and the speaking telegraph proper, however, is in the substitution of a plumbago point for the platinum point in the adjustable screw of the transmitter. This, again, is another original discovery of Mr. Edison's, viz., that plumbago changes its electrical resistance with enormous rapidity under pressure, the effect in this application being that when the diaphragm is vibrated weakly contact is made with the plumbago point very lightly, and the resistance of the plumbago being but slightly reduced, a weak current is sent out from the battery, and a weak effect produced at the receiving station. When, however, a strong pressure of the diaphragm is effected, by reason of the exercise of a more powerful vibration of the voice, the resistance is very greatly reduced, and a strong current passes to the line, and a strong or loud effect is produced at the receiving station.

Hence the amount of power, with all its fine gradations generated by the voice at the transmitting station, is transmitted in its proportions to the receiving instrument, and thus the fine articulation of the voice is obtained. This is of itself a wonderful invention, and will be of great value to electricians in other fields. The ability to send from a battery currents of different strength automatically is a new and valuable invention in electricity.

Communicated.

History of European Morals.

We have had the pleasure of reading Lecky's History of European Morals, from the time of Augustus to that of Charlemagne. The volumes are rich in intellectual treats and portray extensive erudition, impartial candor and most earnest thought. For the moral philosopher, the scholar of leisure, the clergyman or teacher they are invaluable. They ought to be in every gentleman's library.

Yet it seems to us that such books do not meet the great wants of the age. What is needed is a literature that can be comprehended by the masses. Few have the time to bestow upon such works as Lecky's, Buckle's, Guizot's, Gray's or even Macaulay's or Thackeray's, because cursory reading of such volumes amounts to but little. They require study and frequent re-reading. They can be appreciated and understood only by those who are tolerably advanced students themselves.

There is a lamentable want in all our literature; and that is a happy medium. Of low, light literature we already have too much. Most of our light reading is not elevating, and to the average mind is not amusement even; while of the higher types we have an abundance, that which is profound and of inestimable value; but couched in such language as to be readily comprehended only by the most advanced students.

We would not cut out a single leaf or annihilate a letter, hardly, of such works. Still we can but regret that the topics treated of in the higher classes of literature, are not taken in hand by plain, matter of fact, off hand writer and written in such a style as will meet the wants of the masses.

The same fault applies to all our scientific works. They are too intensely scientific. They can be comprehended only by practical scientific students. There is also a want of elementary works. Books of instruction are needed adapted to the understanding of children; adults who have not made science a special study, need elementary instruction as well as children. The specialist, gets his elementary training from his professor in the scientific schools. Consequently advanced works are plain and easy. With a little help he can master them, and is then prepared to take his place in the world as a practical scientist.

The masses are in a measure debarred from the higher walks of life by want of a moral and scientific training. We were conversing with a friend the other day, himself a practical teacher, who denounced many of our text books now in use in our common schools, for this very reason—they are not elementary enough. He contended that in teaching little children to read, the text books employed should contain elementary lessons in science. We think he is right. A practical lesson may as well be inculcated as a giant, fairy or ghostly story. The one is of practical use in life, and the other a hindrance to progress till got rid of.

All earnest minds recognize the importance of education. None will dispute but that the standard of common school education should be higher than it now is. Ours is a republic and its safety depends upon intelligence. If it ever goes down ignorance is the rock that will sink it. The masses are most miserably ignorant. They have not the means to educate themselves. Our government had better provide the means and enforce general education, rather than squander the national domain, our public lands, on corporations, besides subsidizing them otherwise. Some attention must be bestowed on our mental and moral nature, as a nation, as well as our material development.

Continued on Fourth page.

E. C. Ferguson,

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Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

Concluded from page third.

Brains rule the world. Brains must be cultivated. It is useless if left uncultivated. Our young men, our mechanics, artisans and farmers can go no higher. They are as high as their education permits them to rise. To rise higher they must become students as well as workers. Where are the elementary works in science and morals adopted to this class? They have not been written. There is a gulf between their school days and literature of the advanced scholar. Scientific and literary institutions in every community will bridge the chasm for the present generation, and the introduction of natural and moral science, in an elementary form in public schools, will fill up the gulf for the rising generation.

While we admire such works as are named in this article, we can but reiterate the regret, that many who have written learnedly upon the topics of the times, had not written for the benefit of the humblest class of enquirers, as well as learned professors and advanced thinkers and scholars.

PARSON MURRAY'S TROUT.—The *Intelligencer* has a well told story of how Parson Murray tortured a beautiful trout, with a small hook, a fine silk line and a slender rod. We are fond of fishing but not of torturing our game. We always use rigging stout enough to hold the fish we are seeking, we haul them aboard the boat as soon as they stick, and kill them as soon as possible after they are captured. We have used both rifle and shot gun as well as rod, and troll, but we confess to the enjoyment of no such, "physical happiness," as the parson describes, in prolonging the death agony of any of God's creatures; were they hooped, winged or fined. There may be poetry in matching a fish of three pound weight against a rod and line hardly adequate for one weighing as many ounces, but there is no humanity in it. Prolonging the torture of a fish by playing him in the water for an hour, and exulting in his agonized throws in attempting to escape, may be, "extatic bliss," but we think it a refinement of cruelty that calls for the interference of a philanthropist Burgh. We suppose the parson's, "physical happiness," must be of that order exhibited by the cat in torturing a mouse or the dog in worrying its prey. If so, and there is any truth in Darwinism, there must be considerable of the feline still lingering in his moral nature, in spite of his present development and high ministerial position.

We are not in sympathy with this class of scribbling sportsmen. We love poetry and fine wood painting, but not that kind which requires the agony of a helpless dumb creature to inspire. Had we been present with him, no doubt we should have remembered the picture of that helpless trout leap in the air by the pleasure it afforded him. We are painfully impressed by the picture drawn by his pen, and see the weak point in his moral nature, in spite of his gilded description in glittering words.

The use of such appliances for fishing as he describes is unscientific and barbarous, and only used because high toned and fashionable. We love the pure air, the murmuring brook the placid calm of the lake, the picturesque clouds and the shadows of the green tress and all the natural scenery of a country fishing excursion; but we despise the maudlin sentimentality of high toned tourist fisherman and the fiendish cruelty of fashionable tackle.

Teachers have work to do outside of the schools, in establishing literary societies, reading-rooms, and fostering lyceums, etc. You should each be the educational head of your county. It would be a great work to organize a literary work in every school-house in the State,—it would draw both boys and men from the tavern and the store, and give them an interest in books and papers. I know you have a man's work on hand now; but I know, too, that the man to do the work is the one who has most of it to do,—nobody expects much of an idle man. No man knows how much he can do till he has tried; and you will do your present work much better for your addition. As you lift up public sentiment, you lift up the schools.—[F. P. Wickersham, Supt. Penn. Pub. Schools.

The Northern Star.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Editor and Prop'r.

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

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SATURDAY AUGUST 11, 1877

North Pacific R. R. Lands.

Hon. J. R. McGilvary of Seattle addressed the people at Atheneum Hall last Tuesday night, on the importance of devising means of having the N. P. Railroad lands, north of Tacoma opened for pre-emption and settlement. No need be told of the benefit that would accrue to the settlers in the counties North of Tacoma, if all these lands immediately reverted back to government. Mr. McGilvary's visit, was to induce the people here to subscribe to a fund, to be raised in King, Kitsap and Snohomish, to be expended in sending some one to Washington to represent the matter in Congress. In the absence of the Chief, we (the Associate,) do not feel like committing the STAR to that scheme. If the delegation of the Pacific slope, already in Congress, are not sufficient to see that the counties, named above, have this simple act of justice done them, without sending a \$3,000 man to Washington, especially, when the R. R. Co., are willing the thing should be done, then this childish move will amount to nothing. If not, and the company are determined to hold the land, the amount proposed to be raised to influence legislation in our favor would go about as far in accomplishing that object as an old broom would in keeping out the tide.

We believe those lands, now that the terminus is fixed at Tacoma, will by an act of Congress, revert back to government, and be offered for settlement, at the next session of that body. We do not believe the R. R. Co., will attempt to prevent it. The company probably will attempt to hold the lands adjacent to the line running up the Puyallup, at least as much as is not already earned by the completion of the one hundred and five miles built from Kalama to Tacoma, with the privilege of continuing that line across the mountains, to connect with the main line via the Columbia. The Natchez Pass Route is far enough south not to embrace a great deal of the lands of our country. But if the N. P. R. R., secures that pass, it will be death to the Seattle and Walla Walla R. R., and the N. P. road will tap the great valleys east of the mountains, and Tacoma will receive their products for shipment instead of Seattle.

We do not blame the S. and W. W. railroad from trying to induce people to help them to fight their great rival the N. P. road. If people are foolish enough to do it we have no objections. But if they wish to enlist, we would advise arming themselves with something more than straws, which is about all a purse of \$3,000 and the sending of a fifth rate man or two to Washington would amount to.

We are quite sure that some of the members of this finance committee of Seattle, named by Judge McGilvary, if not all of them, are interested in the S. and W. W. road, a corporation that not long since tried to get an act through Congress to have the land grant of the N. P. road transferred to them, and failed; which may account for our Congressional delegate's opposition to the N. P. road's surrendering their claim to the lands north of Tacoma, and accepting in lieu of them the route by the Natchez Pass.

It is claimed by some that the building of the Puyallup road is only for the

sake of developing the coal fields of that region and to obtain title to coal lands, and that they never intend to push the road across the mountains. Whether true or not we do not pretend to know. Precisely the same charges are brought against the Seattle and Walla Walla road. We neither endorse or deny the charges. We have at present about as much faith in the purity of one company as the other. We want to see a road built across the mountains, but we do not care a rush which company builds it. The company that shows good faith and a determination to speedily push the enterprise through, will have our feeble support and best wishes. We have no particular desire to take a hand in the rivalries and speculations of either Seattle or Tacoma. A commercial metropolis at either or both of those towns will benefit us here on the Snohomish. We are not exactly dependent upon either. We have an open highway to the ocean by way of Port Townsend and are not compelled to pay tribute to either of those places unless we please. Our merchants here can sell goods here, bought in San Francisco, as cheap as Seattle, Tacoma or Portland merchants can; and the day is not very far distant when products and goods will go and come to us direct, without touching at any of those ports.

What we have said above, concerning railroads and the scheme presented by Hon. Judge McGilvary, are only our individual views of the matter. If they are wrong we are willing to correct them. We do not claim infallibility and shall pick no quarrels with those who differ from us.

Comments on Mr. Utter's Sermon.

We give our readers this week a sermon by the Rev. D. N. Utter, taken from the *Advocate*.

We think we can discern the fact that Mr. Utter has a premonition of the final result of what some writers are pleased to term "Conflict of Religion and Science." The conflict exists more in the imagination of those who have mastered only a smattering of either, or are half informed upon one topic or the other. Science is systematically arranged accumulation of facts. Her theories are but the paths marked out for the student to follow up, investigate, develop and prove more facts. The language of theory is more amusing reading, consequently is often mistaken for the actual science. The widely circulated and real literature of the press of the day, seldom contains anything more than a brief mention of an important scientific discovery. But periodicals and newspapers are full of the theories advanced by investigators and the lecture field is overrun with self constituted teachers, who find that by tickling the public ear with, "words of learned length," they can, "put money in their purses," faster than by delivering and plodding slowly along in the paths of scientific investigation. Science is like reading a new book. To understand the latter, we must commence with the preface and read carefully through, skipping no pages, till we reach the finish. So with science. We must begin with the elements and progress step by step, and when we reach the theories, the present finish, we shall be prepared to investigate them, and be of some use in the world, either in proving or disproving their correctness. Those who are so loud mouthed, so noisy, and such sticklers for the infallibility, immobility and non progressiveness of all that pertains to religion, are of that class who have derived their knowledge of science from theory, from newspaper and magazine articles, and whose actual knowledge of facts is often insufficient for them to demonstrate the difference between a curb-stone and a conglomerate rock. Actual science is but demonstrated truth. Brother Utter sees this. His knowledge of historical religion, has shown him that in all past conflicts between religion and science, the former has invariably first, scoffed, denounced, condemned and presented, and then finally adopted and claimed to be the champion, defender, promulgator and protector of every new discovery. He is well enough acquainted with the accumulated facts of science to see that there

is something more in the new theory of evolution than mere conjecture, even if all that is claimed for it is not fully proven. Hence he is quietly preparing the way for religion to adopt all that is true, in science, history and morals; in fact seeks to make religion conform to nature, break her shackles, of creed, formalism, and paganism, come up to the standard of the age and become the vanguard instead of the stragling tail of the army of intellectual progress.

Brother Utter will find this up hill work, but very pleasant and agreeable, if he does not place too high an estimate upon popular opinion. But if too sensitive and timid he will soon vacate the field of liberalism. Some of the orthodox organs have already opened fire. A prominent official has already publicly snubbed him by laughingly refusing to join him in a Sunday School excursion. Even the secular press has gone out of the way a few times, to sneer at the "poor little *Advocate*." Brother Utter has told some very wholesome truths, not wayside seeds, to be choked with bigoted thorns, but sown broad cast, and as his stock is like the widows' cruise of oil, almost inexhaustible, nothing but lack of nerve and a firm hand, will prevent a paying harvest.

We are glad to find Brother Utter as much of a liberal as he is. We are sorry he does not discard the cloak of sectarianism, worn so loosely by him, and so unbecoming too, in any scholar, and become one of the great brotherhood of men, who love humanity and the truth more than creed.

West Shore.

The *West Shore* comes to us in July with splendid illustrations of scenery, &c., and full as usual of profitable reading matter. Mr. Samuels more than fulfills his part of the contract with his patrons by furnishing so valuable a paper for so trifling a cost. The Pacific slope is an excellent field for an illustrated paper, and the proprietor, by his liberal expenditure, is bound to supply the want. The paper is most welcome exchange and may his energy and enterprise bring him his deserved golden reward.

The engraving of Mt. Rainier in the last number is accompanied by a poem, by Lenno, which originally appeared in the STAR. Perhaps Lenno has sailed under his non de plume long enough. In almost every number of the STAR, has appeared contributions from his ready pen, many of his little poems far superior to his, "Mount Rainier." The author is Mr. L. E. Beach, one of the gentlemen who at one time worked in this office and helped to issue the first number of the NORTHERN STAR. He is at present engaged teaching in the Skykomish district of this county, and we may judge of his ability as a teacher from the fact that the trustees of that district, have engaged him to teach two months more, after the close of the regular term. This speaks volumes for the residents of that district, who taxed themselves last year to build a school house, (it being a new district,) and now again put their hands in their pockets to continue the term long after their portion of the school-fund is exhausted. We predict that not a resident there will regret paying that self-imposed tax, for next to spending money to actually keep the, "wolf from the door," laying it out for the education of their children is the wisest thing they could be put too.

After the close of his present term, Mr. Beach contemplates returning to this place, and in all probability, will be engaged in this office. At any rate, we are safe in assuring our readers that he will continue to be a regular contributor to our columns.

Olympia Fire!

On the morning of Aug. 8, 1877.

The following account of the great fire in Olympia we copy from the *Intelligencer*. It broke out on the morning of August 8th and came very near burning the whole business part of the town. As usual, the fire broke out in a China wash house.

Next to the building where the fire broke out is an old two-story stable, built in 1854, by E. Sylvester, and occupied for many years by George Coggin

as a livery stable. Here he kept the horses and coaches of his stage line to Monticello. For the past three years the old shell has been unoccupied. This gave the fire a good heat and then it licked up the two story house occupied by M. Stuth as a beer hall. Thence it spread to Otto Ranke's saloon, owned by Chas. Burmeister, who also owned the fine wooden building tenanted by Crosby & Lowe, next door. Next came the grocery and saddlery establishment of Robert Mack, and south of it stood Barne's Bank, on the corner of the alley. This was a brick building, two stories high, and gave

A PARTIAL CHECK

To the course of the devouring element across the alley was the saloon kept by Barker & Dickenson, but for many years, the headquarters of James B. Pray, who also had a small dwelling house on the rear end of the same half block. The fire did not cross Main street, owing to the heavy growth of maple trees, the foliage of which sheltered the buildings behind them, among them the Post Office and the restaurant kept by Miss Kate Maginnis. But the buildings on the rear side were all destroyed, as well as the residence of Thomas Prater, across Washington street. The Pacific House narrowly escaped destruction.

THE DAMAGES.

E. Sylvester, livery stable, \$1,500.
M. Stuth, beer hall, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500.
C. Burmeister, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000.
Geo. A. Barnes, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000.
Robt. Mack, \$4,000.
Crosby & Lowe, \$8,000, insurance, \$3,000.
F. Dickerson, \$1,000.
Thos. Prater, \$800.
H. L. Chapman, \$2,500.
C. B. Mann, \$250.
Others, \$500.
Total loss, \$26,600; insurance, \$8,500.

There are several exaggerated valuations in the above list, but we give it as rendered. An eye-witness tells us several occurrences:

COLUMBIA ENGINE CO.

Have a good machine, but it is quite necessary to have it in good order on occasions of this kind. The suction were out of water, unfortunately, and the hose became clogged before they got fairly at work. The men also got excited, and did not go along as smoothly as if they had a smaller fire to deal with. The citizens, however, began to rally in a mass, and endeavored to combine their forces against the raging element. Goods that were removed from the stores on Main street got nearly as badly damaged in the street by water.

THE LADIES

Came forward with as much alacrity as the men and greatly aided them in wetting adjacent buildings. Had the old Pacific Hotel once fairly got on fire, the flames would have gone the entire length of the town below the bank, stopping only at the head of Finch's wharf. It was good judgment in the firemen to wet down the surrounding buildings, when they saw there was no chance to save those on the half-block where the fire broke out. Many a bad conflagration might have been stopped by remembering that "to destroy is to save."

THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Were in the upper story of the bank building, where Gov. Ferry and Secretary Owens have their offices. The books and papers were all saved, though we fear that some records are obscured by water blotting. At the same time we doubt if they could have been put in a safer place. The workmen were removing the rubbish just as fast as it got cool enough to work among, and the saw and the hammer will be heard there again before the week is out. But we must heed this warning and take care of our town. If ever a fire breaks out on lower Mill street, a hundred thousand dollars won't begin to pay the bills.

After building a jail, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, Jefferson county, W. T., is out of debt and has a balance in the treasury.

A large fire is raging in the woods east of town.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

Local Items.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—Mr. Peter Carol, brother of Mrs. Ward of this place, was killed in the Black Hills, some time in April last. Mr. Ward received intelligence to that effect from the Agent of the S. P. R. Road, who had written to Mr. Carol and the letter was returned to him, giving intelligence of his death. This is about all the particulars yet known, but in all probability the sad intelligence is true. Mr. C. was a mason, and worked at one time on the Capitol at Salem and in Portland Oregon. He also ran a locomotive on the S. C. & T. Co's road. He was well known and had many friends here and is owner of the Fiddlers' Bluff claim. He left here about a year ago, and went to California and ran a locomotive on the S. P. Railroad. From there he went to the Black Hills where he was killed.

THE PARTY AT LOWELL.—The party at Lowell last Saturday night was every way a most enjoyable affair. Quite a number went from here and came home perfectly satisfied. The hall was full, and after dancing commenced, no time was lost till the party broke up. The expectations of all were more than realized—it has been voted by all from here—“H. M.”

IN TOWN.—Mr. Irvine, County Commissioner from the Stillaguamish, W. H. Reeves and H. Sperrle from the Snoqualmie, C. Harriman from the Skykomish, Geo. Kyle Centreville, Hon. J. R. McGilvary, Seattle, and W. T. Ballou who is so cosmopolitan that we don't know where he hails from.

WEATHER.—Much to the joy of all farmers, who have not yet finished haying, last Sunday, the sun again appeared, after having been obscured nearly all the time for a week. The wind is favorable and the prospect is good for fine weather for some time.

LAST CHANCE.—Mr. Massimer the artist will leave next week. No time can be lost by those who want good photographs. He excels as an artist, and it may be many a day before one so skillful in his profession visits our town again.

RURAL.—This excellent monthly came last mail. It contains the "last words," of B. L. Northup, as its editor. Who is to have control hereafter is unknown to the public. This periodical should be in every farmers-house. We wish it success.

CO. COM.—The County Commissioners meet this week as a board of equalization.

The indications are now that important changes are to be made, in the near future, in some of our methods of teaching, and that instead of limiting the field of knowledge as we now do, it will become greatly extended, especially in the primary departments. The discriminating power of the young child's mind, its ability and eagerness to acquire and remember facts, have not been duly recognized in our methods of instruction, and much valuable time is wasted in school which might be pleasantly and profitably employed in learning valuable and practical facts about material things with which children come in daily contact. All natural laws and the principles of science are mainly deductions from previously observed phenomena and well attested facts, and a large amount of fundamental truth can be readily grasped and retained by our primary scholars, thereby stimulating their observing faculties, cultivating the important power of discrimination, and laying a secure foundation for future intelligence and scientific pursuits and scholastic culture.—[School Com., Fall River, Mass.

Nor have I very much hope for the improvement of teachers who fancy that they know so much about the business, that there is no occasion for their reading professional works, or catching the spirit of progress from the pages of educational journals, or the proceedings of educational conventions, who disdain

teachers' institutes, and begrudge any time that they may require to devote thereto.—[Supt. A. T. Wiles, Zanesville, Ohio.

THE Favorite came up river as far as Lowell Thursday.

Work is progressing finely on all the new buildings in town.

LAST Saturday a large lot of lime was landed at the upper wharf, for the new dwellings of the Blackman Bros.

THE Thursday nights' party has been pronounced by all who participated a very pleasant sociable.

Miss Ella Clark of Olympia, who has been spending a few weeks here, visiting friends left Friday morning.

THE oldest child of Mr. J. Ross, whose younger brother has been so long dangerously ill, is now suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

A heavy shower passed to the north and another to the south of this place last Wednesday afternoon. No rain here.

A Chinaman over in Portland wagon-spoked a hoodlum, who insulted a young lady on the street. No doubt he will be shot soon for exhibiting such signs of celestial depravity.

A Mr. Jones, employed in one of the up river logging camps, last Saturday received a severe accidental wound from an axe, on one of his feet. He is in town for treatment.

THE following, "old saw," is from the Rural. "Sprinkle starch in a tight boot to get it on."

But give the boot away and buy one that is not tight.

THE Golden Dawn, Dora Dar Moore former publisher, has been merged in the Mission Mirror, and will be issued as an eight page weekly, devoted to the "Mission Quarter," of San Francisco. Miss Dar Moore will edit a special department.

SENATOR Sargent has commenced suit against the Argonaut for libel. He will be sorry he ever did it. Frank is a better lawyer, politician and more of a statesman than Sargent with his years of experience in Congress. The libel has grown out of Frank's comments on Sargent's connection with the Phinney affair.

If we don't have Congressional big bugs, we have numerous others just as expensive. Potato-bugs are paying us a protracted visit. They won't hurt us any worse than the late investigation will Oregon. "Misery loves company"—our web footed neighbors are no better off than we are. They have big bugs but few in number. We have little ones and a multitude of them.

ALL the Oregon papers are bragging over their late distinguished visitors, the Congressional Investigation Committee. If we had frauds to be investigated, our papers and brass bands would have something to blow about too. However, we are not ignored entirely. Some of Oregon's witnesses in the late investigation honored the Sound with their presence on their way to British Columbia.

NOTICE: All persons indebted to the firm of FROST & FOWLER or to M. H. Frost, or J. D. Fowler, members of said firms, are hereby requested and required to settle the same immediately; as they have closed out their former business, and are compelled to settle all old accounts. Prompt payment at Mukilteo, W. T., their former place of business in this county will save costs. Dated July 25th, 1877. FROST & FOWLER.

L. HANSON, BLACKSMITH. SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

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

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. SHOP—IN THE UPPER TOWN. Call and see my work.

The Attention of Farmers is Called to Our American Mammoth Rye; OR DIAMOND WHEAT, FOR FALL OR SPRING SOWING.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO INTRODUCE THIS WHEAT.

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

All orders, letters, etc., should be plainly addressed, thus S. Y. HAINES & CO., Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn. BRANCH HOUSE, Sweetwater Monroe county, Tenn. Sample sent free on receipt of a three cent stamp

L. P. SMITH & SON, WATCH MAKERS, Jewelers & Engravers. Dealers in American Gold and Silver

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS and SPECTACLES,

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

Give us your order and satisfy yourselves.

THE CELEBRATED Buttrick Patterns

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

Mrs. W. E. Sanders, Dressmaker.

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

160 acres of good land lying near the mouth of the Skykomish River, with 15 acres cleared and 75 bearing fruit trees, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars enquire of W. H. WALE v1:34 or M. W. PACKARD.

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Occidental Hotel,

SEATTLE..... WASH. TERR

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

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Free Coach to and from the House.

WIGGIN & FOX, Proprietors

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SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

The Olympia Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

Price of Subscription: One copy, for one year, in advance, \$3; for six months, \$1 50; single copies 10 cents. E. T. GUNN, Editor and Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

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

M. L. CAVANAUGH, MANUFACTURER OF Sash, Doors, Blinds, AND MOULDINGS. Special attention given to SHIP WORK. Factory under Coleman's Mill. July 21 n80. 1f.

STEAMER ZEPHYR,



GEO. D. MESSEGE, MASTER, WILL LEAVE

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

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

Snohomish City

and way Ports, every Wednesday morning, at 8 A. M., returning alternate days. n78. 1f.

N. MURPHY,

On McNaught & Leary's Wharf.

SHIP SMITHING,

Machine and

TOOL FORGING!

Agricultural Implements

MADE AND REPAIRED.

Logging camp work

done reasonably!

I guarantee to give satisfaction.

Orders promptly attended to from all parts of the Sound. n78. 1f.

MADAM MALLA

CLAIRVOYANT.

Can be consulted on the past, present and future, at her residence No. 3, Main street, third house from the United States Hotel, Seattle, W. T. July 21 n80 1m;

NOTICE.

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

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

\$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TUSA & Co., Augusta, Maine. 691f

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Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

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All Surgical Diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Skillfully Performed.

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

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

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

n71 1f

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Breast Hooks,

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

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Seattle Nursery!

One Mile due East of Yesler's

Wharf, on the stage road to Lake

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In Washington Territory of

FRUIT TREES,

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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 1f

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PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,

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Law Books, Papers,

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Checks, By-Laws, Etc.,

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Orders from all parts of the Lower Sound, left at this office, promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. 671f

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

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THE
Davis Vertical Feed
—IS THE ONLY FIRST CLASS—
SEWING MACHINE

In the Market.

Machines
Delivered in any part of
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Instructions Given
Free of Charge.
It costs you nothing to
TRY IT
And convince yourself of
its **SUPERIORITY**
over all others.



NEEDLES,
Thread, Oil
—AND—
ATTACHMENTS
—FOR—
All Machines
FOR SALE
At Lowest Rates

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Cemetery Work, Marble Sinks, Mantles, Brackets, &c., &c.
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Millinery and Dress-Making

All kinds of Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Suits and Underware on hand
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DRESS GOODS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS

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

RUBBER PAINT

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

No Acids, Lime or Alkalis Used.

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

LEAD, ZINC, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, PUTTY, WALL PAPER,

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

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STORE—REAR OF HORTON & DENNY'S BANK, SEATTLE.

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Also furnishes Stone for Building Purposes. Cemetery Work of all
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living at a distance by sending a description of what they wish, can have Designs,
Prices, etc., sent to them to choose from.

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DRUGS,

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and
Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

PERFUMERY,
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Prescriptions carefully com-
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ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.
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All orders received at this shop
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FARMERS WILL BEAR IN MIND THAT
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Improved horse Hay

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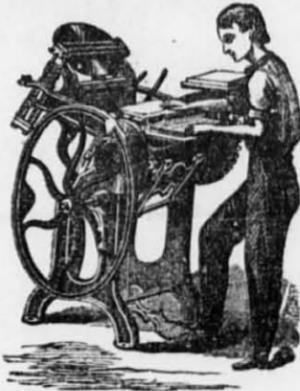
They must leave their orders in time.

All tools used in Logging
Camps made to order, and
as cheap as can be
got on the
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A GOOD ASSORTMENT
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HAND.

All kinds of job work
IN THE

BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE
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Ladies' Visiting Cards

A SPECIALTY.

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LARGEST & CHEAPEST STORE
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Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired and warranted.
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A full assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials always on hand and for sale
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CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY

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

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Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.

BUREAUS,
CENTER TABLES,
CHAIRS,
Parlor & Chamber Sets
CURTAINS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
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Variety Store!
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An Extensive Stock of
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CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BED-
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STOVES!
Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Mat-
ting, Chambersets, Chairs, Ta-
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Special attention paid to fitting
Keys to Locks. Dealer in all
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Call For What You Want!
Even if You dont see it. No trouble
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Iron and brass castings of every description
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Machine.
Office of Singer Manufacturing Co.
Corner First and Yamhill Sts.
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celebrated Sewing Machines, that Mr. B. S.
Miller of Port Townsend, is our regular au-
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left with him will be filled promptly, and all
machines sold fully guaranteed by this com-
pany. Machines on the installment plan and
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Singer Manufacturing Company,
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General Traveling Agent, Oregon and W. T.
WILTS B. FRY, Manager.

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The bar supplied with first-class
WINES,
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ALSO
NOBLE WHISKY!
Try It.
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FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY
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Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Quince,
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Great Variety!
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Opens her home to LADIES.
MRS. DR. HEWES, ONE OF THE
First Lady Graduate in
Medicine and Surgery,
HAS LOCATED IN
Seattle, W. T.
Office on Union Street, Bet. 4th & 5th.

The Doctor has had a large practical expe-
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New York and Philadelphia, as well as years
of successful private practice. She comes
well recommended, and offers her professional
services to the people of Seattle and the
North Pacific Coast.
The Doctor will open her home to ladies
during confinement as well as to patients for
general medical treatment.
Will send medicine by mail or express to
any part of the coast. Patients will receive
kind and careful attention. Charges reason-
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Boots and shoes.
Manufactured and Sold
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BY
BENJ. VINCENT.
Main st., Olympia, W. T.

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

Also agent for the celebrated
NEW WEED
"Family Favorite"
SEWING MACHINE.
Why is it the Best?
*IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,
DURABLE, PERFECT.*
It runs easy and quiet,
Has no cams for shuttle motion,
Has no springs to get out of order,
The needle is set correctly without screw-
driver, or tool of any kind,
It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting
from the table; and the best thing of all,
It has *Perfect Self Adjustable Tension.*
Call and examine this Machine before
buying elsewhere.
v:1:n 8.6m. BENJ. VINCENT.

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

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BUSH, Vice Pres't; W. S. LADD,
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W. H. EFFINGER, Att'y, M. P
MORSE, Gen'l Agent;
WM. WADHAMS, J. W. BRAZEE
J. L. ATKINSON.
LIVE ACTIVE AGENTS
Wanted.
Apply to
J. H. Munson,
Supt't Agencies, Olympia,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
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DOLLY VARDEN SALOON
FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION
SEATTLE, W. T.
At the DOLLY VARDEN
WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,
Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.
CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY
AND THE BEST CIGARS IN SEATTLE,
Are the specialties at this house.
v:1:4 **SMITH & JEWETT.**
Proprietors.

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 table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS
ON HAND
Every attention will be shown for
the convenience of the patrons of
v:1:5 **This House.**

HARDWARE!
wholesale & Retail.



MECHANICS' TOOLS
our SPECIALTY.
FARMING
implements,
LOGGERS' TOOLS
&c. &c. &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS
and
MACHINERY OF
All Kinds Fur-
NISHED TO ORDER at
Factory Prices

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

Pinkham & Saxe,
DEALERS IN
CLOTHING AND GENT FURNISHING GOODS,
SEATTLE, W. T.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, & Under Clothing of all kinds.
We sell the best goods for the least money of any place on
the Sound.
Give us a Call.
PINKHAM & SAXE.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Table with market prices for various goods including Milk Cows, Pork, Chickens, Flour, Wheat, and Groceries.

Good Bottom Land.

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

KNOX STALLION,



MAINE HERO.

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

Pedigree:

Sire, Emperor William; he by Gen. Knox; dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; combining the two best strains of blood in the world. Gen. Knox is the sire of Lady Maid (record, 2:13 1/2); Camors (2:19 1/2); Plato Mand (record, 2:16 1/2); Fibreth Knox (record, 2:26 1/2); Messenger Knox (record, 2:32); Maine Slasher (record, 2:32); and many other very fast ones. Following is a record of the best time made by Snuggler, another noted flyer of the same strain: 1874-2:23, 2:23, 2:20; 1875-2:22 1/2, 2:21 1/2, 2:22; 1876-2:21 1/2, 2:18, 2:17; 2:20, 2:18 1/2, 2:19 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:18, 2:19 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:17, 2:16 1/2.

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

TERMS

\$50, by the season. Mares not proven with foal can be returned next season free of charge. Stabling and pasturing furnished at reasonable rates. Mares at risk of owners. 64 tf R. D. HILTON, Proprietor.

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

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

LA CONNER DRUG STORE, LA CONNER, W. T.

A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Perfumery, PAINTS, COAL OIL, AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. 177 U.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, ORIENTAL HOTEL,

SECOND STREET, SEATTLE, W. T. N. LOUIS, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging by the week \$0.00 Board and Lodging by the day 1.00 Single meal 25 Beds From 25 to 50

The house is newly built, hard finished throughout, has large and well furnished rooms, and first class Board, on the European plan. Baggage conveyed to and from the house free of charge. 65 U. Chinese employed.

W. A. Jennings, Importer & Jobber,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

FINE TEAS, Etc.

Imported and Foreign Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

SOLE AGENT FOR

CYRUS NOBLE OLD BOURBON.

W. A. Jennings,

Seattle, Wash. Terr.

Hunt & Learne D.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Our goods are direct shipments from the EAST, and we are prepared to furnish our customers with goods at the lowest SAN FRANCISCO rates.

Therefore, we ask you to call and inspect our stock before purchasing below. n78: tf. HUNT & LEARNED.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Lawyer; SNOHOMISH.

F. M. ELLSWORTH. C. H. HANFORD Ellsworth & Hanford, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, OFFICE-IN FRAUENTHAL BUILDING, Commercial street, Seattle.

Practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. 63 tf

W. M. TIRTLOT, Lawyer, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Snohomish City, W. T. v1:35

C. H. LARRABEE. I. M. HALL. W. R. ANDREWS Larrabee, Hall & Andrews, COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SEATTLE.....WASH TERR.

DR. G. BRYANT, Physician, Surgeon and Occulist. OFFICE IN COLEMAN'S BUILDING, SEATTLE, W. T. n. 73 U.

American House,

First House Above the Steamboat Landing, SEATTLE, W. T.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST CONVENIENTLY located of any in the city, being at the head of Yesler's Wharf, where all steamers arrive and depart.

Board and Lodging, per week \$6.00 Board, per week 5.00 Board, per day 1.00 n73:tf HALEY & MCGRAW, Prop's.

H. C. VINING,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., MUKILTEO, W. T.

Full stock of Blanks on hand. Business done with accuracy and 1:24 dispatch.

DENTAL NOTICE!

Having located permanently at Seattle, I 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.

n73 D. LOCKE, M. D. Dentist.

Dr. Hewes,

The Great Magnetic Healer and Clear Seer! has located at Seattle, W. T. The Doctor is unparalleled in the treatment of chronic diseases; heals speedily all that are curable—Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cancer, Catarrh, Liver, Lungs; all diseases of Uterus, Nervous and Mental Derangement, diseases of the Eye and Ear. The Doctor treats Magnetically and with corresponding remedies. Office and Residence, Union St. bet. 4th and 5th.

City Drug Store.

HARRIS & ATTRIDGE,



Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT and PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Country Dealers and Logging Camps supplied on most reasonable terms.

GOODS SENT C. O. D. TO ANY PART OF THE SOUND.

GEO. W. HARRIS.....n671 U.....R. D. ATTRIDGE

B. S. MILLER,

Port Townsend, W. T.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AGENT FOR

WEBER PIANOS AND STANDARD ORGANS

Pianos and Organs Sold on Easy Instalments.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

Singer Sewing Machine.

78:tf. Which will be sold at reduced rates on Easy Instalments.

L. A. TREEN,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE

Kip, Calf and Stoga Boots and shoes of his own make constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit. Employing skilled workmen and the latest improved machinery, he is enabled to furnish the best work by the case or single pair at the lowest living prices. Custom and measure work done in any style. Alligator, Tongue or Cork Sole boots; French Calf, Kip and the best brand of leather used. Orders solicited and goods sent to any place by Steamboat, Express or Mail. n73 tf

New No. 8 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine! AT REDUCED PRICE.

Round Bobbin; Straight Needle; makes lock or Howe Stitch; First-class in every respect; Sold for cash down or in monthly installments as desired. Can be had of the following Agents:

L. A. TREEN.....Olympia. ALBERT A. MANNING.....Seattle.

Stetson & Post,

PROPRIETORS OF

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS

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

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T. (Adjoining S. and W. W. Railroad.)

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. Box 193. 68

S. P. ANDREWS.

T. W. WARD

S. P. ANDREWS & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Commercial St., Seattle, W. T.

COOK, PARLOR, AND BOX STOVES, PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE

All Job Work pertaining to the business done in a workman like manner.

Orders from Abroad Receive Prompt Attention.