

In conversation the other day with a gentleman long a resident of this coast, who has lately returned from a visit east, we asked the very commonplace question, how he liked it back there. We were somewhat surprised at his answer. "If I had plenty of means" said he, "it would be the best place to live. But a poor man is better off, with all our disadvantages, here or anywhere on the Pacific coast, than on the other side."

And he gave his reasons why. We think them good; at least he convinced us. In the first place, every laboring man, every mechanic and artisan, gets a better pay per diem, with very few exceptions, here than east; and notwithstanding there are many months during the year in which outdoor occupations are retarded by the great amount of rain, the day or monthly laborer does, on an average, as many days work in a year, at a rate of wages at least twenty or twenty five per cent. higher than the same kind of labor commands in the east.

We think we are safe in saying also, that laborers loose here, by availing themselves of the facilities of the coast, are more likely to be employed, than they do in the other settled States. There is little distinction here between the employer and employee. One is unknown. Such a thing as aristocracy is unknown to our civilization, except now and then a feeble and abortive attempt to imitate the eastern article, by a few, who, aided by some animal instinct, find their way out here, only to become the laughing stock of all a noble man and woman. There is a more liberal brotherly feeling amongst classes than among any other people in the world. Destitution is unknown, except in a few instances. The charities of our people take a practical turn and send willing hands deep into the pocket whenever the cry of want is heard.

A man can acquire real estate here in a short time, by his own unaided efforts—land that will increase in value every year. The temptations of vice are not so great or so many as in thickly settled communities, where the monster is a ten-gilled to make it more fascinating and alluring.

Valuable homesteads, coal and other lands, mill sites, and timber lands can be had in Washington Territory, simply by complying with the law in locating them.

The climate cannot be excelled in the same degree of latitude any where in the world.

True, many complain that it is too humid, but none, of extreme heat or cold. There are many in this Territory from the northern states whose testimony is universal in favor of this country, when comparing its extreme degree of cold with Minn. Wis. or Maine. Typhoid or Typhus fevers, or malignant or contagious diseases, do not rage with such malignity here as elsewhere. Malignant diseases do not appear, only when brought into the Territory from the unhealthy districts of Oregon, California or the western and southern states. Good steamboat men, sailing masters and common seamen, need hardly enter by out of employment; and they command greater pay than anywhere else. The only complaint we have ever heard of from the country, is the rain. But that is less a drawback, than the extreme heat and parched vegetation of dry countries, or the immense snow fall and the biting cold of other latitudes. Men with small means can purchase improvements, build neighborhood mills, establish country trading posts, and if used to the business, they can establish logging enterprises that will result favorably, if managed with the same regard to economy here as similar enterprises are in other places. For heavy capitalists here is a very inviting field. Nearly every lumbering mill on the Pacific coast has made a handsome fortune for their owners. Some of these fortunes are princely, and in many instances their founders commenced with hands, and train as their only capital. Money commands a better rate of interest here on good security than east. Our bankers seem grown rich. So to most of our heavy mercantile firms, failures are few. We want railroads and telegraph lines. We want manufacturers of every description. Not a county bordering the Sound but has a better location for a manufacturing town than has Lowell and Lawrence of Mass. or Manchester in New Hampshire. Cotton can be grown in Cal. as well as in Alabama. We challenge the whole world to furnish better timber for ship building than West-ern Washington affords. We have inexhaustible iron mines of as good quality as Penn. or Mo. In fact, in a single newspaper article, it is impossible to enumerate half the facilities for moneyed men to be paying investments, or the poor man, economy, to acquire a competence or become a capitalist himself. How can it be otherwise, when there are so many natural gifts unclaimed and unimproved. This is a place however for men who are afraid of their hands. All enterprises in country are like mining claims. They are worked. Mere possession will not do the owners rich. It is so here. There the lying art and loose to be picked up, with our friend mentioned at the head of this article, we believe this a good coun-

try for a poor man.

of Max Muller, whose resignation as of Ancient and Oriental Literature at the University of Leipzig, is not to be regarded as a preference for a quiet life, but rather than a love of his valuable and weak volumes in favor of liberal education; when we remember that it was purely at Oxford that the Pope's fulminations had when he forbade Catholics from being connected in English Universities on pain of excommunication.

Centennial Articles.

JOHN HANCOCK.

John Hancock was born in 1737, in the town of Quincy, Massachusetts. (Quincy at that time was a part of the town of Braintree.) Losing his father during his early childhood, the wealthy uncle, an eminent merchant, who established a Professorship in Harvard College, took charge of his education. Hancock graduated at Harvard at the early age of seventeen.

For the next six years of his life he was a clerk in the prosperous commercial house of his uncle.

During 1760 he is privileged to visit England, and was present at coronation of George III., whose administration of public affairs subsequently gave him and his companions extraordinary trouble and distinction.

After Hancock's return, at the age of 27, the death of his uncle occurred. By his will the young man came into possession of a large fortune. He is said to have made considerable display with his wealth, on public occasions wearing embroidered garments and having an elegant equipage, with hired servants, and giving sumptuous entertainments to a wide circle of friends in the city of Boston.

His first appearance in the General Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts was in 1774, a time in which there was, on the part of the British Government, a considerable excitement against the encroaching measures of the British Government. Though associated with such names as Samuel Adams and James Otis, being at the time but 37 years of age, he nevertheless took the foremost rank in the Assembly. His name became even more prominent when the revenue officers, under some pretext, seized one of his vessels and sought to put it under the guard of a British man of war. This resulted in a popular outbreak, probably the initiatory step to the subsequent war.

Hancock's name is connected with the movement to get rid of the anti-slavery articles just after the "Boston massacre" (1770). Four years afterward he delivered his celebrated oration, on the anniversary of the massacre—a vehement and fearless production, that greatly increased his reputation with the people.

His declining several Governmental appointments was regarded by the Crown officials as an indignity.

By a unanimous vote, in 1774, he became President of the Massachusetts Convention, and the very next year the President of the Continental Congress. He continued in this high post till two years and a half—co-regent, of course, the most remarkable event of his life, when he led in signing the Declaration of Independence. Every school-boy has noticed the large hand and clear signature of John Hancock in that instrument. It is said that Hancock declared when he wrote it that he meant to make it so plain that King George would not have to put on his "spikes" to read it. Even before this event he was called "that other notorious offender" in the exceptions to the Royal Governor's offer of pardon, and was coupled with Samuel Adams in loyalist denunciations.

Hancock, subsequent to the Revolution, was several times elected to the office of Governor of his native State. His personal appearance was remarkable—six feet in height, spare and a little stooping. His face was very attractive and his manners peculiarly dignified and complaisant. When Washington visited Boston, in 1783, Hancock insisted that the President should first visit the Governor. This President Washington refused to do. It was not till three or four days thereafter that Governor Hancock yielded. The delay was generally at the time imputed to illness.

He married a Miss Quincy of Boston in 1778. They had but one son, who died in childhood. Hancock's death occurred in October, 1793, at the age of 56.

If our exchanges are correct it would appear that the Centennial Commissioners have decided to close the exhibition buildings on Sunday. This is unjust. Every civilized nation on the globe have consented to contribute and send delegates to represent their nationality and civilization. Among them all we shall find every day in the week set apart as a sacred Sabbath. We shall show bad taste as a liberal free nation, by exhibiting any of the peculiarities of our religion. Shall we not run the risk of shaking the sensibilities of every other religious sect, by not closing the exhibition on their sacred days, as well as our own sects by leaving the grounds open on our Sabbath. The commissioners have yielded to the wishes of a very small portion of our citizens; for non-professing Christians are largely in the majority in this nation. The management are, "paying tithes of mint and annis and cummin and neglecting the weightier matters of the law," by giving way to the prejudices of the few. The next thing will be, we shall have creed clamoring for a state religion, enforced by the strong arm of the law.

The *Christian Advocate*, says, "The Nez Percé Indians, a tribe of about eighty warriors, returned to drive the settlers from the Walla Walla valley in Oregon, &c. &c."

Now the Nez Percés are in Idaho and Montana and not Oregon, and they have nearly eight hundred men and women.

The *Advocate* had better stick to inspiration or to geography. When he gets away from home, west of the Rocky Mountains, he does some terrible wild shooting even for a Methodist editor. We advise that he never attempt to state facts, but depend entirely upon true inwardness, for a sensation, and then he won't be caught tripping.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEATTLE, Feb. 26.

Ed. Star: Owing to an unusual press of business, I am able to give you but a few items this week. Will do better next time.

Seattle never had as much sickness as at the present time. Measles, Mumps, Diphtheria and every disease that flesh is heir to, now afflicts the people, and still the place is progressing and building fast.

Why don't some of your people go to work making hoops and cutting hoop-poles? They are in demand and so are spruce and fir staves. Cotton wool bolls 45¢ per lb. as well; there is too much stealing in San Francisco, by the hotel factory people to ever make the business pay, unless the bills can be delivered here.

There are now 8 deep water vessels in the Puget Sound waters; 2 for California, 4 for South America, 1 for New Zealand and 1 for Singapore.

We have 4 vessels in port and 4 due at Seattle. Due at Gamble, 3; Sabock, 2; Tacoma, 1; Blakely, 2; Ludlow, 2; Freepport, 1; Discovery, 3.

Last week 3 vessels sailed from Seattle, (cont.) From Tacoma, 1; Blakely, 2; Olympia, 3; Tacoma, 2; Ludlow, 1; Sabock, 1; Schone, 2; Freepport, 1; Blakely, 2; Departure Bay, 2; Discovery, 1. Total tonnage 125,000 tons; 3,000 of which was coal; the rest lumber for San Francisco, Southern California and foreign ports.

SEATTLE.

MUKILTEO, Feb. 13, 1876.

Ed. Star: The infant daughter of J. D. Fowler died on the 11th, aged 13 months.

Business lively. Squire Probst has \$10,000 gold ready for towing. He has about 5,000,000 lb. of cedar and 2,500,000 lb. of fir which he intends to put in this season if the market is good.

Yours,
H. C. VINING.

Love.

CONTRIBUTED BY A LADY.

How many writers have described love! Still it is an ever new and inviting subject for thought, writing, or conversation. It is a subject that cannot be worn out. Indeed we would pity the world and all therein if we thought it would ever cease to be an inviting theme. Love, that is fitly nourished in the *locus amoenus*, is like a strong and healthy vine rooted in deep soil. It sends forth shoots and branches, twining and clinging to all within its reach. Not that each vine will twine around the same object. No, they have their antipathies as well as the human heart. Sometimes we meet with persons whom every one seems to love. I believe when there is a truly good and constant person known that all others will love and respect them in their hearts even if they do not show it; for I think all good commands love.

Love is part of the God of Nature. The world would soon be destroyed were it not for it, for as there is harmony in love so is there love in harmony. If a majority of the objects in Nature did not harmonize, of course the world could not stand. Love is our life; or at least it is that makes it worth living for. This world would be worse than a prison if it was not for loving and being loved. We commence by loving our parents, brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, dolls, kittens, puppies and so on to the end of the chapter, until really, it is more trouble to tell what we do not love than what we do. At last, we come to that *other love*, which is so far above all the rest, that for awhile, all are hid within it. Not that we do not love them just the same, but it seems so feeble compared to that *great love*, that we do not think much about it, until we have settled down calmly, to live, love and be loved; when from the depths of our own happiness should spring up such a warm, strong love, that it would cheer and make happy all within its influence.

Then, indeed, does life commence in earnest. When there is such a solid foundation there is nothing to fear. Only watch yourself, for there will be troubles and trials to bear. But *love* like "oil upon the troubled water," will soothe and heal all wounds made by grief.

And oh, how beautiful is a loving heart, that seeks the sad and lonely ones and sympathizes and cheers them; seeking to impart warmth and light from their own hopeful minds. Not in jests and laughter, but in earnest, thoughtful reasoning, which leaves them not in despondency, but with a strong support. This is love and true religion.

Ten Rules for Farmers.

- 1. Take good papers, and read them.
- 2. Keep an account of farm operations.
- 3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.
- 4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequently three fold expenditure of time and money.
- 5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.
- 6. See that fences are well repaired, and catch not gazong in the meadows, grain fields, or orchards.
- 7. Do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of more new things.
- 8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and, of course, get good crops.
- 9. Practice economy by giving the shelter during the winter; also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or moldy.
- 10. Do not keep tribes of cats and snoring dogs around the premises, who eat more in one month than they are worth in a lifetime.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 21, 1876.

William Pierce, steward at Port Blakely, was drowned there last night, his body was picked up this morning and will be buried here to-morrow, he was recently from Snohomish, where he leaves a wife and child.

SEATTLE, Feb. 24.

Capt. John S. Hill, has bought half the *Manay Lake*, and will run her here and up the Duwamish and White Rivers.

Cannery of Usualty, has gone into bankruptcy, and the mill steamers and ships are in charge of the United States Marshall.

James P. Com'et has been appointed Postmaster of Tulalip.

Rutherford Foster and Golden Gate ran in the thirty thousand dollar race at San Francisco, on the twenty-second. Foster being adjudged the winning horse. Time of first heat, seven thirty eight and one half. Second heat seven fifty-three. The race is not regarded as satisfactory.

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.

The *City of Panama* sailed at noon to day from San Francisco for this city. She will fall here all day.

Supply of Precious Metals.

It is estimated that the supply of gold and silver obtained from the surface of the earth since it has been inhabited by man is (\$24,000,000,000) twenty-four thousand millions of dollars. There is no satisfactory way of verifying this estimate, but if we admit this to be an approximation to the actual amount it follows that nearly one-half of this amount has been lost, for the estimate of the world's supply at present time is only \$13,200,000,000. The way in which loss occurs are chiefly by reason of coin and by fire and shipwreck. These losses seem trifling, but when we consider the length of time that gold and silver have been used as coin, a small annual amount as a large sum. The loss by abrasion of coin in circulation is computed at 1 per cent in ten years, so \$10,000,000 of coin would in ten years lose \$1,000,000,000; in a century \$100,000,000, and in ten centuries it would entirely disappear. The loss by fire and shipwreck will probably average about \$1,000,000 per annum, which rate amounts to \$100,000,000 in a century.

At the beginning of the Christian Era it is estimated that there was in existence about \$1,300,000,000, with an annual production of \$70,000,000, but the production gradually decreased until in 1142 it was only \$27,000,000 per annum, and the world's supply had then diminished to \$195,000,000. The production then gradually increased until in the year 1700 it amounted to \$21,000,000 per annum, and the supply then was \$1,740,000,000. In 1830 the supply was estimated at \$1,750,000,000, and the annual production \$7,000,000. In 1841 the extensive workings of the Russian gold mines brought the annual production up to \$7,000,000, and in 1843 the discovery of gold in California, and in 1851 the discoveries in Australia, and the working of the Nevada silver mines, rapidly increased the annual production so that it reached \$237,000,000 in 1870, at which time the world's supply is computed at \$1,775,000,000. Since 1853, at which time the production reached its highest point, the average annual addition to the supply is estimated at \$213,000,000, less what has been lost, and the estimate of the total now in existence is \$3,300,000,000, as before stated, of which \$3,300,000,000 is gold and \$1,300,000,000 is silver. The production of silver increased less rapidly than that of gold until 1853. The amount of silver produced in 1870 is estimated at \$17,000,000 and of gold at only \$15,000,000. In 1853 there had been an increase of only \$12,000,000 in the annual production of silver, while the increase in gold was \$221,000,000 per annum. Since then the average annual production has consisted of about three-quarters gold and one-quarter silver, but during the last few years the proportion of silver has been much larger, owing chiefly to the progress made in developing the mines in this country and Mexico. In 1875 the United States produced a total of \$81,000,000 of precious metals, of which over \$51,500,000 was silver; Mexico produced \$7,000,000 of gold and \$20,500,000 of silver, while all other countries furnished only \$20,000,000 of silver and \$10,000,000 of gold.

In this country the yield of gold in 1875 was about the same as in 1874, and equal to the average for the last ten years, while there was an increase in silver of nearly \$1,500,000—the exact totals being \$28,340,476 of gold and \$51,589,261 of silver, making the aggregate \$80,899,737.

It is estimated that the silver mines will largely increase their production this year, and the total yield of gold and silver in 1876 will be \$90,000,000. There seems to be no prospect of materially increasing the production of gold in this country.

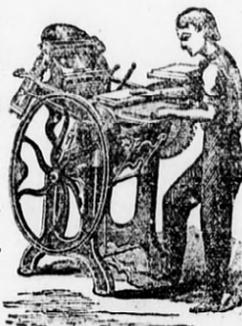
UNITED STATES.—The United States commenced life in 1776, one hundred years ago; with 13 states, and 813,615 square miles of territory, which was occupied by about 3,000,000 of civilized human beings. It has now a population of 43,000,000 who occupy 37,145,000 square miles; which embraces over 12,000,000 square miles more than sufficient to accommodate a half amount of the globe. The value of its annual agricultural production is \$2,400,000,000, and its coal mines are capable of producing \$70,000,000 a year. It has over 1,000 cotton factories, 380 daily newspaper presses, 4,304 weeklies and 625 monthly publications.

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HAVING RECENTLY LEASED this convenient and well known Hotel

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

First Class Hotel.

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

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Every attention will be shown for the convenience of persons patronising This House.

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.

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SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, CUTLERY—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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Subscriptions solicited for all San Francisco and Eastern Papers and Periodicals

All orders will receive prompt attention.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Ladies Sewing Society will meet this afternoon, at the residence of Judge Haskell. The gentlemen are invited in the evening.

Feb. 24.—It snowed this morning for about four hours, but at six o'clock the weather was fair, and the snow melted.

The card of John N. Low, of Snohomish City, may be seen on our first page. Mr. Low is an well known to all our citizens, and especially to the old settlers, that comments from us would appear superfluous. We are certain any business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

We reiterate our obligations to the Telegraph operator at Point Elliot, for bringing Telegrams to Lowell at a time when the wire was down. We are also indebted to him for valuable suggestions relating to the making up of our dispatches for the press. He is a whole-souled genial gentleman, and we hope he will long continue to occupy his present position on this, as well as the W. U. line.

Mr. John M. Swan, of the Upland Nursery whose advertisement appears in another column, is a gentleman of large experience in the business, and one whose reliability is above question. We can confidently recommend him to all who intend purchasing either fruit or ornamental trees or plants.

We think many specimens from his penstock can be seen in good condition growing thickly on different ranches on this river.

We have unintentionally omitted calling attention to the advertisement of the Olympia Transcript, edited by E. T. Gunn. The paper is ably edited, its proprietor being an able and reliable newspaper man.

Starting in a business, entirely new to us, we found Mr. Gunn willing to assist us with advice, and in the selection of press and material. For his favorable notice of our humble efforts, and for his invaluable assistance and advice, he has our thanks, as well as our sincerest wishes that the Transcript may meet with success, and continue for a long time, one of the leading journals of the Sound.

The Steamer Zephyr, Capt. Wright commander, made her accustomed trip on Sunday last, promptly on time. Through the kindness of purser Treadwell we were favored with the following:

Number of passengers 16, Freight to E. C. Ferguson, Wm. Stockton, I. Cathcart, J. Pike, T. F. Marks, E. Morse, C. Harriman, S. Hagan, H. M. J. Hilton, E. D. Smith, D. B. Jackson & Co. and L. Wilbur. The Zephyr brought a full load of freight, in fact had no room for more. She also took away, on Monday morning, a full load of hay.

We are under obligations to both Capt. Wright and purser Treadwell for numerous favors and we hope both of them will be attached to the Zephyr so long as she runs on this river.

Two weeks ago, Mr. R. H. Hewitt, Esq., of Olympia, was here, on business connected with the establishing this paper, and our job press and material. He expressed himself very favorably impressed with the appearance of the place and the people as well the future prospects of the Snohomish. He further said, that had he known, three months ago, before he had made different arrangements, the advantages offered here as well as he now does, he would gladly have moved his entire outfit, valued at several thousand dollars, together with his family, and located in this place. Should he conclude to come, we assure him a hearty welcome. Our citizens are always glad to receive and materially assist men of his enterprise and energy. Come on Mr. Hewitt, don't go away, Washington Territory needs energetic men as well as California.

The ball at Lowell, Feb. 24, was a complete success in every particular. The day was the finest of the season. The music was unexceptionable. The ball was tastefully decorated and well filled without being crowded. On the supper table was everything that could be desired. The company were all old friends and acquaintances, and seemed to generously vie with each other in trying to make the entertainment everything the heart could desire. About thirty from this place went down, and we have yet to hear of a single expression of dissatisfaction. It is no use to particularize. When all were belles and bean gallants, there could be no stars but of the finest magnitude. We hope to attend many an affair at Lowell equally as pleasant as the ball of the 22d of February.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. E. Morse. DEAR SIR:—Having a favorable letter of introduction to you, from Mr. G. W. Yocum, of Portland, I take the liberty of dropping you a line in regard to our entertainment. We will appear in your town shortly. Please make mention of the same in your columns, and oblige.

Yours Truly, C. A. Lewis.

The above letter needs no comment. It speaks for itself. At the age of this country has spoken highly of this very interesting entertainment. We do not know precisely when they will be here but we shall spare no pains to advertise it as soon as information.

We copy from the Transcript a list of names, residents of this county, who have patents in the land office at Olympia, ready to be delivered to claimants on the reception of the proper certificates:

Allen, Chas. N. M. Clurg, Henry
 Butler, Joseph M. Longhite, J. J.
 Boham, Edwin L. M. H. Henry
 Bonam, Geo. W. McMillan, James
 Middlestadt, S. F. McGuire, Jas. H.
 Montemarchi, L. Coleraren, C. M.
 C. Bergren, J. A. C. Douthitt, Volney
 Davis, John Doyle, Patrick
 Olney, H. J. Doty, Chas.
 Duvall, F. M. Oliver, Edward
 Elwell, George O. (heirs of) Field, P. J.
 Puer, Isaac Parker, Robt.
 Follensbee, Jas. G. Richardson, E.
 Geesell, Jos. E. Geesell, Jos. E.
 Reiley, John C. Reiley, James
 G. Booth, John Reeves, Wm. H.
 Hill, Philip Sealouy, George
 Strath, Benj. Smallman, R. J. E.
 Stafford, B. F. Higgins, St. John
 Harriman, Chas. Hannon, E. C.
 Ireland, T. Taylor, Chas.
 Tester, Wm. Johnson, Andw
 Kyle, Geo. F. Wight, Mark T.
 Walker, George Leighton, D. E.
 Lockwood, T. B. Whitely, Saml.
 Leary, George Lord, Mitchell
 Little, John Low, Chas. J.
 Young, James

DIED.

At Port Blakely, Feb. 2, William Pierce, a native of England, aged 23 years.

The subject of the above notice was very recently a resident of this town. His wife and child are still here. A short time since he left for Port Blakely, where he was unfortunately drowned on the 21st. His family intended joining him on the next trip of the Zephyr. He has been a resident of Washington Territory, for about eight years, most of the time at Port Ludlow. His wife, an estimable lady, left Port Blakely and reached this place the very last trip of the Zephyr, intending to move next Monday. On the 21st, the telegraph brought the fatal news of his untimely death to the afflicted wife. Such sad casualties are best passed over in silence. Words often intended for consolation, only open afresh the cruel wounds made by the poison arrows of grief. The afflicted family have the sympathy of this community.

We ask all our friends who feel disposed to lighten our editorial labors, to furnish short articles, descriptive of their various localities, written in plain language without any attempt at rhetorical flourish. Items of news are the real newspaper gems. Anything that will give our patrons, outside the county, especially eastern subscribers, anything approximating a correct idea of the county, or any part of it, we will gladly publish. But at present we have an much poetry on hand, as we will need for a long time. A very little of that kind of sweetening goes a long way in making up a county paper. We at present stand more in need of pepper and spice than we do of honey and sugar.

The sermon of Prof. Swing will be found on our first page. We commend it to our readers for a careful perusal. It will bear careful reading. Prof. S. is a man of culture and advanced thought. There is a great deal now days emanating from the pulpit that is the merest cant, or any speculation and dogma, instead of truth. This sermon contains ideas, plainly expressed in unobscure English. A few such men, dropping words of wisdom like autumn leaves broadcast over our land, will accomplish more towards the real elevation of our race, than whole armies of Monroes and Sonkeys, with their legions of camp followers, whose purblind ignorance and superstition, prevents them from discerning the difference between the hanks led to them from the hands of these emotional sensationists, and the real bread of life.

That the Americans are an inventive race is shown from the fact that last year 15,698 patents were issued to citizens of the United States, or one for every 2,412 inhabitants. Connecticut ranks first among the States in proportion to population, obtaining one patent for every 751 persons residing within her borders. The District of Columbia, however, obtained one patent for every 615 inhabitants. Arkansas was the lowest on the scale, eleven patents being all that were obtained by her citizens, or one for every 41,042 inhabitants. In actual numbers New York led, with 2,771, and then followed, in the order given, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey and Michigan. The greatest number of patents relatively were issued to the New England States; next to the Middle; then to the Pacific States; then to the Western States; then to the Territories, and then to Southern States. Great inventive genius has apparently been rightly ascribed to the New England Yankee.—Express.

The River Side Hotel was opened formally to the public to day Feb. 17th. When the proprietors of this house have completed all the repairs, alterations and improvements contemplated by them, and Mr. Cathcart of the Snohomish Exchange, completes the finishing and furnishing of the first floor of his popular hotel, we think that we can assure the public that Snohomish City has the best hotels and the most gentlemanly and accommodating landlords of any town in Washington Territory. Patrons of these houses have all the conveniences of a home in these hotels.

Snohomish City, W. T. Mr. Elbow: I am a stranger here. I had an invite to the Sewing Society, and I went. Never was at such a place before; so you see I am experiencing a new sensation. Talk about love feasts and camp meetings, they are nowhere to be had here. Now hear my experience.

Was asked how I was enjoying myself 119 times. Was asked if I thought it would rain 77 times; if I didn't feel it rather muddy, 56 times; how I liked Snohomish City, 186 times; if I had visited the Athenaeum and Library, 51 times; if I think of stopping on the Snohomish, 23 times; had I a family, 80 times, all by Edie's pretty well advanced in years.

Had my toes trod on 35 times. Was kissed (all in the play) 603,000 times and didn't relish it at all, as those old bachelor ladies were fling around pretty thick, and my hand gently squeezed only 1 time. Made a mistake and let down in a lady's lap 4 times. It ought to be apologized and smoothed out ladies' seats less with me elbow 4 times. Succeeded 131 times without interruption. Has lost 1 pocket handkerchief, 2, besides one I borrowed; paper collars ruined, 1. Cologne, \$1.50; cloves, 25 cts.

Asked young ladies for the pleasure of their company home 21 times and I got refused, and after that felt "kinder" discouraged, like the farmers read, which he uttered and sold because it had "kinder gin on."

Got sneezed into old corners 40 times. Had lozenges with "Kiss me quick," on them offered me only once and that by an old maid with false teeth, cross eyes, and with false hair that didn't match. That made me feel kinder queer.

Trod on and broke loose the check rein of my new "small backs" 16 times.

Had hand, black and an arm switches tangled in my buttons and I jerked off like soap suds 25 times. If I sick all the time; wanted to go home, ditto.

Fell slas into mud puddles going home 6 times; fell over chairs or reaching room 4 times; fell back shins on cold stove 2 times. Have felt foolish ever since, claim ays that's natural.

I feel easier in my mind now about attending sewing circles. Ain't at all anxious to go any more.

A Victim.

The additional rooms at the Snohomish Exchange are rapidly approaching a state of completion. New carpets are being placed on the stairways and in the halls; the painter is busy, and new furniture is being placed in most of the old rooms. That is the way to do it. May your house grow larger as your guests grow more numerous, and as you line their stomachs with good "reppon" and "st-out-ale," may your wallet grow full until a yellow stream of gold in coin flows and it is your coffers full to running over.

A young man in Chicago, was recently found dead in his bed, and the supposition was that he had committed suicide by poisoning; but upon analyzing the contents of his stomach nothing but the following were found in it: Pa. Kees, round cake, lemonade, cold turkey, beer, fried oysters, cold prime ham, sandwich, sponge cake, beef tea, mince pie, champagne, lobster, game pie, cranberry, tea, chicken salad, whiskey, coffee, hot-brown sausage, port, cheese, sardines, and sherry. The jury returned a verdict of "Did it on a table of valuations of friends."

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Table with columns for Stock and Groceries/Provisions. Includes items like Milk Cows, Work Oxen, Beef cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, and various oils and provisions.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF PETER GOETHE, LATE OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY, W. T. The undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Royal Haskell, judge of the Probate Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory, administrator of the aforesaid estate. Notice is hereby given to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them to me at my residence in said County within one year from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are required to make payment with a ninety day, from the date hereof. M. J. FISHER, Administrator.

STOCK FOR SALE.

AT THE FERRY HOUSE, TWO CATTLE, ONE Bull, one steer, three sows and pigs, one bear and five sheep. FRED REDE.

FRESH OYSTERS

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THIS DATE AT THE

PUGET SOUND CONFECTIONERY SALOON

Front Street, Seattle.

THE STEWS AND FRIES OF THIS establishment have, under the superintendence of MR. PIPE, received a "GOLDEN" reputation. Customers will find at this place all the delicacies of the season, the finest Java Coffee, the best Tea and Chocolate; also

HAM & EGGS

and other Eatables.

FRESH MADE CANDIES,

And an Assortment of

FINE CAKES

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

THE 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, \$5; Weekly, \$1. Advertising at special rates, and inserted on reasonable terms.

T. H. W. PROS. Publisher.

UPLAND NURSERY!

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Apple, Pear, Plum, Prune, Peach, Cherry, Quince, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Nut-bearing trees, &c., &c.

All in Great Variety

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JNO. M. SWAN, Olympia, W. T.

The Music

AND ART EMPORIUM

PUGET SOUND

Hurford & Francis

FRONT ST., BETWEEN CHEERY AND CLUMBLA, Seattle, W. T.

AGENTS for Steinway, Knicker and Rich Piano, and Banjo and Singing Organs, and the best selected stock of

Musical Instruments.

SHEET MUSIC, CLARINET, PICTURE FRAMES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Ever offered to the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound.

The above stock has been selected by an experienced musician, and patrons can be assured that all instruments are first class. Arrangements have been made to import our instruments direct from manufacturers.

We guarantee the lowest terms for cash, as we shall receive

And patrons can have any piece they call for or order. Our Pianos and Organs are guaranteed for five years, and kept in tune one year free of charge.

N.B.—All kinds of Instruments tuned and repaired.

We so left the patronage of the Music and Art loving people of the Sound, and hope to win their favor by giving perfect satisfaction.

The Olympia Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Price of Subscription: One copy for one year, in advance, \$3; for six months, \$1.50; single copies 10 cents.

E. T. GUNN, Editor and Proprietor.

TO LET!

The East wing of the Blue Eagle Building, The part occupied by Belton. Just the thing for a Tin Shop, or Barber Shop. Apply to Messrs. HALE & A' HING.

Snohomish City, W. T., Feb. 1, 1870.

For Sale.

300 acres of land at \$1.50 per acre. A very valuable tract on the tide flat at the mouth of Snohomish River.

A citizen wishes to sell a very valuable Pre-emption Claim on the bank of Snohomish river some 15 acres cleared land, good house &c. Will be sold very cheap.

Enquire of Morse at this office.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

Kellogg & Thorndike

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES & DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment to be Found in the Territory.

New Brick Bank Building, Seattle, W. T.

W. G. JAMIESON, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Engraver.

NEW BRICK BUILDING, SEATTLE, W. T.

"LARGEST STOCK IN THE TERRITORY."

WATCHES and JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED and WARRANTED.

All orders promptly and carefully attended to.

HALL & PAULSON HILL, KINSEY & PAINE.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding, Window Curtains

Picture Frames, Windows, Doors, and blinds.

Seattle, W. T.

JACKSON & CO

DEALERS IN General Merchandise

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Choicest Brands

Flour, Feed, Sugar, Tobacco

& CIGARS, &C., &C. LOWELL, W. T.

At the California State Fair, 1872. Also First Premium, with diploma, at the Santa Clara County Fair, 1873. And

At the San Joaquin County Fair, 1873.

JOHN PIKE, Agent, for Snohomish.

PINKHAM & SAXE,

DEALERS IN CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, SEATTLE, W. T.,

Our Stock Consists of

Clothing, Coats, Shoes, Hats, caps, & Under Clothing of all kinds.

We send the best goods for the least money of any place on the

Give me a Call,

PINKHAM & SAXE.

THE "BAD LANDS"
MARVELS OF NATURE'S ARCHITECTURE—A
FAST REPUBLICAN OF EXTINCT SPECIES
OF ANIMAL LIFE.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune who accompanied the Black Hills surveying party on its recent expedition, gives an interesting account of the explorations of that wonderful locality known as the "Bad Land."

Moving along this high, level prairie, says the writer, we came to a sudden stop on the rim of a deep basin, several miles in extent, directly in our course.

To reach the bottom one must plunge down an abrupt steep, from 200 to 400 feet to a bottom composed of clay mounds and domes, ranging in size from a large haystack to a great church building, and separated from each other by narrow walks made by water. To attempt to descend into this portion of the Bad Lands would be folly, and even if once down there in safety, not even a horse could travel. A few miles to the eastward stood a row of spire and minaret, slender as needles, dimly piercing the clouds, and just beyond were great, monstrous like domes, checked out around their swirling roofs, with a fringe of scrub cedar.

This row of spires seemed to be the extremity of a partition between two different parks of Bad Land; and on this partition we moved, until we were again brought to a compulsory standstill on the edge of another deep basin—not so bad as the first— which we found it necessary to descend.

Joe, after waiting around for a time, found a place which he said must do, and preparations were made for the descent.

This was done by first removing the greatest inequalities of hard, dry clay and forming tracks with picks and shovels; and then attaching ropes to the wagons, and putting on brakes, thirty men let them down, one at a time, without tipping over one of the three that composed our train.

It was a wonderful place to let down wagons; but it had to be done, and therefore it was done well. Once at the bottom, we found ourselves walled in on every side but a pass to the eastward.

Therefore, proceeding over great ridges of glass-like silicious deposit, broken into fragments and left in great piles by the dissolving of the clay beneath, and then crossing and re-crossing dry watercourses, a white as chalk, and then strips of land growing buffalo grass and cactus, that seem to have taken root and formed a soil amidst this scene of waste and desolation, we made our way toward the eastern gap, composed of standing pillars, and columns of gray and ash-colored clay, baked hard by the sun. They stood in all shapes, sizes and attitudes; fashioned by the wind and rains into massive cathedrals with a hundred spires, mosques and minarets; three-cornered pillars, two hundred feet high, and only twenty feet at the base; great cones supporting arches, on which grew the cactus and scrub cedar.

In fact, every shape that the creative genius of any human mind could conjure up, was here. The ghost of the past was here, clothed in the clay and sediment of a long-gone, rolling, surging sea—the sole inhabitant of the cities was a strange, barbarous splendor dazzled us when even by the light of a setting sun, when all the fiery cloud-pictures cast their reflections upon tower and minaret, mosque and sculptured column. Here was the dense solitude of death; here was a grand home of the dead; a vast assemblage of species that, for size and shape, puzzle the scientist of to-day—all gathered here in one common grave, marked, not by marbled slabs and pillars reared by the puny hand of man, to be shattered by the first rude breath of Nature, but by the grandest monuments of clay, designed and executed into the quaintest of forms by the hand of Nature itself. Let the winds blow, and the rain fall and beat upon this clay, and it changes in form only, for it does not disappear. Let one column disappear, and the rain has quarried a hundred more. Time has Nature, in her desolate grandeur, made provision for the constant honor of her silent dead. Hundreds of centuries have rolled their weary lengths since the fossilized bones found here were clothed in flesh and seated in the marshy swamps of this tropical tertiary sea, whose mud and clay have preserved them perfect and whole to this day.

No one can properly describe the peculiar sensations experienced when searching for the first time amidst this manifestation of one of Nature's strangest freaks. All is desolation—all is dead. Nothing grows. It is the same ash-gray clay on the milk white floor, where glisten in the sunlight silicious fragments resembling glass. You experience a sickening sense of dread and impending evil, and long for the sight of some living creature. You look for a bird, or even a coyote, who, you imagine, ought to inhabit some of the holes in the vast wall that surround you; but you look in vain.

The birds do not light here, where there is no food and water; and the scavenger of the plains, the coyote, will not waste his time among the tombs of so long ago.

You wander along listlessly, breathing an atmosphere new, strange and uncanny. You then climb to the top of the clay mounds, and gaze into the distance, upon miles and miles of this reign of death, marked by its arched, fluted, and many-columned domes that stand in attestation of the existence of Nature's handiwork.

You feel that, if you were to die, you could not choose this as the spot where you could make the exchange of your transient clay for one of doubtful and intangible substance; for it seems as if, in this lonely sea, amid the distant solitude of bygone ages, where the ghost of death reigns supreme, the incomprehensible Ruler of all things, would have the newly-deceased soul man shivering before Him at a sad disadvantage.

Newspapers and Cash.
The following article on a question which also interests us, and which is based upon sound business principles, is from the New York, and so fully expresses ideas that we prefer to publish it rather than add any further remarks of our own, as ours to us to embrace the whole matter and shell.

Instant experience has convinced us the cash system, in the long run, is the one upon which newspapers and periodicals can be prosperously and independently sustained. The changes for subscription are so triflingly small, and so vitally important, that the trouble and expense of making collections are too apt to absorb the entire profit and to defeat the object of the proprietor. A subscriber, charged for a two or three dollar bill, is it inconsiderately to regard it as a paltry amount to importune him for so paltry a sum.

It does not reflect that three thousand dollars being of the same mind with him, might by declining the liquidation of paltry amounts, seriously embarrass an establishment. We can see no reason

why a man should not pay his four or five dollars down when purchasing for a newspaper, as well as his four or five dollars when starting on a trip in a railroad or steamboat car. You may say that there is a chance the paper will stop before the year is up. And so may the steamboat burst a boiler, or the railroad car be thrown off the track. The contingency in either case is the same. An other advantage to the cash system is that it is friendly to the perfect independence of the press.

Subscribers to newspapers in this country have been too apt to regard it as an act of patronage on their part to take a newspaper. If there is any one word in the vocabulary for which we have a mortal aversion, it is that very same word patronage.

It has done more to degrade and embarrass the press of the United States than all the "vulgar cry and corruption" that political chicanery ever has engendered.

"The ungrateful fellow!" said one of those profitable patrons to a collector, once upon a time, "the ungrateful fellow! I have given him my patronage ever since his concern was started—taken his paper these last ten years, and now he sends in his bill of thirty dollars, and says he must have it paid or he will sue me."

"Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend! Thou stop my paper, sir—stop it at once! The editor shall have no more of my patronage."

"Ah, sir," says the collector, "it is to the patronage of you, and those like you, that he is indebted for his present embarrassed state."

"If he had continued such names as yours upon his list, in the fallacious hope that you would one day pay him his dues—actually supplying thousands of such patrons gratuitously with newspapers—he might by this time have reaped a competence."

Heaven preserve us from all such patronage, say we. The world should be repudiated, expunged and discarded by every independent and high-minded man connected with the press.

In London, the newspapers are universally conducted upon the cash system.—You might as well ask to be trusted for your fare from Liverpool to Manchester as for a year's subscription to any of the London newspapers. Daily Bee.

LOWELL HOTEL,
E. D. SMITH
PROPRIETOR.

The house and furniture are entirely new, the rooms are commodious and airy. The bar-room is the largest in the county, being furnished with a billiard table and the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars the market affords. The table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained in this market.

SHIP SPARS!
Spars of every description will be furnished by THE undersigned at his place of business. Lowell, SNOHOMISH CO., W. T.

WALE and CATCHING.
DESIGNERS & ARCHITECTS,
Carpenters, Contractors and Boat Builders

All work entrusted to their care will be done with neatness and dispatch.

Place of Business at the old Blue Eagle Building, Union Avenue, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

LEON WELLCOME,
PRACTICAL TAILOR.

Shop in West wing of the Blue Eagle Building, UNION AVENUE, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

GUARANTEES GOOD FITS
AND
Durable Work.

Will do his best to give perfect satisfaction to all.
GIVE HIM A CALL.

JOHN PIKE,
The well known
House Builder

is now located in
Snohomish City,
and hopes to merit Patronage.

N.B. Paper hanging made a Speciality.

JOHN H. HILTON,
BUTCHER.

Market on Union Avenue, East wing of Blue Eagle Building, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

Will endeavor to supply the community with the best quality of
FRESH MEATS.

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

LOGGING CAMPS
Supplied.

FOR SALE,

Scow Sloop

56 ft. long, 14 ft. beam,
5 ft. in the hold.

ANCHORS and ROPES COMPLETE.
The Rigging Cost \$144.00
Both as good as new.

Will take \$250.00
for the whole thing complete.

The Registration and License of this vessel cost \$64.00.

Just the Boat for the Snohomish Trade. Gov't Tonnage 33 Tons. Carrying capacity 77 Tons.

Address, J. B. BINGHAM, New Tacoma, W. T.

L. WILBUR,
—DEALER IN—

DRUGS,

Medicines & Chemicals.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

PERFUMERY,
Fancy Toilet Articles, Cigars &c

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

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.

Address
H. L. YESLER,
Seattle, W. T.

PUMPHREY & YOUNG,
SEATTLE, W. T.
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

Always keep a LARGE STOCK of everything usually kept in a first class BOOKSTORE.

Pianos and Organs,
sold on the
Installment Plan.

NEWSPAPERS
AND
MAGAZINES,

furnished at Publishers prices in coin.
Cash strictly in advance.

NEW ENGLAND
HOUSE

Main St. Olympia, W. T.

E. T. YOUNG and J. BROWN, Proprietors.

The NEW ENGLAND is eligibly located, its accommodations for families unsurpassed.

The House is kept open all night. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. Charges very moderate.

The New England coach will be at the Wharves on the arrival of STEAMERS.

GRAND LOTTERY!

First Grand Lottery of WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Legalized by an act of the Legislature, APPROVED Nov. 12, 1875, By His Excellency, E. P. Ferry, Governor of the Ter.

CAPITAL,
\$300,000

Divided into
60,000 TICKETS
AT \$5 COIN EACH
Or Eleven for \$50.

The County Commissioners of King Co., Washington Territory, appointed M. S. Booth, Esq., Auditor King County; Capt. Geo. D. Hill, U.S.A., Treasurer King Co. and John Collins, Esq., Trustees, into whose hands the whole of the property is deeded in trust for the prize holders.

The Seattle Saw Mill and Mill Property, owned by H. L. Yesler, will be the

GRAND PRIZE

OF
\$100,000

HOVEY & BARKER'S
Corner
(Opposite Seattle Bank)
AND THE

PACIFIC BREWERY PROPERTY
2nd and 3d
Grand Prizes.

There will be in all
5,575 PRIZES,
SEE CIRCULARS.

Agents Wanted Everywhere
Get up clubs.

Send money by Registered Letter, Post-Office Order, Certified Draft, or by Express. Tickets for sale at once on receipt of money. Tickets for sale at the Office of the Manager at Seattle.

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 & 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 Accommodate the Patrons of this House.

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

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.