

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 58.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The joint meeting of Congress resumed its session. The two Houses separately have considered and determined the objection submitted by a member of the House to the decision of the Commission on the certificate from the State of Florida. The clerk of the Senate read the decision of the Senate, and that of the House was read by its clerk. Mr. Ferry said, "The two Houses not concurring in ordering otherwise, the decision of the Commission will stand unreversed. Counting will now proceed in conformity with the decision of the Commission." Senator Allison thereupon announced that Florida had given four votes for R. B. Hayes as President and four votes for Wm. A. Wheeler as Vice-President. Mr. Ferry then opened the certificate from the State of Georgia and handed it to the tellers. No objection to the vote of Georgia being made, that State was declared eleven votes for Samuel J. Tilden as President and eleven votes for T. A. Hendricks as Vice-President. Next followed in succession the State of Illinois, with 21 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Indiana, with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Iowa, with eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Kansas, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; and Kentucky, with twelve votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

Then came the certificate from Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The presiding officer stated that this certificate had been received by mail; a corresponding one had been received by messenger, Thomas C. Anderson, of the Returning Board. This was authenticated by Kellogg as Governor, he being himself one of the electors. The certificates having been read, the presiding officer handed to the tellers another certificate from the same State, with a corresponding one received by mail, showing eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks. This was authenticated by McEnery as Governor of the State. Still a third certificate was opened and read, corresponding with one received by mail, with votes for Hayes and Wheeler. This was authenticated by McDonald submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates.

The Electoral Commission was called to order at 4 1/2 P. M., and received the certificates and accompanying papers in the case of Louisiana from the President of the joint session. Upon the arrival of the various counsel, (Field, Campbell, Trumbull, Carpenter, Merrick, Hoadley and Green for the Democratic side, and Everts, Mathews, Shellabarger and Stoughton for the Republican side) the presiding Justice inquired who would represent the objectors. Field replied: Messrs. McDonald and Jenks, of the House, to certificates numbers 1 and 3. Everts announced that Howe and Shellabarger would object to certificate No. 2. The Commission then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Democratic case in Louisiana will stand on four legs: one that the Returning Board had no statute authority to canvass the votes for electors; second that if it had it lost its authority by refusing to fill its membership; third, that in the absence of the requisite affidavits it had no power to exclude the vote; and fourth, that the Board sold its decision for money.

The World's Washington special says not a few Democrats are indignant over what they believe to be a plain violation of the spirit and letter of the law creating the Commission. They favor continuing the recess of the House from day to day until the time expires in which

the President can be declared elected by the joint convention. Others favor a resolution requesting the Democratic members of the Commission to withdraw from the tribunal. Neither will probably be successful, and Louisiana will be counted for Hayes.

Feb. 11.—The President this evening, in the course of conversation, said he thought it was but fair that, if a State had voted for either Hayes or Tilden, the full vote of such State should be counted according to its political complexion. Although he hoped that Hayes and Wheeler would be declared elected, he felt somewhat uncertain as to the result, because he could not foresee what would be done in the case of Louisiana. It would be recollected that four years ago, after his canvass for re-election, the two Houses resolved not to count the electoral vote of that State. Although the reasons in the two cases might not be similar, there seemed to be some uncertainty on the subject. Should the vote possibly be excluded, Hayes and Wheeler would in that case be defeated and Tilden and Hendricks not elected; the latter not having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and therefore the election of President would be thrown into the House of Representatives, leaving the Senate to elect the Vice-President. But be this as it might, he was satisfied there would be no disturbance of the people, as both parties had committed the determination of the disputed points to a tribunal constituted for that purpose.

It is reported to-night, upon the completion of negotiations now pending between Nicaragua and the United States, for a treaty concerning the subject of the proposed ship canal, that Grant will be tendered the position of President of the corporation or company which, under the provisions of the treaty, will be authorized to undertake the work of constructing the great canal. It is said this fact explains the sudden purpose recently formed by Grant to go to Europe as soon as his term of office expires.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Standard's special from Alexandria announces that the Egyptian troops were again defeated near Massowah.

Sir William Ferguson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons and sergeant surgeon to the Queen, died on Saturday, aged 69 years.

Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope is full of the project for continuing the Vatican Council. The congregation of cardinals, to whose consideration he submitted the matter, however, have replied that, as the causes which interrupted the Council still continue, its resumption would be inopportune.

These extracts, found in a magazine article, show the inconsistencies and ambiguities of the English tongue. It is not strange that foreigners find it a difficult language to learn.

"A man," says Punch, "was arrested for attempting to damage the River Thames. What was he doing? He was trying to pull up the stream."

A lady, in advertising herself as a teacher, spoke of the "reputation for teaching she bears." But a further, an expert in making up old furs, advertised "capotes, victorines, &c., made up for ladies out of their own skins." The advertisement of a concert was, doubtless, prophetic when it announced that "a variety of songs might be expected, too tedious to be mentioned."

"You walk very slow," said a man to a consumptive. Yes, but I am going very fast."

"Show me a fire," said a traveler to the landlord, "for I am very wet; and bring me a mug of ale, for I am very dry."

The following passage from Shakespeare's "Henry VIII," is quoted as sustaining the popular use of the phrase "Too thin:" "You were ever good at sudden commendation, Bishop of Winchester. But know, I come not to hear such flattery now, and in my presence; they are too thin and bear to hide offences."

Early Days in Oregon.

From the Oregon Statesman.

The fall of '45 will long be remembered by the people of old Oregon, as the immigration of that year brought to the struggling Territory a preponderance of Americans, and one among the big thoughts that engaged the pioneer brain, was "who shall rule us, Americans, the United States, or England, through the Hudson's Bay company?" This was then the important question. The immigration of '45 was so numerous, and so thoroughly American, as to settle the question in numbers and sentiment. There was, therefore, a deep feeling of security pervading the hearts of the almost outcasts of this then wild, but magnificent country.

The few that were here had been, indeed, benefited by, but "started" under, the despotic sway of the Hudson's Bay company. There was, however, for the good of the Territory and its future prospects, at the head of that grasping company, a great, and, though trammelled, a good man. Standing between two great and conflicting interests, he often acted, to the uninitiated, strangely. But, to the initiated, he showed great strength of mind and love of the American cause. Those who knew him intimately, could but admire his honest, sound and comprehensive policy. Attentive to the interest of the company over which he ruled, attentive to the interests of the struggling Americans here, he did his best to satisfy both. That he failed in some measure, to gain the good will of both parties, is true. But that he failed in a great work—the settling of this country—is equally true. This is a niche in his favor. There was still danger of losing this splendid country, but less than hitherto. Hence, the immigration of '45 was considered the "big anchor" which was to hold firmly the ship, Oregon Territory, though rolling in heavy breakers, and the channel obstructed.

The immigration of '46 and '47 settled the question of "occupancy" forever through our unparalleled difficulties and heroic struggles were yet in the future.

There two forces at work, "united in our destruction." A Monopoly and an Order. It is my firm conviction,—and I ought to know, being an actor in the scene—that to these two united forces may be traced, mainly, the causes that piled up, pile on pile, upon our devoted heads, those difficulties we had to fight through for years to remove. These difficulties called forth, on our part Herculean efforts—efforts which tried us in crucible of peril. In this peril many of us lost property, and some their lives. A monopoly crushing us into the dust, physically; an order, "stirring up sedition and murder in our midst," styling themselves "spiritual guides." Ah! who knows? Hell's deep, dark dens may be full of just such "spiritual guides." And this monster Monopoly! and this hideous Order!! are but counterparts of the Infernal Regions we read about!!!

With all the trials incident to the settling of a new and distant country, we had to contend against, these two powers or really, these two in one, for the order was an understood instrument in the hands of its instructors. The heroic efforts put forth by the early settlers of Oregon Territory can never all be told. See Whitman, returning to Washington at inclement season of the year, "to represent the true state of this country." Does the great Webster listen to him? Does Tyler lend an attentive ear? To his honor be it said, he does. The treaty ceding away our own Oregon is delayed—the immigrants pour in, and the country, in part, is saved! Ever glorious Whitman, ever glorious Tyler!

Shall we ever forget Whitman? While the ocean's billows roll, While our bold mountains stand, Thy services will be enrolled In the archives of this unconquered land.

See Meek! He, too, strides the continent and pleads with Polk. "Polk makes him Marshal of Oregon Territory." The work is begun in earnest. (Dr. White had been sent out prior to this as sub-Indian Agent.) The United States extend their jurisdiction over us; we will be protected. Yes, Polk's election was secured, for he would have "all of Oregon or fight—54:40 deg. or fight." Alas! we didn't get up to 54:40 deg. nor fight either.

The "old man eloquent" said: "We have the best title to all Oregon." Oregon's able Senator, who fell fighting the rebels, said in an able speech, "Oregon is ours." "Black Dan" and "Old Tom Benton" said: "We must yield up all north of 49, and make that the line." We think this was an error. Our title to all of Oregon, as then known, was clear. The 49th parallel was a miserable compromise. The treaty was made—is the law of the land. Let it be. A large portion of Oregon is still ours, and a magnificent country it is. It was worth struggling for. Though, as I said before, our efforts have been Herculean, yet the object was worthy. We have had three wars with the Indians, a long war with a monopoly and its ally, an order. Still we live—and—Oregon is ours! American, and a State.

"The flag floats over us, And long may it wave."

Baby-life in China and Hindoostan.

The bare-headed baby of China, not quite so grave as his Asiatic cousins, is still a contented little traveler, whether he rides on the back of mamma, or is tied on a mat to sleep, or exposed beside the door in a bamboo cage, or fastened to his glided baby-chair, to teach him to sit up. The most important moment in his young life is when, at the age of one year, he decides his future destiny in a curious way. He is carefully dressed in new clothes, and seated in the middle of a large sieve, in which are placed many articles, among which are money-scales, a brass mirror, writing utensils, books, silver and gold ornaments, and fruits, while the anxious parents stand by to see which object will first attract his sober black eyes. If he takes up a book or a pencil he is destined to become a scholar; if the glitter of gold or silver attract him, his fate is to amass wealth; if fruits suit him best, he will incline to spurn the rice of his father's table, and feast upon delicate puppy stew, or bird's nest soup.

At two years of age he will dress like his grandfather of eighty, and look like that old gentleman seen through the small end of an opera-glass. When he first enters school, he will bring not a spelling book and slate, but two candles, a few sticks of incense, and a small quantity of mock money (made of paper), to be burned before a piece of paper having the name of Confucius written upon it. Thus the little Chinese traveler is launched on his school-life.

The little traveler on the shore of the Ganges has a very different life. Bathed every day in the sacred stream, or in a jar of its water; scrubbed with its holy mud—ears, eyes, and mouth; thoroughly purified from all sin, as his parents devoutly believe—how can he help being better than other babies? He is a jolly, happy baby, bright as the sunshine of his native land; not troubled with clothes if he belongs to the poor classes; but wrapped in gorgeous silks of scarlet and blue, loaded with jewels, and weighed down by an enormous gold-embroidered turban, if he happens to be a prince. This little Hindoo traveler sleeps in a basket hung from the roof, and rides out on mamma's hip; and, what seems dreadful to us, he learns to smoke before he can walk, his mother often taking a cigar from her own lips, and putting it into his. If his life-journey is cut short,

his body is carried to the grave in his basket-cribble, which is covered with a fringed canopy and hung from a pole on the shoulders of men, and left at last upside down on his last resting-place.—St. Nicholas for January.

SITKA NEWS.—The Sitka Post is the name of a miniature newspaper, edited and published by some of the more ambitious members of the United States Artillery stationed at Sitka, under the command of Major John Mendenhall. This is the only paper printed in Alaska. It is a very creditable six-page 8x10 inch paper, and contains current local news, market reports, weather record and miscellany. The following items are from the issue of Dec. 20th: On the 8th instant Sergeant C. Trisler, of Company M, Fourth Artillery, met with a most painful accident. While engaged in oiling the machinery of the wood saw his clothing got caught, and he was swung from the tumbling rod rapidly five times, his body striking the ground each time, before the machinery could be stopped. It was found, upon examination by the surgeon, that his left arm had been fractured in three places and his back seriously injured. It is feared that he has also sustained severe internal injury. He now lies in a precarious condition. * * * The wife of William Phillipson, postmaster and trader, died on the 8th inst. after an illness of about two months' duration.—S. F. Bulletin.

Latest Telegrams.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—It is rumored that Packard, of Louisiana, was assassinated at Cincinnati to-day at noon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Electoral Commission met at 10:15 o'clock this morning. Everts continued his argument on the Republican side. He contended that the right to cast votes rested in the State and was not a grant from the General Government. What power the Federal Government possessed, it held through the terms of the Federal Constitution. The ninth and tenth amendments reserved in terms to the States all rights not specially delegated. The whole matter of selecting electors, determining the mode and issuing certificates belonged to the States. It was for the Federal Government to count the votes after they had left the State, as in the Florida case. So here, this body had the power of the two Houses to count the vote, the power granted to choose bodies by the Constitution but not by the power of legislation.

A World's Washington special says a meeting of the citizens of Washington will probably be called this week to make arrangements for the inauguration of the new President on the 4th of March. Although no action has been taken by the Republican clubs, the announced ceremonies will take place no matter who is declared elected. The committee has already been appointed to provide accommodations for visitors, to arrange the details of the inaugural procession, and to provide for the usual inaugural ball. Already a dozen volunteer military and civil organizations have sent word of their desire to participate.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 14.—Two Sioux Indians have just arrived from the camp of the hostiles, and report that Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull are anxious to capitulate on any terms.

Mr. E. H. Hall, agent for the celebrated Vertical Feed Davis Sewing Machine, is in town for a few days with one of his Machines to exhibit to those who would like to examine this Machine.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal ran across Joaquin Miller, "The Poet of the Sierra," in New York city, and, accompanying him to his "den," there interviewed him. The correspondent writes: "Yes," continued Miller, "noticing that I was looking intently at the portrait of a beautiful spirituelle woman hanging just over his table, upon which were a thousand odds and ends of 'proof' and manuscript, 'Yes, Biz, that's her—you don't know her? Very few do, my boy. It's my One Fair Woman.' She's there every minute of the day and night, forever looking down into my eyes, whether they are weary or glad. She can't help it." I afterward learned that the "One Fair Woman" about whom there has been so much said and so little known, is Miss Antoinette Polk, niece of President Polk, and that Miller met her in Rome.

A Delicate Work.

The ingot of gold comes from the mint in shape, perhaps, five inches long, one inch wide, and not quite so thick. It must first be alloyed for color, for fashions prevail in gilding as in everything else, and leaf varies from almost white yellow to a deep golden color. Silver is employed to lighten and copper to darken it. Having received the alloy, it is recast into nearly the same shape it had at the mint, and then the thinning process begins. On the same principle that railroad iron is made, the bar is forced between iron rollers, being annealed each time it passes through that its ductility may be well preserved, until it has become a golden ribbon, and the fifty pennyweights it at first contained, instead of being six inches are seven yards long. When this degree of tenacity is obtained, the ribbon, then about an inch and a half in width, is cut into squares and placed in the "cutch." The "cutch" is a book three inches square, containing leaves made of a peculiar kind of paper, partly animal and partly vegetable, the composition of which is a secret. These cutches are imported from London, where alone the best are made. In the cutch the gold is beaten with a hammer weighing fourteen or fifteen pounds, until the square of metal reaches the edge. This generally takes about half an hour. The workman then, with a peculiar tool called a wagon, which is not unlike a sled with one runner sharpened, cuts the leaf into four parts, gouging by the unsharpened runner, thus insuring square and equal edges. Each of these new squares is then placed in the "shoulder," which is simply a collection of loose leaves about four inches square, made of the intestines of the ox, prepared in a way which is a trade secret. The edges are wrapped in vellum, and tightened with a strip of reed, and here the leaf is beaten again with an eight-pound hammer for two hours and a half, when it is ready for the "pack," or goldbeater's skin.

Goldbeater's skin is made of the caecum of the ox. It is well cleansed and the mucous surfaces are doubled together and made to firmly adhere. The skin is then tanned by a peculiar process in which alum, beingness and the whites of eggs are used; the grease is all driven out, and it is pressed and dried and cut into leaves five and an eighth inches square. Eight hundred and fifty of these leaves make the book or pack, and in its preparation the caeca of five hundred bullocks are used. The skin is semi-transparent before being beaten, and in color is not unlike rawhide or a drum-head. It will stand furious beating, but tears in one's fingers as easily as a sheet of letter paper. Before the discovery of the goldbeater's skin, parchment was used, ochre or chalk being placed between the leaves to prevent their adhering.

After this pack has been through a hundred and fifty beatings it is sold to the maker of Dutch or bronze metal, who pays about \$20 for it. Between each beating the skin is rubbed with talc, roasted, and powdered, which removes greasiness and renders the gold less liable to break. In the process of beating the pack is worked repeatedly in the hands, that is, bent in every direction, to equally distribute the heat generated by the hammer and to prevent the gold's adhering to the skin. The acquirement of skill in this molding or bending process is obtained only after long practice, and it is part of the goldbeater's art. A blunder must destroy the pack and render useless the work already done to the gold. As the metal is beaten out to the edge of the skin it is removed and again cut in four pieces with the "wagon." The pieces are replaced in the pack and again hammered to its edge. The process is repeated until the gold is of the required thinness. The hammer used in the final beatings is of about seven pounds' weight. It is slightly convex on its face, and the art of the beater is so to work that the center shall at all times be the thinnest part of the leaf; and while he must hammer all parts in such an equal manner that the original square will grow slowly toward the edges, the thickest part must always be at the outside and fall among his waste. Here is where practice and the expertness of a light hand doing heavy work tell. Of fifty pennyweights in gold in

the ingot seventeen is the return in leaf, the rest being in scrap. It would seem that machinery might be devised to do the heavy, monstrous labor of beating, but the intelligence is lacking, and man alone can judge when to turn the pack, or how to direct the work so as to keep the thick edge outermost.

The English method of beating ordinary commercial gold leaf is to anneal an ingot in hot ashes to remove the grease and then run it between highly polished steel rollers until it is one eighth-hundredth of an inch in thickness, an ounce of gold then making a ribbon ten feet long and an inch and a half wide. It is then annealed again and cut into squares weighing six grains. One hundred and fifty of them are beaten in fine calfskin vellum to squares of four inches. These are quartered, and the squares again beaten and quartered. They are beaten again in the pack, and the squares are then 2,400 in number. After the next beating an ounce of gold has been made to cover one hundred square feet of surface, and at this stage it begins to transmit green rays of light. Repeated beatings reduce it to the average thickness of one two-hundred-thousandth part of an inch. The French process begins with forging the gold upon anvils, and beating it with small hammers to the thickness of one-sixth of an inch, instead of putting it through the rollers of polished steel. It is then beaten as above described. The average of French commercial gold leaf is one two-hundred-and-eighty-thousandth part of an inch. The leaf, after being beaten, is given to the charge of girls, who have before them paper books, each three and three-eighths inches square, and containing twenty-five leaves. The leaves are all rubbed over slightly with red ochre, and are made by an old German in New York, who has a monopoly of the business and supplies the trade of the United States. The workwoman opens the pack and with a pair of wooden pincers, partly like chopsticks and partly like sugar tongs, dextrously spreads a leaf on a leathern cushion in front of her, blows it smooth, and, with a larger "wagon" than the one in use before, and having two sharpened edges instead of one, cuts it into an exact square, the ragged edges of leaf falling through a slide into a leathern pocket below, for future collection and smelting. Any holes or breaks she patches dextrously with loose pieces, which adhere instantly, and then transfers it to her little paper book. She fills these books for two and a half cents each, and her fair day's work is sixty books. The books complete, each containing five and one-tenth grains of gold leaf, are packed twenty books to the bundle, and are worth about \$8 a bundle.

On Saturday evening, a little boy not over four years of age, while going down Broadway, New York, was stopped by a crowd of men seated in front of the Broadway Hotel. One of the company who had, during the evening, made repeated efforts at wit, said to the boy: "Sonny, does your mother know you're out?" The little fellow very coolly answered: "Yes, sir, my ma gave me ten cents to buy a monkey; are you for sale?" and then passed on whistling "Yankee Doodle," leaving the crowd convulsed with laughter.

"My son," said a father to his hopeful son, "you did not saw any wood for the kitchen stove yesterday, as I told you to; you left the back gate open and let the cow get out; you cut off eighteen feet from the clothes line to make a lasso; you stoned Mr. Robinson's pet dog and lamed it; you put a hard-shell turtle in the hired girl's bed; you tied a strange dog to Mr. Jacobson's door-bell, and painted red and green stripes on the legs of old Mrs. Polaboy's white pony, and hung your sister's bustle out in the front window. What can I do for such conduct?" "Are all the counties heard from?" asked the candidate. The father sternly replied, "No trifling, sir; no, I have yet several reports to receive from others of the neighbors." "Then," replied the boy, "you will not be justified in proceeding to extreme measures until the official count is in." Shortly afterward the election was thrown into the house, and before half the votes were canvassed, it was evident, from the peculiar intonation of applause, that the boy was badly beaten.

In the government of Tamboff in Russia a peculiar religious sect, which has for some time existed in Siberia, is making many proselytes. Its leading doctrine is that all must marry on becoming of age, but that the husband must be subordinate to the wife, and recognize her as the head of the family, and at least once a week confess his sins to her. In other respects the members of this sect are orthodox (Greek) and attend the Russian church. They call themselves "Purifiers" or Puritans.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.—Bunyan.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY... FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

Description of a Trip from Colorado to Washington Territory via Southern California.

Mr. T. V. Nichols arrived here from Lake City, Colorado, on Christmas night. The route he came, and his experiences are enough different from those who come by the usual traveled routes, to justify us in submitting his diary of the trip from Colorado to the sea to our readers. It will probably remind many old pioneers of the way they came overland before railroads were constructed west of the Mississippi.

Lake City, Colorado, is situated in the midst of a very rough, mountainous, mining district, of the San Juan mountains, a spur of the main range of the Rocky mountains, the main range being some fifteen miles distant. The place being three hundred miles southwest of Denver, Colorado.

The party consisted of T. V. and E. Nichols, brothers, with their cousin, Geo. Nichols. They left Lake City Col. the 28th day of last September, intending to go to Salt Lake City to winter, and come from there here this spring, but failing to find work to suit in Utah they came right through without stopping; starting on foot with two pack animals, they made twenty-five miles through a good grazing country, down to the Gunnison river the first day.

Sept. 28th. Made twenty-five miles to camp on Simaroon creek; fine grazing country, well watered, grass good and mountains covered with timber.

Sept. 29th. Made twenty miles, crossing the divide between the Simaroon creek and the Uncompogre river; camping near the Ute Indian Agency; grass good; cottonwood growing along the streams.

Sept. 30th. Made twenty-five miles down this river valley, striking the Gunnison wagon road; intended following at through to the settlements in the Salt Lake basin, but found the road very dim. Poor valley for grass, but plenty of sage brush and cactus.

Oct. 1st, 1876. Made twenty miles across divide to Gunnison river; bottoms covered with grass and cottonwood. Here caught all the fish we wanted.

Oct. 2d. Crossed divide of twenty miles, and camped on a small creek; country barren; no water on the divide.

Oct. 3d. Crossed divide of fifteen miles to Grand river, crossed by a good ford. Good country along the river bottom; desert on each side.

Oct. 4th. Made twenty miles down this river valley.

Oct. 5th. Made thirty miles around a canyon and camped on the river. Country very rough.

Oct. 6th. Made fifteen miles and camped on the Grand; caught plenty of fish.

Oct. 7th. Traveled ten miles and struck the Grand again, then left it for the last time, starting across the sixty mile divide between the Grand and Green rivers; made thirty miles to the first water after leaving the Grand, making forty miles traveled that day, reaching camp about 10 o'clock in the evening.

Oct. 8th. Made only about ten miles and camp; water very poor and feed scarce.

Oct. 9th. Made twenty miles across a desert to Green river, a large river with good grass for the animals and banks lined with large cottonwoods.

Oct. 10th. Made twenty miles over a barren, sage brush, cactus country; alkali water.

Oct. 11th. Made twenty-five miles over a high ridge. First view of the Wasatch mountains. First day's rain on the trip.

Oct. 12th. Made ten miles through a heavy rain and deep mud to Muddy creek; gulches all full of muddy water.

Oct. 13th. Left this creek and camped on the next stream, two miles distant, mud bound.

Oct. 14th. Made ten miles through mud and rain; clothes etc. wet through.

Oct. 15th. Rain had washed out all traces of the trail; were compelled to find our way the best we could across

the Wasatch mountains to the settlements. One of our pack animals gave out; had to leave him on the creek bottom to look out for himself. Followed up the creek about ten miles and camped in the mouth of the canyon.

Oct. 16th. Followed up the canyon three miles, then packed the load to the top of the mountain, and then pulled our animal up after us with its picket rope.

Oct. 17th. Made about four miles over ravines and through thickets; provisions give out; killed our last pack animal and jerked the meat.

Oct. 18th. Started to cross the main range of the Wasatch mountains. Here came the climax of all our difficulties; as we climbed the mountains the snow became deeper and it began to storm. After crossing what we supposed to be the main ridge, we found the canyon went in the wrong direction. Taking the wind for our guide, and crossing the head of the canyon, we came to another ridge, the top of which, in the storm, was invisible, and after a while came to a wall about one hundred feet high, so steep that it seemed impossible to climb it; but up we went on hands and knees in the hard packed snow, and as we came to the top of the ridge were met by the wind and storm as cold as Greenland. The top of the ridge was about forty feet wide, covered with a glare of ice; then we began to descend, this time in the right direction. Down we went amid a storm worse than a Dakota blizzard, traveling as fast as we could down the steep mountain side. In two hours we were in a heavily timbered canyon, out of the snow, but it was raining torrents. A little ways farther they saw a stump cut with an axe. After stopping to eat a lunch of our jerked mule meat, we went on down the canyon and were soon in a log road; then they passed a saw mill and by dark were in the little town of Mante, enjoying the hospitalities of a kind old Mormon.

Oct. 19 and 20. Storm-bound at Mante; resting, drying our clothes and writing letters home. This town is about one hundred and thirty miles south of Salt Lake City, containing about eight hundred inhabitants.

Oct. 21st. Started for Beaver, distant one hundred and ten miles southwest of Mante. Traveled twenty miles.

Oct. 22d. Traveled five miles to Willow creek; camped here and bought a mustang pony for a pack animal.

Oct. 23d. Made a pack saddle.

Oct. 24th. Leave Willow creek for Beaver; make about twenty miles.

Oct. 25th. Passed the Mormon town of Richfield, and camped at the mouth of Clear creek canyon, near the Mormon town of St. Joseph; traveled twenty-five miles.

Oct. 26th. Followed up this canyon, crossed the divide and camped on Cove creek, traveling twenty miles.

Oct. 27. Made twenty miles, crossing a high divide and camped on Indian creek. Country poorly timbered.

Oct. 28th. Reached Beaver, distant six miles, a Mormon town containing about three thousand inhabitants. Here we concluded to go through to the Pacific Coast afoot over the old Mormon freight road through Southern California.

Oct. 29th. Made thirty one miles over a barren, poorly timbered country to Red Creek.

Oct. 30th. Made thirty miles over a very barren, sage brush and cactus country.

Oct. 31st. Made twenty-three miles; passed three Mormon towns, and camped beside a creek.

Nov. 1. Made twenty miles to Harri-souburg, over a dry, barren country.

Nov. 2. Traveled fifteen miles to St. George, the metropolis of southern Utah, a town of six or seven thousand inhabitants, having a large mormon temple and tabernacle. The country from Mante here is a desert, very poorly timbered except in the bottoms where it is irrigated. Timber is so scarce that settlers sometimes burn sage brush for fuel. It has been settled about twenty-seven years exclusively by Mormons who all reside in towns. Settlements were first made this way for fear of the Indians. These towns are connected by good wagon roads, extending across the barren uplands from one fertile tract to another.

Nov. 3. Made about fourteen miles and camped on the Rio Virgin.

Nov. 4. Made twenty five miles over a high divide, without water, crossing the line between Utah and Nevada, and camped at the beaver dams.

Nov. 5. Made twenty miles down the Rio Virgin.

Nov. 6. Still following down the Rio Virgin, and fording every few miles; traveled twelve miles.

Nov. 7. Made sixteen miles across the divide to the old California crossing on Muddy creek. Here we found the deserted Mormon town of St. Joseph. When settled it was supposed to be in Utah, but on running the lines it was found to be in the State of Nevada, so Brigham called the settlers home.

Nov. 8. Crossed the great desert of fifty-five miles without water, traveling mostly in the night. Started at 8:30 P. M. and arrived at the Los Vargus Nov. 9 at 9 A. M. and rested the remainder of that day and also Nov. 10. The Los Vargus is a little stream rising in the desert—runs four miles and then sinks. There are two ranches on it which raise great quantities of grapes and all kinds of fruits and vegetables. There are five roads leading to these ranches. These ranchers say they have buried a number of men who died of thirst on these roads.

Nov. 11. Made about twenty five miles to mountain spring. For the next two hundred miles to California Pass, it is a succession of deserts, with watering stations some twenty-five or thirty miles apart. After that to the coast the uplands are desert. The bottom lands are usually irrigated. Whenever the land can be irrigated it is very fertile. The vegetation on the desert consists of cactus, sage brush, musquet brush and Spanish bayonet. Travelers are compelled to pack feed from station to station.

Nov. 12. Made about thirty-five miles and crossed the California line.

Nov. 13. Made twenty-five miles.

Nov. 14. Crossed the divide into the Mojave sink, and camped without water; traveled thirty miles.

Nov. 15. Traveled up the Mojave twenty miles to the coves before reaching water.

Nov. 16. Travel up the Mojave to Howard station, twenty-five miles.

Nov. 17. Continued on the same course twelve miles.

Nov. 18. Made eighteen miles to Cottonwood station, where we stopped four days and where one of our number, Geo. Nichols, concluded to remain for a while.

Nov. 23. Left Cottonwood station and traveled up river twenty-five miles to Miller's crossing.

Nov. 24. Left the Mojave river and crossed the Calhoun Pass through the San Bernardino, going twenty five miles to McKinney's Station.

Nov. 25. Made ten miles to Foot's Station.

Nov. 26. Traveled twelve miles to the half Mormon, half Spanish town of San Bernardino. This place is situated in the Santa Anna river valley, and contains a population of about six thousand inhabitants. It is laid out in Mormon style, with gardens and orchards around nearly every dwelling, making it cover a great deal of space, the town being about four miles in diameter. The vegetation is semi-tropical, oranges, lemons and fig trees flourishing. We stopped here until Dec. 7, when we started for the coast, traveled twenty-five miles and camped on the Santa Anna river.

Dec. 8. Crossed a twenty mile desert and camped within three miles of the flourishing German settlement of Anaheim.

Dec. 9. Passed through Anaheim. This is a semi-tropical town with narrow streets. The principal business of the inhabitants is the cultivation of the orange, lemon and fig, with the raising of grapes and wine making. The objection to Southern California for the poor man is that all labor is monopolized by Chinamen, while the country is covered by old Spanish grants, making titles insecure. This evening we reached the little seaport town of Newport, owned by a single company, composed of four brothers, who run a little steamer also called the Newport to San Francisco.

Our two travelers, the brothers T. V. and E. Nichols embarked on this steamer

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to San Francisco, thence to Seattle on the *Dakota*, and from there they arrived in this place last Christmas day. At present they are both stopping in this town. George will probably come north from Southern California in the spring.

A Remarkable Dun.

A business man in New Carlisle, Ind., has issued a circular letter to his creditors couched in the following terms: MY DEAR SIR:—I want to ask you a plain question in all kindness and sincerity, and I would like to have you answer it honestly and candidly, not in two or three years or months, but now, this week. Supposing you were as poor as Job's turkey and had invested \$2,000 or 3,000 in an enterprise which you designed to make an exclusive cash business; supposing as a matter of accommodation and good nature you had trusted it out all over the country from Carlisle to Jericho; supposing you had kept adding to your means and still putting it on the books until your funds were played out, supposing you had claims against you in the hands of business men who had accommodated you in good faith and needed their money; supposing you had some pride in you, and meant to be square-toed and punctual, and hated to see the man you owed when you didn't have the legal tender in your trousers to pay his just and lawful demands, worse than you would to see an Indian, and supposing those whom you had accommodated felt perfectly easy and contented, shied the track when you went to see them, and told the wife of their bosom to answer "not at home," or come into town and left without even paying a part supposing that they held your money and waited patiently for wheat to come up to ninety cents or one dollar, or pork bring five or six dollars a hundred, what would you do? Would you let your debtors go and smile and be a villain, or would you sue every mother's son of them that did not pay, if it was the last thing you did in town? If you were an honest man you would do the latter, and that's just what I'll be compelled to do if there's a king in Israel. I don't want money to look at; I can earn enough for that; don't want any to salt down (I never could make it keep), but out of several thousand trusted out I humbly want a few hundreds, and I'll be hanged if I won't have it or an execution returned *nolla bona*. I love you myself as a mother loves her first born, but I love to pay my debts better than I love any man, woman or child on the face of God Almighty's green earth, and by the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress I propose to do it, if I have to make costs for every man in Oliver township or in St. Joseph's county owing me. Now, let us have the "spondulix" and see how sweet and pretty I can smile upon you. Yours courteously.

Fifteen Kisses.

- The monks of the middle ages (great theorists) divided the kiss into fifteen separate orders, thus:
1. The decorous or modest kiss.
 2. The diplomatic, or kiss of policy.
 3. The spying kiss, to ascertain if a woman had drunk wine.
 4. The slave kiss.
 5. The kiss infamous—a church penance.
 6. The slipper kiss, practiced towards tyrants.
 7. The judicial kiss.
 8. The feudal kiss.
 9. The religious kiss—kissing the cross.
 10. The academical kiss—on joining a solemn brotherhood.
 11. The hand kiss.
 12. The Judas kiss.
 13. The medical kiss—for the purpose of healing some sickness.
 14. The kiss of etiquette.
 15. The kiss of love, the only real kiss. But this was also to be variously considered, viz: given by ardent enthusiasm, as by lovers; by matrimonial affection; or, lastly, between two men—an awful kiss, tasting like sandwiches without butter or meat.

"Bobby, what is steam?"
 "Boiling water."
 "That's right; compare it."
 "Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; appurative, burst!"

The Fate of the Fighting Dog.

A man he owned a terrier dog—
 A bob-tailed, snorty cuss,
 And that there purp got that there man
 In many an ugly mass.
 For the man he was on his muscle,
 And the dog he was on his bite,
 So to kick the dog-goned animal
 Was sure to raise a fight.
 A woman owned a Thomas cat,
 That fit at fifteen pounds;
 And other cats got up and slid
 When that there cat was round.
 The man and his dog came along one day,
 Where the woman she did dwell,
 And the purp he growled ferociously,
 Then went for that cat like—everything.
 He tried to chew the neck of the cat.
 But the cat he wouldn't be chewed;
 So he lit on the back of that there dog,
 And bit! and clawed! and clawed!
 Oh! the hair it flew! and the purp yowled!
 As the claws went into his hide,
 And chunks of flesh were peeled from his side;
 Then he flummoxed, and kicked and died!
 The man he ripped, and cursed, and swore,
 As he gathered a big brick bat,
 That he would be durned essentially
 If he didn't kill that cat!
 But the old woman allowed she'd be blessed if
 He did,
 And snatched up an old shot gun,
 Which she fired, and peppered his diaphragm
 With bird-shot number one.
 They toted him home on a window blind.
 And the doctor cured him up;
 But he was never known to fight again,
 Or own another purp.
 Folks may turn up their snoots at this rhyme,
 I don't care a cuss for that!
 All I want to show is, that fighting dogs
 May tackle the wrong Tom cat.

Breach of Promise Suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *World's* special says: "Cameron was sitting in the Senate to-day when a page brought a card in to him. 'Let him come here,' said the Senator, and a sharp-faced fellow walked up to the Senator's desk and handed a paper to him. The Senator looked surprised, opened the paper, looked more surprised, read the paper and looked surprised all over. Cragin looked over Cameron's shoulder and laid back in his own chair and shouted. The paper was a summons in a breach of promise suit brought by Mary Oliver for \$50,000. The news spread rapidly, and all the old boys came over to congratulate Simon. Jones, of Nevada, laid his hands on his head in a kindly way and said: 'Bless you! my boy; it isn't every man that has fifty thousand dollars worth of affection at seventy-eight.' Christlancy stood at an easy distance and said: 'Cameron, you had a great deal better have followed my example, if I am a younger man.' Several of the Democratic Senators crossed to congratulate the Senator, but he objected.

Mrs. Oliver in her complaint against Cameron, states the latter solicited her hand December 5th. Cameron's friends say the suit is brought for levying blackmail.

Senator Cameron says the suit against him for breach of promise is stimulated by blackmailers, who will be exposed. The Senator some time ago procured a situation for plaintiff in the Treasury Department, but she was dismissed, and he declined to have her restored.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—The language of flowers, which is peculiar to the Turkish harems, owes its celebrity wholly to Lady Wortley Montague; it was she who introduced it into Europe. The Persian personifies the rose, and makes it mistress of the nightingale, to whom in the return of spring, he tells his amorous pains. The Hindoo dedicates flowers to his divinity, whose various attributes they represent to his imagination; but it is in Turkey alone, and in the harems, that we find this mysterious language, to which there exists nothing similar among other Oriental nations. There, the language of flowers is merely the amusement of the secluded fair ones, and a knowledge of it can only be acquired from the slaves of the harem.

Necessity reforms the poor, and satiety the rich.—Tacitus.

Steamboat Directory.

- FOR VICTORIA.—Steamer North Pacific, Clancy master, leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M.
 FOR OLYMPIA.—Steamer Messenger, Parker master, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; Steamer Zephyr, Wright master, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
 FOR WHATCOM AND WAT FORTS.—Steamer J. B. Libby, Brandon master, leaves every Monday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
 FOR SNOHOMISH CITY.—Steamer Nellie, D. Hill master, leaves every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.
 FOR SKAGIT AND LA CONNER.—Steamer Fanny Lake, J. S. Hill master, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
 FOR TOWNSEND, SAN JUAN, OREGAS ISLAND, LOPEZ, SEMIABO AND WHATCOM.—St. Dispatch, Monroe master, leaves every Thursday, at 10 P. M.
 FOR FREEPORT AND BLAKELY.—Steamer Success, Nugent master, leaves every day, at 3 P. M.
 FOR TACOMA, EN ROUTE TO PORTLAND.—St. Alida, Browner master, every day, after 9 P. M.
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Mail steamers leave San Francisco 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

PROSPECTUS

—OF THE—

UNITARIAN ADVOCATE.

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

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

D. N. UTTER, Editor & Prop'r.

IF YOU ARE A UNITARIAN,

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

IF NOT A UNITARIAN,

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It might still be necessary to take the paper, to learn our tactics—the best method of hindering our progress. Subscribe Now! at the beginning of the new year, that you may have the paper from its first number. Send silver or gold (\$1) in registered letter or postal order for \$1.25, or \$1.25 in currency. Address
 3214 D. N. UTTER, Olympia, W. T.

The Silver Steel DIAMOND Cross-Cut Saw.



SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
 E. C. APPLIN & CO.,
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IS THE CHEAPEST SAW IN THE WORLD, because it is manufactured out of Electro Steel, and has the best cutting principle yet applied to saws. Every Saw warranted to cut from 25 to 30 cords of wood without filing. It is the easiest kept in order. It will require no gunning for a long time. It is money, and in the same number of hours you can produce greater results with less labor. Send for samples and it will make you our friend. PRICES, including Gauge and Handle—Six ft., \$8; Six and a half, \$9; Seven ft., \$10.50. Orders promptly filled by
 E. C. FERGUSON, Agent, Snohomish City, W. T.

Hall & Paulson,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
 Furniture, Bedding,
 Window Curtains,
 Picture Frames,
 Windows, Doors,
 and blinds.
 Seattle, W. T.

E. C. Ferguson,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 Snohomish City, W. T.
 HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED
 STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,
 HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,
 CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE,
 Crockery & Glassware,
 Paints & Oils,
 Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
 ALSO

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

Give Me a Call

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

Snohomish Exchange
 SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

THIS HOTEL

Is the Best in Snohomish County. in every respect.

FIRST CLASS BOARD.

Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates.

THE BAR

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

Also a First-Class BILLIARD TABLE

To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

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E. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW

THE BAR ROOM

Is the largest in the County.

Furnished with a BILLIARD TABLE, and the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS

to be found in the market

THE TABLE

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

CHARGES REASONABLE.

The Northern Star.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Editor and Prop'r.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$3.00 per annum in U. S. Coin; \$3.50 per annum in currency. INvariably in Advance.

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LOCAL AGENTS.

John L. Jamieson, Agent for Seattle, Sheriff G. W. L. Allen, for Whatcom Co. C. H. Botsford, for Tacoma, Pierce County. B. L. Martin, for La Conner, D. E. Gage, for Slough City, Henry Oliver, for Centreville, Maj. G. O. Haller, Comptroller, Island Co. G. M. Haller, Port Townsend.

SATURDAY... FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

County Commissioners.

Proceedings of the County Commissioners Court of Snohomish county, W. T., at their regular February session, began and held at Snohomish City, in said county, on Monday, February 5, 1877.

Present—Messrs. Harriman, Irvine and Whitfield.

On motion of Mr. Whitfield, Charles Harriman was appointed Chairman of the Board.

Minutes of last meeting read.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, the minutes of last meeting were laid on the table.

The following official bonds were then examined and approved:

John H. Swett, Auditor.

E. C. Ferguson, Road Supervisor, District No. 11.

Frank Mathews, Justice of the Peace, Qualco.

S. T. Packwood, Justice of the Peace, Hoguan.

Henry Oliver, Justice of the Peace, Centreville.

M. H. Frost, Justice of the Peace, Maklita.

E. D. Smith, Justice of the Peace, Lowell.

James Town, Justice of the Peace, Snohomish.

George Pluab, Justice of the Peace, Snohomish.

Benj. Stretch, Sheriff.

W. B. Stevens, Constable, Snohomish Precinct.

A. Johnson, Constable, Qualco Precinct.

The Auditor was directed to correspond with proper parties, with a view to obtaining a safe for the county records.

The resignation of H. D. Morgan, Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace was tendered and accepted.

Royal Haskell was appointed Probate Judge to fill vacancy caused by resignation of H. D. Morgan.

James Town was appointed Justice of the Peace for Snohomish precinct. It was ordered that all bills against the county must be filed with the Auditor and verified by affidavit before the first day of the term of the Board in which they are to be considered.

The report of L. T. Ireland, surveyor of the county road running from Lowell to Fiddler's Bluff, accepted and ordered paid out of the general road fund.

L. T. Ireland, Surveyor, \$3 per day, three days, \$9.00. S. W. Spaw, chainman three days, \$2 per day, \$6.00.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow, 9 A. M.

FEBRUARY 6th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, same as yesterday. Minutes of yesterday's meeting read and approved.

It appearing from the affidavit of E. C. Ferguson that the record of the proceedings of the Commissioners' Court of January 3, 1877, was not in accordance with the order of said Board in regard to the release of the bonds of the Auditor and Treasurer, said board never having made such order. Therefore it is ordered that the following portion of said record referring to the Auditor be stricken out, to wit: "And his bondsmen are released from all further responsibility after this date." Also that portion of the record referring to the Treasurer be stricken out, to wit: "And his bondsmen are released from all further responsibility upon his filing his receipt for the amount with the Auditor."

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Bond of Royal Haskell approved.

The petition of A. C. Folsom and others asking the appointment of Clark Ferguson as Justice of the Peace for Snohomish precinct received, and Clark Ferguson was so appointed.

By petition from Packwood's Landing Arthur J. D. Seevey was appointed to fill vacancy of Constable in Packwood Precinct.

Joseph H. Plasket was appointed Coroner to fill vacancy.

Report of the viewers and surveyors of the Stillaguamish and Priest Point road accepted.

O. B. Iverson's bill as corrected as surveyor, ordered paid out of the general road fund. Amount, \$15.

Petition of McLaughlin & McNamara, praying for a private road from some point on the Stillaguamish road to the Centreville post office accepted, and I. Turness, John Robb and P. A. Peterson were appointed viewers and appraisers of said road.

Report of surveyor of the Stillaguamish valley road accepted and bills so corrected ordered paid.

Report of Geo. Kyle, bridge commissioner, accepted and his bill as corrected amounting to \$90, ordered paid.

Petition of D. Brigham and others refused on the ground that there was not a sufficient number of signers as required by law.

Petition of Nelson Dubuque and others accepted, and E. Blackman, O. F. Murhard and Chas. Waller appointed viewers.

Board adjourned until to-morrow 10 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, same as yesterday. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Bill of Dr. G. A. Weed read and not allowed.

Ordered that the report of road supervisor of road district No. 11 be laid over until next regular term. On motion of Mr. Irvine the Auditor was authorized to receive sealed proposals to furnish the material and labor to complete the work on Pill Chuck bridge, and also to furnish the necessary material to cover the bridge across Hatt's Slough and complete the work on said bridge; also labor and material to build a bridge across Frenchey slough, on the Skikomish road. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Ordered that the bill of Dr. A. C. Folsom for medical services rendered the late Wm. Sisson, be laid over until the next regular meeting.

Mr. Harriman was appointed to make inquiries about the estate of the late Wm. Sisson deceased, and report the result to the next regular meeting.

Bill of H. A. Gregory, Clerk of the District Court, laid over to the next regular meeting.

Ordered that the bills of A. C. Folsom and W. H. Reeves as School Supt. be paid at the rate of \$25 per year; amount to be paid A. C. Folsom, \$16.64; and Wm. H. Reeves, \$7.28.

The following bills were ordered paid:

G. C. Tompkins..... \$49 30

J. T. Stevenson..... 6 00

E. Morse..... 14 60

J. D. Morgan..... 38 00

T. F. Marks..... 10 00

E. C. Ferguson..... 19 07

R. Haskell's bill for office rent not allowed. Bill of W. H. Ward as Auditor laid over.

Board adjourned until to-morrow 10 A. M.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Harriman, Irvine, Whitfield.

It appearing from the affidavit of Benj. Stretch and the testimony of Wm. Whitfield that the charge on page 6, dated Nov. 18, 1876, of Sheriff's account, amounting to \$4, is unjust and it is ordered that the same be canceled.

Upon examination of the delinquent tax roll, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the list of lands advertised to be sold for taxes July 24, 1876, has never been stricken from the delinquent tax rolls as required by law. The Auditor is hereby ordered to strike the same from the delinquent tax rolls

and credit the Treasurer with that amount.

The bond of Manning & Engles, retail liquor dealers, was examined and license granted under protest of Mr. Irvine.

Bill of Fred. Johnson for board of pauper Roberts allowed, \$72. Bill of John Little for board of pauper Miller paid \$78.

Wm. Whitfield was appointed to take full charge of the poor in Snohomish precinct, in vacation of the Board.

The Auditor was instructed to notify E. C. Ferguson that the house let by him to Snohomish County is no longer required.

The Auditor was instructed to obtain a lease of Shone Bros. for the room occupied as Auditor's, Sheriff's and District Clerk's office, and the use of hall for District Court purposes for the period of one year from date of expiration of old lease, at the rate of \$100 per annum.

Ordered that all peddlers be required to take a county license, the rate fixed at \$25 per annum.

Board adjourned until to-morrow 10 A. M.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, same as yesterday. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Amended road viewers' report of the Pill Chuck valley road read and approved.

Bill of Shone Bros. proprietors River Side Hotel, for rent and wood, allowed, ordered paid \$109.90.

Bill of Wm. H. Reeves reconsidered and ordered paid.

On motion of Wm. Whitfield W. M. Tirtlot was appointed to examine the county records, and the respective officers are authorized to let Mr. Tirtlot have full access to all their books when not required in their respective duties.

The following bills were then examined and ordered paid:

J. H. Swett, Auditor..... \$40 37

Wm. Whitfield, as Com'r..... 25 00

J. H. Irvine " "..... 35 50

C Harriman, " "..... 28 00

No other business being before the Board, they then adjourned sine die.

JOUN. H. SWETT, Auditor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Public Lands Committee to day decided to report a substitute for the Alaska Shipbuilding Company's bill. The substitute authorizes the company to purchase timber lands on the Island of Kow and adjoining Islands on the mainland, to the total extent of one hundred thousand acres, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within ten years from the enactment of the bill, and provides that no timber is to be cut from any lands until they are purchased and paid for.

Walling of Ohio was directed to report and recommend the passage of the substitute when the committee is next called. The Committee also authorized a favorable report to be made on Lane's bill giving settlers on unsurveyed public lands the same advantage, that settlers on surveyed lands now enjoy, namely, possessory rights, and inchoate title to be consummated under the homestead or pre-emption laws after the official survey. A similar measure for the encouragement and protection of settlements in advance of surveys, was introduced and earnestly advocated by Julian in the Fortieth Congress, but failed to make any progress.

POSTAL CHANGES.—The following postal changes are ordered in Pacific coast offices: Postmasters appointed—F. E. Schofield, Dora, Coos county, Oregon; J. C. Drain, Drain, Douglas county, Oregon; F. Briabee, Midway, Umatilla county, Oregon; Enoch Loper, Yainix, Lake county, Oregon; James Stillman, Boisfort, Lewis county, Washington Territory.

The assessments levied by the Presiding Elders upon the Methodist churches of California, are as follows; Missions, 70 cents per member; Education, 10 cents per member; Church Extension, 10 cents per member; Conference Claimants, 30 cents per member. In addition, the apportionment for Bishop's salaries will be one per cent, on each preacher's salary. In addition to this, 12 per cent, on preacher's salaries (except in the San Francisco District) is levied for the support of the Presiding Elders. In San Francisco, the amount levied for this purpose is not quite one dollar per member.

For the Northern Star. The Indians of the Plains.

In the midst of bygone ages, Here there lived a mighty throng, Of the Braves, the fair and Sages, Of a race near lost to song. Then they claimed the glistening mountains, Claimed the plains, and e'en the cloud; From each hill, near streams and fountains, Stalked the warrior, stern and proud.

He was then the "Child of Nature," Though he owned a savage heart, And revenge was in each feature— From its love he would not part. Though he praised the Mighty Spirit, Whom he thought had given life; Yet to take life was a merit, Should he conquer in the strife.

But the Brave of Kingly bearing Has departed to his rest, Thoughts of vengeance, love or warring, Now are lifeless in his breast; Thunder peals shall not awaken, Nor the blinding snow, or rain; And his sleep shall be unshaken Though the Earth were rent in twain.

Swift the whiteman's step approaches To each sacred vale and dell, Neath his heel the Indian crouches, In the land he's loved so well; Here his father told traditions, Now he sleeps here 'neath the sod; Here he's murmured his petitions To his Spirit Maker,—God.

Here his lodge stands on the prairie, Near the little bubbling stream, 'Tis his home,—his castle fairy— 'Tis his hearts long treasured dream, Must he leave the home of childhood, And be driven from the place, Like a panther, to the wildwood By the foe-men of his race?

Here his son has run to meet him, As he came from chase of deer; And his father here did greet him With a smile of welcome cheer. Here he dreamed that Death should take him, From this vale that was his pride, And as spirits came to wake him, Find him by his father's side.

But alas! his visions vanish! White men drive him from his door! From this vale they would him banish, That he see's his home no more. Must he like the wild beast fly, Must he leave his fathers grave? No! he can bravely fight and die, But he can not be a slave!

Dare we then, in honor, blame him For his love of home and friend? Nature's God alone can tame him, Or his dauntless spirit bend, Whiteman's Law to him is galling, He would roam like deer so fleet; But the whites, in crowds appalling, Drive him from his home's retreat.

See his offspring how degraded; So unlike the sire of fame! Law's have Nature's plant so shaded, That it is not worth the name. We might fill historic pages With the life of Nature's Braves; Of the warrior chiefs and sages, Who now sleep in unknown graves.

But they need no "pen of glory," Of their nation's pride to tell; Of their lives, or warfare gory,— Of how ancient warriors fell, Mighty streams, the snowy mountain, Bear the names of nations gone; And each lake, and hill and fountain Is a lasting burial stone.

Breezes fan the bright prairie, Where the Indians fought and bled; Fair and young, and warrior wary, Now are sleeping with the dead. Rest in peace! ye nature's nobles! Nature's scholars, and ye Braves! Nature's songsters, in their warbles, Sing a requiem o'er your graves.

—Lemo.

An old woman who came near being run over by a hearse declared that she was not at all superstitious, but always thought that it would be unlucky to be killed by a hearse.

It has been discovered that a hen held up by one leg will not squeak half as much as when both legs are grasped. The American mind is ever marching on.

A letter passed from the Detroit Post-office, the other day, bearing the following superscription: "To the Fat Kuss what editis the Pontiac Weekly Gazette and sent me a dunnin letter in an envelope he stole; Pontiac, Michigan."

"It may all be very well, Mr. Henry," said John's wife the other day, "to stay out half the night working for the glorious Republican cause; but if the Republican party left that long yellow hair and that big grease spot on your new black vest, it ain't the kind of an organization I take it for."

An exchange says: What this country needs to have right off is a religion which will make a man feel that it is just as cold for his wife to get up and build a fire as it is for himself.

An editor in Michigan, talking of corn, professes to have a couple of ears fifteen inches long. Some folks are remarkable for the length of their two ears.

Mrs. Partington says she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex; but just because he was the same size of her first husband, and could wear out his old clothes.

A contemporary asks, "What are street lamps for? The man who does not know what a street lamp is for is hardly fit to sit in an editorial chair and mould public opinion. Street lamps are for weary young men to recline against when they forget the way home.—Norristown Herald.

"I can't pass you to-night," said the door-keeper of a concert-room to an inveterate dead-head. "Well I don't want you to pass me," said the dead-head. "You just stay where you are, and I'll pass you!" and he passed.

The palindrome is a line that reads alike backward and forward. One of the best is Adam's first observation to Eve: "Madam, I'm Adam!"

Another is the story that Napoleon, when at St. Helena, being asked by an Englishman if he could have sacked London, replied—"Able was I ere I saw Elba."

The latter is the best palindrome, probably, in the language. Many old San Franciscans will recollect the Yreka Bakery, but how many ever spelled it backwards?

An Irishman said he did not come to this country for want. He had plenty of that in his own country.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE!

AT RIVERSIDE HALL, SNOHOMISH,

Tuesday Ev'g Feb. 20, 1877.

First appearance in this city of the eminent Character, Sketch and Protean Artist,

JOHN MAGUIRE,

Who will appear in his inimitable

DRAMATIC SKETCHES

—AND—

Olio of Oddities!

Pronounced by the press and public as one of the most refined and successful entertainments of the day.

Popular Prices

Admission Fifty Cents

Doors open at 7:30; Performance at 8

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of Snohomish—ss.

In the District Court of said county.

L. L. Thomas, plaintiff, vs. L. T. Ireland, Defendant. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting: To L. T. Ireland, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of said county, holding terms at Snohomish City, in the county of Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served in the said county of Snohomish, or if served out of said county, but in the 3d Judicial District of said Territory, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the above Court, compelling you to make and deliver to said plaintiff a good and sufficient deed, with covenants as set forth in the complaint on file in said cause, conveying to said plaintiff his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described real estate in said county, situated to wit:

Lots number six and eight (6 and 8) in section number thirty-three (33), together with a strip eighteen rods wide of the east side of the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit: Lots numbered seven and nine (7 and 9) and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4) of section numbered thirty-three (33), in township No. thirty (30) north of range five (5) east. The east half of lot one (1), section thirty-three, and the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township No. thirty, north of range No. five (5) east, containing (165) one hundred and sixty five acres, more or less, according to the Government survey.

According to the specific terms of a certain contract entered into by you and said plaintiff, at said county, on the 9th day of May, 1876, by which, in consideration of \$600 dollars, United States gold coin, you then and there agreed to convey to said plaintiff, as aforesaid, the said described premises. The grounds of which action are fully set forth in said complaint.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge [L. S.] of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1877. H. A. GREGORY, Clerk.

55 6w

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 Northern Star.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

Local Items.

We are under obligations to Captain Hill for late files of Seattle papers.

The oldest inhabitant is unable to determine the precise time when we had just such another winter as this. Ever since November the conversation has run in this wise: "Good morning; lovely weather." "Yes, never saw anything to compare with it," etc.

We publish a poem in to-day's paper from an occasional contributor, who writes over the nom de plume of "Lenno." Assuredly the door of the temple will always remain open to a gentleman so eminently gifted.

NOTICE.—The Ladies' Sewing Society will give a "necktie" party on next Thursday night, February 22d, at the Riverside Hotel. All are invited. Tickets, including lunch and music, \$1. Proceeds to go to the fund of the Society.

The Seattleites are jubilant over the expected advent in that place of Camilla Urso, the celebrated prima donna. We would suggest that, after filling her engagement there, Camilla should take a run up the Snohomish, where she is sure to receive the attention due her merit.

ONE of the mythological stories of the Greeks relates that when Mount Helicon rose heavenward with delight at the singing of the Muses, the winged horse Pegasus stopped its ascent with a kick. Some of the St. Valentine Muses hereabouts ought to be kicked by a government mule end over end into Hades.

The man McDonald, who it will be remembered was up here on a fearful jamboree during Court week, from the effects of which he lay prostrate for two weeks, has since then been confined in the Insane Asylum at Steilacoom. Mac has a history. His connections reside in Michigan, and are comparatively rich—at least we judge so from the fact that on his departure from that State one of his female relatives furnished him with twenty-one fine linen shirts. But poor Mac is a hopeless inebriate. He no longer sports fine linen, but is the sport of fate—a sad fate at that.

The steamer *Nellie*, Capt. David Hill, arrived here Wednesday, at 4 p. m. This steamer will hereafter run tri-weekly between this place and Seattle, touching at intermediate ports. This certainly shows a degree of improvement and settlement almost unparalleled. Less than a year ago the *Fanny Lake* made one trip per week, provided she could get a load, and now the *Nellie* finds it necessary to make three regular trips per week to meet the rapidly increasing passenger travel and accumulating freights. There is nothing like printers' ink, when properly spread on.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—At a regular meeting of Olive Leaf Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 11, of this place, on Saturday night, Feb. 10, 1877, the following officers were installed: H. Ross, W. C. T.; P. A. Getchell, W. V. T.; Geo. Plumb, the ex W. C. T., took the position of P. W. C. T.; L. E. Beach, W. S.; Millie Woods, W. A. S.; Fannie Low, W. F. S.; Clayton Packard, W. Treas.; Charles Morgan, W. C.; Mrs. M. Ward, W. I. G.; L. Hanson, W. O. G.; J. Hood, W. M.; Ida Davis, W. D. M.; C. Haskell, W. R. S.; E. Elwell, W. L. S., *pro tem*. The Lodge at present numbers fifty active members, and is in a flourishing condition.

THE RENTON MURDER.—From the Seattle papers we learn of the particulars of a shocking murder which occurred at Renton on Sunday last. The name of the murdered man was Solomon Baxter, a native of Yorkshire, England. He had been a resident on the Sound about two years, and had acquired a homestead which he was improving, with a view to bring his family from the old country and make this his permanent home. He was stabbed to death while attempting to separate two ruffians who were engaged in a deadly conflict. The Grand Jury, now in session at Seattle, will no doubt find a bill against the murderer, so that his trial and punishment will be speedy.

The new bridge crossing the gulch on Main street, is completed and open for travel. This structure is of the most substantial character, and will be a lasting monument to the engineering skill of its projectors. The trestle work on which the bridge rests is at least sixty feet high in the centre, and is so securely braced that the heaviest loads can be taken over the floor without causing the slightest jar or tremble in any part.

IMPROVEMENTS.—As spring approaches every one who has a house to build, yard to fence or sidewalk to lay, is actively engaged in such work. Mr. John Pike is laying the foundation for a new building on Main street; Mr. Robert Hughes has completed his building on C avenue, and is preparing to lay down a sidewalk to connect with Main street; Dr. Wilbur has completed another section of his sidewalk on the south side of Main street, and there are many other enterprises in contemplation which we will refer to hereafter. Work on the immense structure known as the Atheneum Building, which was suspended during the rainy season, will soon be recommenced, and we may expect a lively and profitable season for all concerned.

HOTELS are generally taken as an index of the prosperity and thrift of a town. Nothing so pleases a traveler or resident than to meet with comfortable accommodations, and when the former is stowed away on a spring mattress in a clean, well-ventilated apartment, and has his palate tickled with well cooked and substantial meals, he carries away with him pleasant memories, and always has a good word for the place where he receives such treatment. Snohomish City is peculiarly blest in this particular. She has two crack hotels—the Exchange and Riverside, the former run by Isaac Cathcart, and the latter by Shone Brothers. The Riverside is the oldest established hotel on the river, is sumptuously furnished, containing all the modern improvements, and has the largest hall north of Seattle. The gentlemanly proprietors exert themselves to make their guests comfortable, and are generally successful. Mr. Cathcart has about completed an extension to the Exchange, which he found necessary to accommodate the rapidly increasing volume of transient travel. He has introduced bath rooms and such other conveniences as the times demand, and will soon be in a condition to entertain his guests in San Francisco style.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—The once beautiful custom of sending messages of love and affection to friends on the 14th of February, had its origin with the Valentine Brothers, of London, who flourished about the sixteenth century. They were the first persons who established the stationery business in that city, on an exclusive basis, and by the sale of rare and fancy articles in their line, soon attained great celebrity. They had manufactured a beautiful quality of note paper, for the use of their lady patrons, and which secured for them a vast run of custom. It was at this time that George, the younger member of the firm, who was much of a beau and had a keen eye to business, conceived the happy idea to have couplets, expressive of the tender emotions, printed on note paper, which being done, he sent to each of his many fair patrons. It so happened that he made his first issue of these missives on the 14th of February, and continued the custom on each recurring anniversary of that day until death put an end to the firm. The children of those who had been recipients of such favors continued the beautiful custom, and canonized its founder, and it has been transmitted to our time. We are sorry to see so innocent a diversion prostituted to the ends of malice or lampoonry, such as "Spooney on a String," "The Darling Baby," "Waiting for a Beau," "The Domestic Tyrant," "The Old Beau," "The Henpecked Husband," "The Landlord," etc.; but so goes the world.

THEATRICAL.—The celebrated dramatist, John Magnire, who has been performing to delighted audiences all along the coast, will give one of his inimitable performances at the Riverside, on Tuesday evening next. The flattering notices given him by the coast press are sufficient evidences of his merit without an extended notice from us.

THE COMING PRESS.—Messrs. H. L. Pike and W. E. Webster have been for the last five months experimenting on a press, designed for pressing hay, cotton, wool, or any other product that needs compressing before transporting to market. They have at last accomplished their object, and have invented a press, on principles never before attempted, that will eventually supersede all other presses now in use. The new press is very simple in its construction, so simple that any one, even if possessed of but little mechanical knowledge, can operate it successfully. It is very light, and calls for but little space in which to operate. This is a great advantage when baling hay, or any other substance, on small farms, that require frequent moving of the apparatus. One of the advantages claimed is, that twice the amount of material can be compressed into the space usually occupied by a single bail pressed by any machine now in use. The power is a knee joint power, combined with the ordinary wheel and axle, endless chain, or wire rope, the common sieve block, and a web, composed of wood and wire or a thin sheet of steel, or any other flexible metallic substance—the web being ingeniously attached to the knee-joint power in such a way as to envelope the hay in the web in the form of a solid cylinder, perfectly round, four feet in length by two and a half in diameter. It must be remembered that a bale of this size, or even smaller, holds at least one-third or one-half more than any pressed by any machine now in use, and occupies but little more than one-half the ordinary space. We are informed by the gentlemen themselves that this is the tenth experimental machine they have built and abandoned on account of some defect in applying the power, or some deficiency in the strength of materials used in the construction of the machine. These gentlemen have wisely secured themselves from any danger of others profiting by their time, labor and study, by forwarding models, drawings and an application to the proper authorities for a patent. We see no reason why this machine, built of stronger materials, and correspondingly increased power, cannot be utilized in pressing hay, cotton, flax, tow, hemp, jute, or any raw material that requires compression before it is marketable, right on the farm or plantation where raised; thus saving space in transportation to a seaport and re-pressing by hydraulic power after reaching the wharves, before it can be reshipped to market. Messrs. Pike and Webster inform us that they do not intend to dispose of patent rights, but will leave for Seattle the last of this week, for the purpose of commencing at once the manufacture of these machines. The materials used, together with its simplicity of construction, will enable the proprietors to place this machine on the market for less than any other now in use, and at such a figure that every farmer can not only afford to own one, but cannot afford to be without one.

IS HE OURS?—This week there arrived from Seattle a young man who formerly worked in a logging camp on this river. While so engaged he was stricken with paralysis, losing the use of his entire right side, and last October went to Seattle, where he placed himself under the medical care of Dr. Weed. His means becoming exhausted, he sought relief from the authorities of that county, which was denied on the ground of non-residence. He now returns here, and prays for the relief denied him in King county. The man is helpless, and is certainly entitled to protection from either King or Snohomish county, and it is a little singular, with a statute as plain as the nose on a man's face, that the proper authorities should higggle about such a matter, and thus subject a fellow mortal to unnecessary travail. The man belongs to King county, and if the commissioners there can read they must be cognizant of the fact.

SOLD.—The Pill Chuck boom, formerly owned by Frank Dolan, was this week sold for \$1,300. The purchaser, Mr. H. Mills, contemplates the erection of a shire boom at the entrance of Ebey Slough, which, in connection with the one on Pill Chuck, will be of incalculable benefit to lumbermen, and effectually check the heavy losses incurred by them heretofore.

"A fashionable church," says Brother Talmage, "is a place where, after a careful toilet, a few people come in, sit down, and, what time they can get their minds off their stores, or away from the new style of hat in the seat before them, listen in silence to the minister—warranted to hit no man's sins—and to the choir, who are agreed to sing tunes that nobody knows; and, having passed an hour in dreamy languishing, go home refreshed."

Impertinent dandy (a stranger)—"May I have the honor to accompany you, miss?" Cool young lady—"Certainly; but keep behind in your proper place. I discharged my last foot man for impertinence."

VERDICT ALWAYS FOR THE DAVIS' VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE

- The Centennial Gold Medal and Diploma.....1876
- The Scott Medal.....1875
- The Franklin Institute Medal.....1874

The Report of the Centennial Commission says: "The DAVIS is awarded the GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR and the DIPLOMA OF MERIT for excellent material construction, adapted to the greatest range of work."

We claim sales UNPRECEDENTED, and satisfaction UNIVERSAL. In its construction it differs from all others, and is equalled by none. As an earnest of what is here claimed, the Manufacturers CHALLENGE all others to a friendly contest, either for amusement or for a more Substantial Consideration. The Family Machine is light running and easily comprehended; has an ingenious device "to take up" lost motion or wear, which, to a machinist, is positive proof of durability. This Machine has received more Medals and complimentary Testimonials than any other in the same length of time.

Agents Wanted in All Unoccupied Territory. E. L. HALL, Agent for Washington Terr. CHERRY STREET.....54.....SEATTLE, W. T.

W. S. WIGGIN. WM. FOX. C. H. LARRABEE. I. M. HALL. W. R. ANDREWS

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

PHANTOM EXPRESS

TO WHIDBY ISLAND AND DUNGENESS.

Until further notice the Steamer Phantom will leave Port Townsend daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FOR WHIDBY ISLAND at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Whidby Island at 11 A. M.

Passengers can be assured of making the trip from Conventille to Port Townsend in one hour by this route.

Every Monday and Thursday the Steamer Phantom will leave Port Townsend for Dungeness at 12 o'clock, noon.

Passengers and Freight as Low as by any other route.

M. GLORE,
IMPOBTER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE

—AND—
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.

BUREAUS,
CENTER TABLES,
CHAIRS,
Parlor & Chamber Sets
CURTAINS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, ETC.

Larrabee, Hall & Andrews,
COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SEATTLE.....WASH. TERR

G. NATHAN,
(OF MEYER'S & CO., SEATTLE)

—WILL SELL FOR CASH—
DRY GOODS—
FANCY GOODS—
NOTIONS, HOSIERY—

CLOTHING,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. N. will make monthly trips to Snohomish and up the Snohomish river. Orders may be left at the Exchange Hotel, or address BOX 181, SEATTLE. 53tf

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to me are expected to settle, by note or cash, immediately. ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor Snohomish Exchange.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
150 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. WALF, or M. W. PACKARD.

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.
Late Professor of Diseases of the
Eye and Ear
In the Medical Department of Willamette University.
OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BLOCK,
PORTLAND, --- OREGON.

All Surgical Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Skillfully Performed.
Cataract Extracted,
And Cross Eyes straightened. Artificial Eyes—a large assortment of the best French manufacture always on hand. DEAFNESS, and all Discharges from the Ear, and Nasal Catarrh particularly treated.

Diseases of Women
Nervous Complaints and Lung Disorders also my specialties. Any number of first-class references given. 50tf

NOTICE:
All persons indebted to me, are hereby notified that unless they settle their accounts before the 1st of March the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against me will present them for settlement on or before that time. W. M. EDWARDS. Snohomish City, Dec. 30, 1876. 52tf

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The *World's* Washington special says that Mrs. Oliver's counsel claim to hold some important letters from an aged Senator of character, which will throw serious doubt on the Senator's discretion. She is a grand daughter of Commodore Stewart, of the famous frigate Constitution.

Of the effect of the decision upon the case of Louisiana and Oregon, Democratic members of the commission unhesitatingly say that as far as the Democrats' case has been outlined in these States by current and casual publications, the opinion applies to but a small part of law and facts upon which the objectors to the Hayes, electors will rest their case. Humphrey's ineligibility is thrown out distinctly for lack of evidence, all Democratic members of the commission voting to make this decision of the tribunal unanimous and not worthy of the exhibition of judicial and non-partisan spirit. The jurisdiction in the case has, however, been on the records assumed by implication and in the debate admitted in its terms. All objections on the score of eligibility are accordingly put upon assured foundation in law. The evidence taken to day shows that in the Louisiana case facts will not be wanting.

The *World's* New Orleans special says: There is a great depression here in consequence of the action of the electoral commission in the Florida case. This depression is not confined to the real and respectable people of Louisiana. It is shared by Packard and his crew, who are more anxious than anybody to be comfortably lifted out of their places by the authorities at Washington. Whatever may happen to the Law Government of Nichols, Packard knows the situation too well to suppose he will ever personally get much pleasure out of the fact of making him nominal Governor of Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The *Herald's* Washington special gives the opinions of Congressmen on the electoral decision: Townsend, of Pennsylvania says—"The vote is as it should be. It is a vindication of the wisdom of creating the commission." Plauted says—"How could any one expect a different result." Hubbell—"It shows conclusively we are entitled to build our hopes on justice and right, even with the approval of the Democracy." Porter—"The Lord is just, also the judges, and Hayes is chosen by a small majority of the people."

Republican Congressmen generally are jubilant over the report. On the Democratic side there were all shades of opinions. Backner said he didn't expect anything better. Kehr—"I am bound to accept the decision, and as such am prepared to say it is right." Thomas, of Maryland—"It means that Hayes will be counted in." House—"Tilden, thou art so near and yet so far." Hardensburg—"Bradley is a great mathematician, and if the problem is stated correctly for Tilden, the majority will be on our side." Jones of New Hampshire—"We have agreed to abide by the decision of the Commission. What is the use of wasting words about opinions." Hewitt—"The Report is filled with bitterness for me, but I can find draughts of sweetness in it. Having expected nothing, I am not disappointed." Hill, of Georgia—"If the ruling is as reported, Oregon will surely save us." Hopkins—"It means Hayes and Wheeler." Sailor—"At this rate, my fellow citizens, Hayes will be counted in." Blackburn—"I never had a particle of faith in the bill but still have hope." Cutler—"Havn't any reasons to expect a different result." Anderson—"It's all over." Rice, of Ohio—"Where did the chances appear better than in Florida?" Whitborne—"I have been discouraged ever since I heard the first decision of the Commission." Knott—"I have not stopped to think about the subject; ever since the bill passed the House, my eyes rest upon Louisiana as the hope of the country." Caulfield—"If we do not get Louisiana or Oregon, score 185 for Hayes." Douglass—"I wish I had voted against the bill." Lord—"I think we have a strong chance in Louisiana." Cox—"O Lord! honey, let me alone!" Meade—"I am neither

surprised nor defeated." Levy—"What have we to hope for now?" McMahon—"The judicial character of the commission is in our favor when Louisiana is reached." Senator Jones, of Florida—"Result is not what I expected, and I don't know what to say about it." Harrison—"Hope is the mainspring of life; why should we mourn?" Sparks—"It looks like the report that this court is governed by partisan sentiment is true." Mills—"This changing of the leader of the tune never suited me. I voted against the bill." Durban—"My vote against the bill is the best vindication of my action."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Electoral Commission, this evening, by a vote of 8 to 7, decided that the four electoral votes of Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. A formal report to this effect was signed at 8:20 p. m. by Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong, and will be sent to the President of the Senate to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Tilden said yesterday evening to personal friends whom he had requested to go to Washington, to say to our friends they have reason to be depressed in case the commission decides against the Democracy in the Florida case. I expect the decision will be adverse; but do not encourage despondency. The loss of Florida will not surprise me; but there are other points which I am confident the Democracy will succeed. Tilden is represented as talking as unconcerned about the final result as though it was a case of John Doe against Richard Roe, yet he said, I am a fatalist, in so far as I believe, as the representative of the Democrats, that the final decision will be in our favor.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 9.—On Tuesday Messrs. Dean & Young departed from Spearfish in a wagon for a hunt. When four miles from town they were fired on by a band of twenty Indians. At the first volley, Dean, who was driving, received two wounds, but managed to keep his seat, and control the horses, giving his companion an opportunity to use his rifle. By their great coolness and courage the men made this point. Dean's wounds are severe though not fatal.

Last night the Indians made a dash on them a short distance from Crook City, killing Thomas Waldron, of Montana, and wounding another man severely. They succeeded in running away about 50 horses. The man who was wounded killed one Indian.

Another rich strike was made to-day just at the lower end of the city; 18 cents was taken from one pan of surface earth. The claim is known as the "New Discovery."

Falling in Love.

There is nothing—no moral or intellectual phenomenon—more strange than falling in love. What it is; whence it originates; how it is brought about; these things are among the hidden mysteries of our nature.

A girl has reached the age of eighteen; a young man that of twenty-one; they have lived at home; traveled a little; pursued their studies; attended parties, and been a good deal in the society of other young people; yet they never took a very deep interest in anything in particular; neither of them cared very much for any other person.

They meet, and lo! of a sudden all has changed! Each sees the other in a different light from what any other was ever seen in; the whole world seems changed. Life in itself is changed; their whole being is changed, to be like what it was, again, nevermore!

Love is often as sudden as this, but not always.

Sometimes it is of very slow growth. Persons have known each other for years, and have been much in each other's society, and been intimate all this time, but never think of a tie stronger than friendship; when some incident or event, a temporary parting, or the intervention of a third person, friend or stranger reveals to them for the first time, the great truth that they are mutually in love.

Yet this love, springing up gradually unperceptibly, is no less mysterious and unathomable than that which is sudden and at first sight.

It is not mere friendship grown strong; it is a more absorbing, more violent, and more uncontrollable sentiment.

Some people appear to fall in love many times.

It is not unusual to see widows, who have been very devoted wives, marry again and seem to love the second husband just as well as the first.

Reason is an historian, but the passions are actors.—Rivarol.

There is little hope of equity where rebellion reigns.—Sir P. Sidney.

A LARGE FARM.—We give in detail, says the *Napa Reporter*, a description of what Mr. Abram Clark, of Berryessa, has done and expects to do. During the past season Mr. Clark cultivated 8,500 acres of land in wheat, barley and hay, from which was produced 73,000 sacks of wheat, of 135 pounds each; 7,000 sacks of barley, of 110 pounds each; and 300 tons of hay. The wheat produced this year has been sold, and the proceeds amount to the sum of \$197,000 coin. To carry on these vast operations Mr. Clark employs about 75 men and 140 mules and horses. He has 24 gang plows, three plows to each gang, and in harvesting he has eight headers and threshers. He has 175 cattle and 50 hogs on his place. In June last Mr. Clark purchased property in Berryessa valley for which he gave \$30,000—\$80,000 for real estate and \$23,000 for growing crops and personal property. His crops for 1876-77 will net him more than enough to pay for this purchase. His crops for 1877 will be 11,000 acres of wheat, with the proper proportion of barley and hay. Eight thousand acres of wheat has already been sown, much of it being up and growing finely. On Tuesday last, Messrs James H. Goodman & Co., bankers of this city, sold Mr. Clark's crop and other small lots they had on hand, which made an aggregate sale of \$200,000, the largest single transaction which has ever occurred in Napa county.

The sermon trade in England, old as it is, is continually presenting new developments. A recent advertisement in the *Church Times* runs thus: "Sermons on church defense, National Church Sunday, can now be had, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps. Address," etc. This is economy of labor in defense of the establishment carried to its extreme point. A circular sent to clergy announces: "Sermons plain, striking and original. Circulation strictly confined to the clergy. These sermons are written in clear, manuscript lithography, and have been most highly commended by eminent clergymen." The price is reasonable. Harvest sermons can be had for 1s 6d each; sermons for November 30, the day of intercession for missions same price. Farewell discourses are dearer—in fact, cannot be had for less than 2s 6d. It is curious to read of patents retained by the shilling's worth. The advertiser puts in a caution at the end of the circular: "If you write for sermons, let me know where they will be used, to avoid sending to the same locality."

A Georgia exchange announces the marriage of Miss Mary Moore to Mr. Patrick Heegan. It is not at all improbable that they are the last of the Moore-Heegans.

All flesh doth frailty breed.—Spencer.
Negro, the image of God cut in ebony.—Faller.

B. A. HILL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

G. V. B. Reeder's

WIRE-SUSPENSION, VIBRATING

SPRING BEDS.

Excel for Cheapness, Durability and Convenience. Made of the best spring wire. Are the softest, most elastic and strongest bed in use.

Warranted for Five Years.

First Premium

Awarded them at the Fair at Olympia, Oct. 1876, and at every other Fair where exhibited on this coast. County Rights for sale in Oregon and Washington Territory. Bedsteads on hand, to be sold cheap for cash.

YESLER'S WHARF,

SEATTLE, W. T.

JOHN PIKE, Agent for Snohomish.

451

THE CELEBRATED

Singer Sewing Machine

Send Orders to

LOUIS LOVELL, Agent.

SEATTLE, W. T.

MACHINES SOLD BY INSTALLMENTS OR NOTE.

Liberal Discount for Cash. 451

M. W. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON

PACKARD & JACKSON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

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

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars

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

Market.

A NEW INVOICE OF

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS

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

BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,

SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

v1n1

HARDWARE!

wholesale & Retail.



MECHANICS' TOOLS
OUR SPECIALTY.
FARMING
Implement.
LOGGERS' TOOLS
Ac. & c. & c.

CIRCULAR SAWS
and
MACHINERY OF
All Kinds Fur-
ISHED 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.

GREAT CUT DOWN IN PRICES!

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

Watches & Jewelry at Cost.

Best Waltham Watch, 2 oz. case, \$20. (Regular price \$30.)
" " " 3 " " 27.50. " " 35.
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" " " 6 " " 35. " " 50.

Everything Else in Proportion

AT
JAMIESON'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM!

L. WILBUR,

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS,

Medicine
and
Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

PERFUMERY,

Fancy Toilet Articles, Cigars,
&c. &c.Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded at all hours.ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.
v1n1

WADDELL & MILES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STOVES
&
RANGES,

TIN, COPPER, & JAPANED WARE

SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipe,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTINGS

BRASS GOODS.

All work pertaining to the
business done at short notice
and in a workmanlike manner.
Give us a call.SEATTLE, W. T.
v1n8

American Officers in Egypt.

Under Mohammed Ali and Ibrahim, the Egyptian army attained a comparatively high degree of efficiency, as is proved by the campaigns of the Morea and Syria. The Khedive has done much toward increasing this efficiency and has called into his service several American officers in place of the Europeans formerly employed. This was no doubt done mainly because of the improbability of our country ever taking part in European general wars, so that he could count upon Americans standing by him in any complication; while the European officers might at any moment be ordered away by their Governments in the event of war, and, at the same time, carry with them knowledge valuable to his enemies. These officers are employed chiefly as topographical engineers on surveys and explorations, being seldom on duty with troops. They have been engaged in extensive explorations, having military, scientific and commercial purposes in view. Most of them have done their work well, and the Khedive told me he was much pleased with them, and desired more in his service. But I would by no means advise any one doing well at home to accept a commission in the Egyptian service. Two large parties under American officers are now exploring Darfour, a tedious and difficult task. There were others in the Soudan, with the English General Gordon, an officer of whom all spoke in the highest terms as a man of great ability, energy, courage and honesty. Whether the advantages resulting from the conquest of Darfour and the Soudan will be commensurate with the cost remains to be seen.

In the recent Abyssinian campaign most of the American officers were with the active army, and there is good reason to believe that, had the Egyptian commander, Ratch Pasha, followed their counsels, his miserable fiasco would have been converted into a brilliant success. They did their work gallantly and loyally, and deserved a better commander.

As an instance of what has been done, and the Khedive's manner of doing it, I will repeat a statement made to me by the officer concerned.

When the officer had been some months in Egypt the Khedive sent for him one day and asked what was the worst thing he had observed in regard to the army. He replied that it was that the regiments were commanded by civilians. The Khedive said:

"No, there is a colonel for every regiment."

"Yes," said the American, "but each colonel, chief of battalion and captain has a civilian clerk, who controls every thing relating to the pay, rations and clothing of the men, and whoever does that really commands."

"You are right," said the Khedive; "but how would you correct this?"

"By requiring that the colonels should have sergeants as their clerks; the chiefs of battalions, corporals; the captains, private soldiers; and also requiring that the officers should supervise and do much of the real work themselves."

"That means that the army should learn reading, writing and arithmetic."

"That is exactly what I was coming at, your highness."

The Khedive reflected for a moment, and then at once wrote an order to the Minister of War, requiring that, from that moment, no person in the army (either officer or soldier) should be promoted until he was master of reading, writing and arithmetic. The consequence was that the whole army immediately became a school. Besides the regimental schools there have been established a military school for the education of officers of all arms, for the staff corps, for the engineers and artillery, and for the cavalry and infantry.

A pretty school marm in Olympia tried to "ferrule" a lad of fifteen, when he threw his arms around her neck and gave her a hearty kiss. Then she went straight back to her desk, and her face was "just as red!" So says the *Olympian*.

Do I believe in second love? Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? And when it is gone don't he want another pound and isn't that sweet too?

W. H. Pumphrey,

SEATTLE, W. T.

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

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

BOOK STORE.

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Pianos & Organs,

SOLD ON THE

Installment Plan.

—:O:—

EASTERN

News Papers

AND

Magazines

furnished at Publishers prices in coin.

Cash strictly in advance.

v1a1

NORTHERN STAR JOB OFFICE,

Snohomish City, W. T.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

Business and Legal Blanks on HAND.

All kinds of job work

IN THE

BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Ladies' Visiting Cards A SPECIALTY.

New England

HOUSE

Main st. Olympia, W. T.

E. T. YOUNG - - Proprietor.

The NEW ENGLAND is

eligibly located, its accommodations for families unsurpassed.

The House is kept open all night.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS Charges very moderate.

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The New England coach will be at the Wharves on the arrival of STEAMERS PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM

THE HOUSE FREE OF CHARGE.

All stages leave the door.

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CUSTOM MADE Boots and shoes.

Manufactured and Sold wholesale and Retail BY

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

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

Also agent for the celebrated

NEW WEED "Family Favorite" SEWING MACHINE.

Why is it the Best?

IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE, DURABLE, PERFECT.

It runs easy and quiet, Has no cams for shuttle motion, Has no springs to get out of order, The needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind, It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting from the table; and the best thing of all, It has Perfect Self Adjustable Tension. Call and examine this Machine before buying elsewhere. v1n8.6m. BENJ. VINCENT.

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Portland, Oregon,

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

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J. H. Munson,

Supt't Agencies, Olympia,

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Puget Sound Stone Yard!

Foot of Second street SEATTLE, W. T

Every Variety of

CEMETERY WORK, HEAD STONES, Monuments, &c.,

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

All Orders Promptly Filled. Also all kinds of

Masons building material KEPT FOR THE MARKET.

All Orders Addressed To M. J. CARKEEK, PROPRIETOR.

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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.

SMITH & JEWETT.

Proprietors.

v1:4

E. SHONE.

K. SHONE

RIVER SIDE HOTEL!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Shone Brothers

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

First Class Hotel

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

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

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

This House.

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

S. P. ANDREWS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cook Parlor and Box Stoves

Pumps iron and Lead Pipe.

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

ORDERS FROM ABROAD

Receive Prompt Attention.

Store on Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

Wm. H. WARD,

BLACKSMITH.

One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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

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

Improved horse Hay

Forks

They must leave their orders in time.

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

v1a1

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON!

Opposite NORTHERN STAR Building,

Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.

The bar supplied with first-class

WINEs,

LIQUORS,

& CIGARS.

ALSO

NOBLE WHISKY!

Try It.

W. H. Stevens,

Proprietor

v1:42

THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Seattle, w. T.

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms.

Address THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher.

v1:4.

Upland Nursery!

—:O:—

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY AT REDUCED RATES.

—:O:—

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

Great Variety!

Send for Catalogue and Price List to

John M. Swan, Olympia W. T.

H. D. MORGAN is my agent at Snohomish City, W. T.

—:O:—

John M. Swan, Olympia.

Miss Lotta Crabtree's season at the Park Theatre, New York, has come to an abrupt conclusion. Her health is such as to give serious concern to her friends. Her physician fears consumption has set in, and it will require the most active treatment to prevent a most serious termination. It is understood, says the *Dramatic News*, that the charming actress will be definitely lost to our stage, and that she must go to a southern clime to regain her lost health. For some years Miss Lotta's constitution has been rapidly giving away. It seems that this decline is now attributed to a habit the little lady had of sleeping with her mother, Mrs. Crabtree. The elder person, by constant contact, became rejuvenated, but at the expense of the younger. This is a well known principle in medicine. About a year ago, by physician's order, this mode of resting was altered, and the immediate result was a marked improvement in Miss Lotta's condition. In addition to the pulmonary trouble, she has been suffering for some time from injury to the spine.

The Los Angeles *Herald* of Tuesday says: We are informed that the Indians at the front who refused to work on the railroad at \$1 per day are very indignant to find that their places have been supplied by Chinamen. They now propose to lift John's pig tail scalp if he does not leave instantly. A riot and perhaps a massacre is feared.

On the 23d instant a little daughter of Geo. Vincent of Goose Lake valley, Modoc county, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, that she died in a few hours.

A woman testifying in behalf of her son swore "that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born."
The lawyer who cross-examined her said: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?"
"I do."
"What did he do the first year?"
"He milked."
The lawyer kerfummixed.

Two rival Detroit grocers, each having a score of baskets of grapes, the other day began running each other. One put out a sign at eight cents per pound and the other made it seven. The first came down to six, the second to five, the first to four and the second to three. The first then sent a man around who took all the grapes at three cents per pound, delivered them to number one, who put out his old sign of "eight cents," and made four or five dollars out of his neighbor.

"You love me no longer," said a bride of a few months to her better-half in his gown and slippers.
"Why do you say that, Puss? he asked, quietly removing a cigar from his lips.
"You do not caress me, nor call me pet names; you no longer seek so anxiously for my company," was the tearful answer.
"My dear," continued the aggravating wretch, "did you ever notice a man running after a street car? how he does run—over stones, through mud, regardless of everything till he reaches the car! then he seizes hold and swings on. Then he quietly seats himself and reads his paper."
"And what does that mean?"
"An illustration, my dear. The car is as important to a man after he gets in as when he is chasing it, but the manifestation is no longer called for. I would have shot any one who put himself in my way when in pursuit of you, as I would now shoot any one who would come between us; but as a proof of my love you insist upon my running after the car."

Puget Sound Stone Yard!
Foot of Second street
SEATTLE, W. T.
Every Variety of
CEMETERY WORK,
HEAD STONES,
Monuments, &c.,
Executed in marble and other stones, with neatness and dispatch.
All Orders Promptly Filled.
Also all kinds of
Masons building material
KEPT FOR THE MARKET.
All Orders Addressed To
M. J. CARKEEK,
PROPRIETOR.
v1 20.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.
Stock.

Milk Cows, per hd. \$25.00 @ 50.00
Work Oxen, per yoke \$150 @ 250
Beef cattle, on foot, per lb. 5 cts
Horses, per hd. \$50 @ 100
Sheep, per hd. \$2.50 @ 5.00
Hogs, on foot per lb. 5 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.
Bacon, per lb. 14 1/2 cts
Pork do. 8 cts
Chickens, per doz. \$4 @ 4.50
Eggs, do. 37 1/2 cts
Flour, per bbl. \$7.50 @ 8.00
Wheat, per bush. \$1 @ 1.25
Butter, per lb. 35 @ 40 cts
Potatoes, per bush. 25 cts
Oats, per bush. 2 1/2 cts
Ground Barley, per ton. \$12.50
Hay, per ton. \$12.00 @ 14.00
Candles, per lb. 25 cts
Beans, do. 10 @ 16 cts
Sugars, do. 10 @ 16 cts
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$5.00
Dried Apples, per lb. 12 1/2 cts
Nails, per lb. 7 @ 8 cts
Coarse salt per lb. 2 cts
Tobacco, do. 75 @ \$1.20
Coal Oil, per case. \$6.00
Cabbage, per lb. 1 1/2 cts
Turnips, do. 1 1/2 cts
Apples, per bush. \$1.00
Wood, per cord, deliv'd. \$2.50
Shingles, per M. \$2.00
Slip Knees, per in. 40 @ 50 cts
Legs, per M ft. \$5.50
Hewed Timber, per lineal foot, 10 cts.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.
From the San Francisco Chronicle.

WHEAT, new, per ct. \$1.50 @ 1.52 1/2
choice old milling, 1.57 1/2 @ 1.62 1/2
BARLEY, new, per ct. 1.00 @ 1.05
choice old brewing, 1.10 @ 1.20
OATS, new crop, per ct. 1.30 @ 1.35
RYE, firm at 1.45
BUCKWHEAT, per lb. 3 1/2 cts
Hops, Wash. Terr'y, per lb. 9 @ 10 1/2 cts
GROUND BARLEY, per ton. \$4.00 @ 50 cts
HAY, per ton, 7.50 @ 13.50

**LATEST PATENT
SPRING BED BOTTOMS**

Two Styles, at Reduced Rates.

—ALSO—
Wall Paper
Always on hand at
John Pike's.

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

SALOON.

T. F. MARKS, PROPRIETOR.
SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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

OLD STAND.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Served in the most delicious manner at
C C C
A. W. PIPER'S.

PUGET SOUND

Confectionery Saloon
Front Street, Seattle.

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

HAM AND EGGS

and other Eatables.

Fresh Made CANDIES,

And an Assortment of

FINE CAKES

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

W. A. JENNINGS,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER,
COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,
FINE TEAS, Etc.

IMPORTED AND FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,
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Seattle, Wash. Terr.

New Book and Stationery Store.

JOHN L. JAMIESON,
NEXT DOOR TO SCHWABACKER BROS, SEATTLE, W. T.

School and Miscellaneous Books,
STATIONERY, CUTLERY—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CIGARS, TOBACCO and SMOKERS MATERIALS.

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All orders will receive prompt attention.

Pinkham & Saxe,

DEALERS IN
CLOTHING AND GENT FURNISHING GOODS,

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