

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME III.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

WHOLE NO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

EDWARD HOLLAND NICOLL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Snohomish, - - - W. T.

DR. C. T. MACKAY,
La Conner, - - - W. T.

JAMES McNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY,
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law
Seattle, - - - W. T.

W. M. TIRTLOT,
Lawyer, Notary Public & Conveyancer,
Snohomish, - - - W. T.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,
Lawyer, - - - Snohomish
Will be at the office for the transaction of law business on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

A. C. FOLSOM,
Physician and Surgeon,
Snohomish, - - - W. T.
OFFICE: Over V. Hubbard's drug store. Residence at H. F. Jackson's.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, by an act approved the 9th day of Nov. A. D. 1877, provided that a special election should be held in said Territory on the 9th day of April, 1878, for the purpose of choosing delegates to assemble at Walla Walla, in said Territory, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1878, to frame a State Constitution, and—

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said act that the delegates to said Convention shall be elected in the Territory at large and in districts as follows:—

- 3 delegates in the Territory at large.
- 1 delegate in the First Judicial District.
- 1 delegate in the Second Judicial District.
- 1 delegate in the Third Judicial District.
- 1 delegate in the county of Walla Walla.
- 1 delegate in the county of King.
- 1 delegate in the counties of Thurston and Lewis.

- 1 delegate in the counties of Clark, Skamania, Klickitat and Yakima.
- 1 delegate in the counties of Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum.
- 1 delegate in the counties of Pierce, Chehalis and Mason.
- 1 delegate in the counties of Chelan, Island, Jefferson and San Juan.
- 1 delegate in the counties of Kitsap, Snohomish and Whatcom.
- 1 delegate in the counties of Columbia, Stevens and Whitman.

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said act that the counties of Shoshone, Idaho and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho may be represented in said convention by one delegate, who shall have the privilege of the floor, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ELISHA P. FERRY, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said act, do hereby call a special election to be held in the several counties in this Territory on the

Ninth Day of April, A. D. 1878, for the purpose of electing the delegate heretofore mentioned. The said election to be conducted and returns thereof made and transmitted as is now provided by law in cases of general elections for Delegate to Congress, Prosecuting Attorney and members of the Legislative Council of the Territory. And the said counties of Idaho, Nez Perce and Shoshone, in the Territory of Idaho, are requested to elect the delegate to said convention provided for in said act, at such time and in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the citizens of said counties.

In testimony whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 15th day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-eight. ELISHA P. FERRY,
By the Governor, N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary of the Territory.

Maine Hero.



WILL STAND AT HILTON'S ranch the ensuing season. This stallion is a dark bay with black trimmings, 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1,600 pounds, 5 years old, Dun, Hamiltonian, Sire, Knox stock, the two best trotting families in the Union. All animals from a distance received, cared for and returned from the ranch to Snohomish City free of charge. Terms: \$30, \$25, \$100.

POETRY.

A PASTORAL.

The golden light of sunset
Shines on the cornfields round,
And the breeze, as it passes over,
Makes a sweet, rippling sound,
—Spectator.

The bees and the saws are buzzing
Down in the lumber mill,
While astride of the old mare's crupper,
A huge horse-fly sits still,
—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

In the shimmering of the twilight
The skeeter doth appear,
And eyes the end of the maiden's nose
With a cruel wicked leer,
—New York Express.

In the dark and solemn midnight
The bed-bug goes to work,
And the sleeper wakes and scratches,
Swearing like an angry Turk,
—S. F. Chronicle.

The frogs in the pond
Sing in monotonous strain,
And erewhile the festive flea
Comes back to feast again.

LINES.

[Original for the Star.]
The stream with ceaseless tide will flow
And wind through meadows green,
The long blue line of mountains show
The tall and clustered trees between,
While those bereft of life and breath,
Shaded by the cedars lay.

Oh, the dim, mysterious hand of death,
Like a dream hast thou passed away,
Gone is thy bright and joyous face,
The music of thy voice is still,
But thy memory time will not efface,
Though the vacant chair it cannot fill.

The fields and paths thou once didst tread,
Will with thy footsteps sound no more.
The violets and the roses red,
No one will gather as of yore,
Our dull and heavy grief will bear,
Unseen will guard our woe;
But uncheck'd the unbidden tear
Hot from our eyes will flow,
We feel that thou art gone before,
To meet us in that sunny land,
When thou wilt greet us on the shore,
With thy dear ever welcoming hand.
—E. H. N.

THE EARTH.

THE SEGMENT OF ITS HISTORY FOUND IN CALIFORNIA.

An Interesting and Instructive Lecture by Prof. Gunning.

[From the S. F. Chronicle.]

Prof. Gunning, whose series of geological lectures delivered in this city last summer, were so favorably received, lectured again last Friday, at Dashiway hall to a good attendance on "The Segment of the Earth's History, found in California." The lecture was profusely illustrated, and was frequently applauded by the interested audience. A synopsis of the speaker's remarks is as follows: Nowhere on the face of the earth has Nature recorded such a stupendous outworking of forces as here on the Pacific coast of North America. Nowhere does the eye need less the guidance of technical science in reading the record than here. California is young. Her rivers that gathered on their beds the golden sand mined to-day under mountains of lava, in the calendar of science bear the date of yesterday. The speaker sketched in a few words the manner in which nature writes her history. She has no finality. When she forms a rock she commissions the elements to destroy it. Creation goes hand in hand with destruction. Under the air the world is wasting away. Under the sea it is building anew. From the sea to the sky, pure as the azure it ascends comes the rain. From the earth back to the sea, turbid as the world rot through which it flows, goes every drop that came. In 4,000,000 years if there is no upward movement of the crust, these dirt trains will dump into the sea the whole Continent of America. America herself is but a dump from

sketches the growth of our continent was shown until the land had pushed far westward and the site of the Sierra was an off-shore seabed. Then began the making of California. The growth of the Sierras was the great event in her geologic history. Like all other mountains they began on a sinking, not a rising sea-bed. The speaker drew a series of illustrations showing how a sinking trough of a sea-bed became heavily freighted with sediment; how the sediment by heat and pressure passed into rocks, and how the rocks were squeezed up into the Sierra. The rocks of the Sierra are off-shore sediment brought down from the east and accumulated in a subsiding trough. Granite merges with slate through such gradations as to show that they were once one and the same, they belong to that age of the globe's history called from Jura, of Switzerland, Jurassic. The foundation of California was laid under the sea when sea and land were peopled by the most leathorse breed that ever left its ruins in the rocks. From such ruins the speaker, applying the methods of anatomy, drew out, in crayon sketches, a series of land, sea and air reptiles. At the close of the Jurassic age California was begun. She was an island. The Sierras stretched as a long island ridge between the Pacific on the west and a narrow belt of ocean on the east. Now began an age fraught with stupendous results to the Pacific Coast of America. It was the cretaceous. Projecting his thought back into that long-ago, the speaker drew a picture of nature here when California was to be. Laying the Island Sierras on the west was the Pacific, and on the east an ocean

WHOSE EASTERN SHORE.

We dimly trace from Texas to the headwaters of the Missouri, and on whose bed were the great plains and prairies of Kansas and the basin of Utah. We were looking over a world as unlike to ours in life as its features. The leading types of life at that epoch were drawn on the canvass. One of these types, the chambered Ammonite, the speaker drew and described in some detail. He sketched the history of its evolution and deduced the law which presides over the unfolding and dying of species. As we follow the Ammonite down through the ages, we find in the fourth of the type that no age character invades even the old age individual. When the type has culminated, and it culminated when the Sierras was an off-shore seabed—we find a contraction in the last whorl of the adult shell. This is an indication of spent vitality. It is an age character. Later in time we find this shell invading the shell earlier in life. Still later we find it creeping in still earlier. About the close of the cretaceous age we find the ammonite old even in youth. The shells entombed in the sandstones of Butte Creek Canyon, near the locality which bears the somewhat questionable name, "Hell," are written all over with characters of age. The type was dying. The same law presides at the death-end of every order from ammonite to man. Age and character are creeping earlier into the frame, mental and physical of every savage race we see, and anatomical studies have led an English savant to announce that death is at the door of every race but that one. When man shall find that stiffened characters of age are invading the frames of all tribes and peoples earlier in life, he may know that death which has made

THE CRUST OF THE EARTH

A vast sepulchre of cast off races, is knocking loudly at the door of his own race. The movements in which the cretaceous age of California was closed and the lignite formed was sketched. The squeezing up of the coast range was described and the outpouring of our lava

globe's youth there were no volcanoes, and that volcanic activity culminated when here and there from the stony mountains of the Golden Gate the crust broke down and 200,000 miles of the coast were laid under a fiery mantle of rain. He showed that an outbreak of lava closed an epoch in the life history of the coast. He showed from fossils obtained in the old river beds, capped with lava that California was peopled with mammals in transition to horse and river horse and rhinoceros and hippopotamus, and that after the flood had abated and the deluge had cooled to a cinder, mastodons and elephants appeared. How long since the flood? The lecturer took his audience into Butte Creek Canyon showed the vast erosions of lava. He then made a sketch of Table Mountain and showed that where now is the crest of the mountain there was then the bed of a river, and where now are the troughs of valleys there were then crests of mountains. He passed then into the Yosemite. We look up along a sheer wall to a granite dome that seems to dip into the azure dome of heaven. No one could paint the grandeur of this

THE GRANDEST VISION

That ever gawped on mortal eye. The speaker would hold up before the mental eye another Yosemite—a Yosemite of the mind; another vision—a vision of causes of forces of centuries. The Thoreau of the Pacific coast, John Muir, had given the Yosemite to science. No accident, no convulsion, no throes of agonized nature are recorded here, but only the outworking of causes immutable as gravitation itself. Long ago, as the sediment of a sea was baked and pressed into granite and squeezed into domes and turrets of the high Sierras, long ago as the cause of recurrent ice floods on the earth was placed in the structure of the universe, "even from everlasting," the Yosemite was ordained; for a time would come when the high Sierras would be throne over a vast sea of ice. The ice would move slowly down into the valley and thrust forth a tongue into every canyon. The course of each canyon was decreed when fractures were made in the leaves of granite. The sheer wall was decreed where cleavages plains of the granite were made perpendicular. The sloping walls were determined where the granite was made to cleave in plains that slope away from the zenith. For the eroding rivers of ice would deepen what the rivers of water begun and sculpture the granite as a wedge rives the wood along its grain. Six hundred years ago an Arabian savant robed in Oriental imagery such conceptions of earth history as came to him from the mountains and plains of Asia. After eight months in the mountains, among the canyons and in the mines of California, the speaker would travesty the words of the Arab and robe in Oriental costume the segment of earth history recorded here. He then drew a series of word pictures of the western part of the continent, as it developed age after age from the beginning till now. After this backward looking he indulged in forward looking. The geologic history and features of the land, he said, determine in the end

THE TYPE OF ITS MEN.

He described the making and enriching of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, the great alluvial plain of California, and a rich dower time had prepared for man. He showed then how time is preparing man for his dower, and closed with a brilliant peroration.

Somebody has sent to this office a tract entitled "What is to be Damned?" Such things are useless to newspaper men. All of the profession who have been any length of time engaged in it are

ARE ADVERTISEMENTS READ?

Hon. John Forsyth, the veteran editor of the *Mobile Register*, used to tell a story to illustrate the value of newspaper advertising as a means of getting before the public whatever you wish them to know of your wants or wares.

Mr. Forsyth was accidentally drawn into discussion of the subject with a mercantile friend, who expressed public doubts whether advertising benefited a man's business at all, and closed his side of the debate with the coinage remark that, "it's all money given to newspapers. Nobody reads my advertisement, or thinks of it, or looks after except your foreman and collector."

Forsyth replied, "let us test the truth of the assertion. Sit down and write such an advertisement as I dictate, and we will put it in the most prominent type cases contain, and insert it in the remotest corner of the paper you can select."

The next morning there appeared a page, without a bit of display, and the most out-of-the-way place in the paper, the following advertisement:

Wanted.—To buy a dog; apply at No. Blank street.

The contract was that in case the ad was a success, the merchant was to pay \$5 and treat to wine and oysters. It failed to meet the eyes of parties with merchantable canines, the editor was to pay the merchant \$5 and set up a supper for two.

During the first day of the experiment the merchant appeared at the office several times. He looked as though he was in trouble, appeared nervous, looked over his shoulder like one who is pursued by some terrible bore, or persistent dun.

Finally, late in the evening he met his editorial friend, and before the latter had time to open his mouth, the merchant said hurriedly: "For heaven's sake, leave that advertisement out of your evening edition; here's the \$5 for it and \$5 more to pay you for saying that No. Blank street has bought a dog. Let's go and get the oysters. I'm nearly worried to death."

The poor man had recklessly made himself and his family the victims of a terrible persecution. Before the carriers had gone their rounds with the paper customers of all sorts with every imaginable breed, size and color of animal sausage dangling at the heels of the owner, swarmed in the vicinity of Blank street. They rang at the street doors; a thousand times in two hours; they way-laid every member of the family; servant nor proprietor, nor child of the household dare appear on the street until officers were sent for and the persecution stopped by threats of locking up the swarms of urchins, dogs and all.

The merchant enlarged his advertisement, and thereafter attended to it as any other branch of his business. He had learned that people do, somehow, find out the contents of a newspaper advertisement.

No married man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his daily toil, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweet of home. Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is only half-provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says girls at the North are waiting for Spring violets. The girls at the South are waiting for

A VISIT TO WEBFOOT.

Business at Portland was the chief object of a visit made, nearly three weeks ago, to the classic land of the Webfeet, yet sufficient facts of general interest were observed on the trip to justify an account of it being presented to the readers of this paper.

The steamer leaving here tri-weekly reaches Seattle in time for the evening boat to Tacoma, consequently daylight the next morning found a number from Skoomish in Tacoma, who the day previous were walking the streets of this place. Bro. Cook of the Herald had just returned from his bucking tour east of the mountains. The story was current there that the reason why he ceased to be thrown from his cayuse after his first few days experience with that gay and festive animal was that it was necessary to throw him until in falling he should break his bottle; when this was accomplished and he had sufficient time to asber up so he could sit on a horse, he experienced no more trouble from bucking cayuses. As Bro. Cook claims to be a leading light in the Good Templars it is suspected that probably the above story is raised on him, or at least somewhat exaggerated; yet even his friends will fear that there is an unwelcome amount of truth in it, if they receive any further accounts of his cutting up such antics again, and will demand positive proof that he does not carry a bottle before their confidence in his innocence will be fully restored.

Blackwell's hotel, situated on the railroad wharf, affords excellent accommodations and is, perhaps, the most popular hotel on the Sound. Before the train starts for Kalama there is sufficient time for an excellent breakfast, and it arrives in Kalama about noon, where meals, if desired, can be obtained at Patterson's hotel, which is as popular on the Columbia as Blackwell's on the Sound. The landlords of these two places of public resort being very courteous gentlemen who understand their business, and their houses are so well kept that the traveler regards it as a luxury to stop with them.

After waiting about a half hour the O. S. N. Co's steamer from Astoria was ready to start, bound up the Willamette to Portland. After leaving Kalama, in place of keeping in the main channel of the river, the steamer passed in the rear of what is known as Bachelor's Island, so called because for a number of years no families lived there, it being settled by single men. The island is several miles long and contains a number of fine farms. It is as well as the slough, is situated in this Territory. The slough is about as broad as the Skagit. Sim. Reed owns a number of fine farms along its banks. On the train and boat the acquaintance was made of Mr. Phil. H. Springer, recently from Claremont, Minn., now looking up some business that would induce him to locate in the northwest. He predicted a largely increased immigration from that section to Oregon and Washington of substantial, practical, well-to-do farmers; men of means, judgment and business enterprise. He says that the interest taken in this section by men of this class is wonderful.

Further conversation showed that he was well acquainted with several near relatives of the publisher of the Star, resident in Minnesota. G. W. Morse, of Mantouville, Dodge county, Minn., being the publisher of the Mantouville Express and David Morse of that place, formerly of Blue Earth City, both men who exercise a positive influence in that region. The Star sends the Express an X.

It was intended to stop only a single

day in Portland, but the number of things to attend to prolonged the stay from Tuesday evening to Saturday morning, stopping while there with the family of Mr. G. W. Yocum. It was under Mr. Yocum's skilful direction the publisher of the Star began the study of the law, ten years ago, in Albia, Iowa. The many Albia friends of the family will be pleased to learn that the past year fortune has smiled upon Mr. Y. He has purchased a pleasant and valuable property in one of the pleasantest parts of the city to live in, and is doing well in his profession. At this time he was away attending court at Yamhill, where he had a number of important legal cases. Mrs. Y. and her two cultured and attractive daughters were at home, and they made the time pass very pleasantly indeed. Miss Josie and Miss Ida will graduate next June from the Portland High School, a high honor, as this is one of the best schools in the land. The superior educational advantages they have enjoyed has gone far to reconcile them to leaving their friends in Iowa.

A visit to the different newspaper offices and among those interested in the craft, revived and renewed acquaintances and friendly greetings from the Fraternity there. Pittock was at his desk at the Oregonian office, courteous, polite and ready to attend to business, yet full of business. Hon. W. S. Chapman, editor in chief of the Bee, extended a generous welcome. He had many friendly inquiries to make about the STAR and those connected with, wished to be remembered to Phelix, and promised to do him justice hereafter. Gen. Himes was as busy as ever trying to print for everybody. He had inquiries to make and kindly words for the family of M. W. Packard and others of this place. In his office Mr. Samuels was examining the proofs and watching the making up of the forms of the April number of the West Shore. He professed to be very busy getting ready to publish a weekly in addition to his monthly edition.

Stearns, the go ahead founder of the Bee, is now publishing the Land Register in East Portland, and is also engaged in furnishing a very superior class of patents and supplemental sheets for other papers. He married a daughter of Mrs. Duniway of the New Northwest. This lady being at home, her acquaintance was made. Among old friends revisited was Dr. Pilkington, the oculist. His skill in this, his specialty, is well known and appreciated. He showed a case from Linn county, where in operating for cancer of the eyeball, he took out the entire contents of the cavity of the eye, it being a malignant growth that threatened life. In the cavity he adjusted an artificial eye which imitated the other so perfectly that none would suspect the severe operation which had been endured. A man in Portland 60 years of age, who had been several years blind from cataract had the eyeball opened and it removed, since which date he has been able to see to do his work. Through the kindness of the Doctor the acquaintance was made of the talented artist, Will. S. Parrott, whose art studio was visited, where Mr. P. was very busy at work. His studio was full of work partially completed, among them the most noticeable was the "Castle of Chillon" and the "Crest of the Sierras." At this time and for some time previous at Morse's Palace of Art on First street, had been on exhibition "A Scene in the Adirondack Woods." A very large picture magnificent in its finish and a masterpiece in its artistic beauty. Mr. Parrott, like every true artist, is absorbed in his art, and is anxious to come to the Sound to paint some of the beautiful scenery among its islands, or to go up the rivers to the mountains and there depict the beauties Nature unfolds. He promises to come, can he but find sufficient time this summer from his duties there. Mr. Morse, the proprietor of the Palace of Art, came to this river more than six years ago with W. H. Ward. Had been a companion and friend of his for several years previously; his inquiries were very numerous about the place, its growth and his friend of other days.

Business men generally complain of quiet times, yet the business there done at any time is enormous for a place of its size.

Leaving that place in the morning at six o'clock, on the steamer Bonita, nine o'clock in the evening brought all through passengers to Seattle: 175 miles in one day. On the Bonita was Capt. Laswon, just returned from a month's absence in San Francisco. Capt. Tuttle, formerly of Olympia, was in charge of the U. S. Mail aboard. At St. Helens Judge Greene, U. S. District Attorney Allen and Prosecuting Attorney Bloomfield who were returning from the session of court at Vancouver, joined the party. F. H. Lamb, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company was along. He had with him one of the American Speaking Telephone Company's hand telephones. As but few had ever seen one of these instruments work, he adjusted it for use by running two wires so as to connect in different staterooms, one forward the other aft. Only a single wire would be necessary if ground connection could be obtained. The extra wire was used on the steamer to complete the current. The instrument consists of an oval box about one inch thick, five inches long by some three inches wide. The wire enters one end of this box. Upon one side and near the other end, is an opening about one inch across. Into this opening is fixed a flaring mouth-piece that rises about one half inch. At the bottom of this mouthpiece slightly below the level of the side of the box, is a very thin plate of iron, in close proximity to, not touching, but over a magnet wound with insulated wire. At each end of the wire is one of these simple instruments. Each sound wave causes this plate of iron to vibrate against the magnet by which it is transmitted over the wire to the magnet in the instrument at the other end of the wire, where that magnet communicates it to its vibrating iron plate, causing it to give forth the same sound waves, only somewhat lessened in tone and volume as received by the first instrument. Although the noise and confusion on the steamer interfered, yet the test was sufficiently satisfactory, the voices sounding like those spoken through a tube or under ground. It gave rise to quite a conversation on the phonograph and other instruments of a similar character. Judge Green gave expression to a series of ideas upon the possible extension of scientific discoveries to that degree of perfection that in time they may be able to register our unspoken thoughts, and interpret them by simply registering the involuntary movements of the nervous system. His remarks were characterized by that vividness of description so characteristic of him when referring to any scientific subject, that, as it were, illuminates the most intricate question, and presents it so that none can fail in grasping his meaning. It is hoped that some day he may be induced to fully present his ideas to the readers of the STAR.

IS THERE GOLD ON THE NOOKSACK ROAD?

[B. B. Mail] That's the question. Read the following postal card from Mr. H. A. Judson, of Lynden, a perfectly reliable gentleman, and not given to exaggeration. He was formerly Commissioner of this County and is well known to our people. The card is as follows and explains itself.

LYNDEN, WHATCOM CO., Mar., 15, 1878. EDITOR B. B. MAIL.

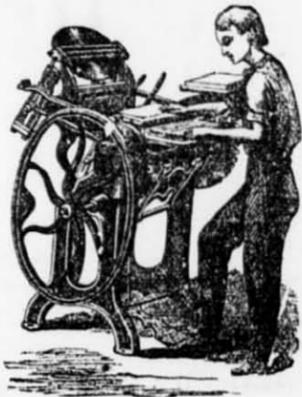
Dear Sir:—Yesterday, while returning from Whatcom, between Doctor Barrow's plac and Ten Mile Creek, and on going up out of one of those deep gulches I picked up from among the gravel a nugget of gold weighing a quarter of an ounce. If it had been lost, the owner can have it by describing it; if not lost, there is more of it not far off.

Respectfully yours, H. A. Judson.

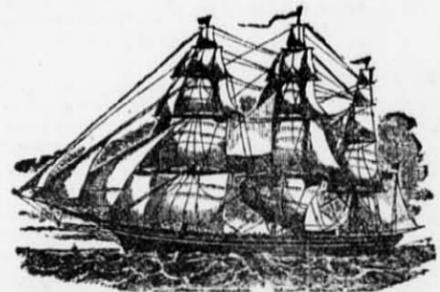
Information had been received by Col. Black that Mr. Clark, engineer in charge of the surveying party sent out recently by the N. P. R. R. Company to examine the Packwood Pass, that the pass was found to be all right and perfectly practicable for a railroad route across the mountains; whereat the Tacomaites rejoice exceedingly.

When it was said that Mars had three moons Mrs. Chief Justice Waite remarked: "Think of young people living in a planet where there is no shady side of the street at night."

JUST RECEIVED



New Stock Popping Material



BY THIS GOOD SHIP FROM THE SEA,



And This Steamboat by the River.



This is cut in a... called into active use in... the pile driver, will remain in this...



The Telephone.

ITS POSSIBILITIES AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

Popular Science Monthly.

If a wire, from a galvanic battery though which a current of electricity is passing, be wound around a piece of steel or soft iron some curious things will happen. If the bar be soft iron it will be made magnetic, and keep in that condition as long as the current continues to pass round it, and its end will then attract and hold small bits of iron, but drop them when the battery is taken away. If the bar be of steel, instead of soft iron, it will be magnetized and attract iron just as before, but, unlike the soft iron bar, it will keep its magnetism and attract the iron even after the battery is removed, its magnetism will be permanent. Since, however, electricity made the magnet, we can, in turn, make the magnet a source of electricity. Suppose the magnetized steel bar has attracted and is holding on to a piece of iron. We can now take the battery away and join the ends of the wire; then, if the piece of iron be pulled off and stuck on again, a current of electricity will run through the wire every time it is done. Electricity produced in this way is called magneto-electricity, and the current in the wire is said to be an induced electric current. If, now, the wire from one bar be extended to a distance, and coiled around another magnetized bar the currents induced in it, by making and breaking the contact of the piece of soft iron with the first magnet, will simultaneously affect the magnetism in the distant magnet also. Though the magnets be

talking, beat against the diaphragm of the telephone as they beat against the tympanum of the ear, and throw it into vibrations, which are reproduced in the thrills of the magnet that again excite tremors in the wires, and these, affecting the magnet at the other end, set the other diaphragm into vibration and this gives out a new set of air-waves which, falling on the tympanum of the listener, reproduces the original sound or voice. The arrangement being the same at each end, the machine, of course, works both ways, so that when a person is talking to the distant diaphragm, the direction is reversed, and the sounds are emitted by the diaphragm near by, and thus the original talker gets his response. The action set up in one telephone is instantaneously repeated or copied by the other. And so, by this marvelous chain of effects, a person discoursing apparently, to a piece of iron, may be intelligently heard hundreds of miles away, and conversation kept up between the distant parties as if they were in the same room. The "ear shot" from the beginning of the world has been but a few hundred feet; by the invention of this little contrivance it is now extended to hundreds of miles.

PAGANISM AND DEATH.

The old pagan philosophers did not, as we have recently seen it stated, "clothe death in horrors" christianity refuses to recognize." So far from this, they had no conception of many of the horrors with which the popular opinion of christianity has enveloped the inevitable event. They painted no pictures of "the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." They would have deemed it an insult to the Deity to believe that beyond the grave, human souls were fed upon by unliving worms and scorched by quenching flames. In some cases of exceptional and enormous criminality they intimated that the punishment might be everlasting, but that the great bulk of mankind were doomed to such an awful fate was an idea that never entered the pagan mind. And the Greek and Roman heathen, whom we so often pity on account of their ignorance and superstition, would have rejected with scorn and contempt the suggestion that that an error in belief deserved, and would receive, endless damnation. Death to them was not a cure, but a blessing. They met it calmly and cheerfully, as something they could not avoid if they would, and would not if they could, they represented death, not in the shape of a loathsome skeleton draped in a shroud and carrying the dismal emblems of mortality, but as a winged boy with downcast face and inverted torch—a bright and beautiful angel, not a grim and ghastly demon. It is strange, to say the least, that a fundamental principle the fatherhood of God and the infinitude of His love and mercy, should, through the influence of its theology, surround the end of life with a darker doubt and deeper gloom than did that ancient religion which christianity extinguished.

Says the Seattle Tribune regarding a chief of pioneers: "One would hardly think it, to see the man, but it is a fact that Mr. A. B. Young, now of Milton in this country, is among the very earliest of the living American pioneers on the Pacific coast. Saturday last the 23d instant, was the forty second anniversary of his arrival on this coast; having arrived at the mission of San Diego, in California, just forty two years ago in a vessel from Boston on a trading expedition for hides, etc. He then remained two and a half years, when he returned to his Eastern home to come back a few years later to spend here the remainder of his life. Few of the present pioneers of this coast antedate Mr. Young in their advent to this genial clime."

A traveler in western Iowa while riding along, came to a large sign which implored him to "look out for the loco-motive." He accordingly rode down the track for a better view, and while he was obligingly "looking out" for it it came along. He saw it, but he had to sit in the ditch and wait until a freight train of thirty-seven cars passed by, before he could get back to the other piece of his horse. —[Burlington Hawkeye.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

The Sound expects to raise 1,000,000 pounds of hops this year.

The telegraph line from Boise City to Walla Walla is to be abandoned.

Five hundred tons per day are now taken from the Seattle coal mine.

Diphtheria has not appeared this season in Olympia, Tacoma or Port Townsend.

The work on the copper mines on Guemes Island, is being vigorously pushed.

Two Snake river Indians recently took out citizens' papers at Walla Walla, and then located farms.

During the last three years, says the Tacoma Herald, mail matter over the N. P. R. R. has trebled in quantity.

A little girl named Michelbach, living at the Dalles, had two of her fingers cut off by being shut in the crack of a door.

The Annual Fair of the Washington Industrial Association begins, on their grounds, near Olympia, October 3d.

Dr. Sternberger, U. S. A., has started for the Snake river to investigate a bed of fossils said to have been found there.

Settlers about the mouth of the Willapa, in Pacific country, are preparing to dyke in large tracts of tide marsh land thereabout.

Tom, Merry is negotiating for the Walla Walla Watchman. If successful he will make it a daily. A merry one it is supposed.

Indians have offered ponies for arms and ammunition at the head of the Genesee valley, Idaho, but in most cases have been refused.

The rush toward the upper country continues. The Walla Walla Statesman notes the arrival of 300 passengers a week by the O. S. N. Co's boats and Dr. Baker's railroad.

Allen Weir, the editor of the Port Townsend Argus, recently received from Gov. Ferry the appointment as Regent for the Territorial University at Seattle in place of Rev. Jno. Rea, who has removed to California.

Deputy Sheriff Lowe, of Pierce county, authorizes the statement that the census of New Tacoma shows that the population of that place has nearly doubled, and the wealth more than doubled during the past year.

Halibut are beginning to put in an appearance for the season on the Sound. The work of salting and smoking them will be commenced in a few weeks at Port Madison, Townsend and Discovery, as well as several points along the straits of Fuca.

Two new sternwheelers, each smaller than the Nellie, are to be built this season near Seattle. Captain Smith of the Comet is now having one built at Mr. Lake's shipyard in Belltown. Dimensions: length 75 feet, width 18 feet, hold 4 feet. She will be for the White river trade.

A San Juan Island correspondent of the Port Townsend Argus writes as follows:—Farmers are busy here plowing, and large quantities of grain are being sown. Prospects are good for a splendid crop. Work on both the Catholic and Presbyterian churches will commence soon, and will add greatly to our Island.

The Portland "West Shore" will become a weekly publication about the middle of next month, according to a statement in the last issue of the monthly, or rather a weekly and a monthly edition will be published containing 12 and 16 pages respectively. The subscription price will be \$1.50 for the monthly and \$3 for the weekly—per year.

Since the withdrawal of Mr. Hovey, the citizens of Whatcom county have placed in nomination that staunch and reliable rancher, Mr. S. Calhoun, as candidate for the convention from this council district. Notice of the nomination received too late at this place for him to receive the amount of votes that otherwise would be accorded to him.

Indianapolis Journal: David Eckstein, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at Amsterdam. He was for several years Consul at Vancouver, Island, and having been removed "under a misapprehension," claimed another appointment as a vindication. We are in favor of holding the Government together until all the

Ohio men have been vindicated anyhow.

Mr. Chas. Hanson, head of the lumber and shipping firm of Hanson, Ackerson & Co., is about to make a trip back to the old country, and his place in the San Francisco office will be filled during his absence by Mr. J. W. Ackerson, hitherto in charge of the Tacoma sawmill. Mr. A. was on board the North Pacific last night, on his way to Victoria to take Passage on the City of Panama.

Messrs. Katz and Dodge, under the name of the San Juan Packing Company, are making extensive preparations to go into the business of salting and smoking salmon, hams and bacon. Their establishment will add greatly to our Island. It is their intention to commence first on salmon. Their smoke-house will smoke six tons at a time, and the packing-house has a capacity which will allow of the killing of 100 head of hogs per day, with room besides for the packing of many pounds of salmon. Success, we trust, will follow them, as they are the right men in the right place. They expect to commence operations in about four weeks and we all trust their business will commence to build San Juan up again.

We learn from the most reliable source that a Mr. Montgomery, residing in the Nez Perce country, has two daughters who have secured to themselves three tracts of excellent land—one by pre-emption and two by homesteads—which they propose to cultivate. In addition to this, we learn that Miss Josie Graham, of Washington Territory, is looking out for a piece of land on which to locate. This may be considered a new phase of women's rights. A bachelor gentleman of Salem, who has \$1,000 and a horse, saddle and bride, says that soon as the rainy season is over he will start out in search of one of these girls, and if he finds she is on the marry, he will go no longer without a wife—"blamed if he will."

The Sequim cannery is carried on by a company among whom are Mr. Thos. Jackson, recently of Port Townsend; Mr. S. L. Hunt, formerly of Sacramento, Cal. and Mr. F. M. Albright, formerly of San Juan. The editor of the Argus thus described the enterprise. The work is largely experimental thus far although under the superintendency of Mr. Manning, a gentleman whose experience in the practical working of such enterprises is by no means limited. A short time ago the company located on what is called the Johnson spit, on the west side of Sequim Bay and about a mile above its mouth. Here they erected a rude one story building about 18x60 feet, and commenced the onslaught on clams. In one end of the building a furnace has been erected upon which two vats are placed in which to boil the clams. A separate vat is placed conveniently near in which the clams are opened by steam. They are boiled altogether about two hours, after which they are canned and sealed up, but are left standing several days previous to being tested, labelled and cased. The cans hold two pounds, full weight, and each case holds two dozen cans. Some ten persons are thus far directly employed in the work besides those who dig and furnish the clams. Sequim Bay is about four miles long, with an average width of about a mile. A large portion of its shore line yields an abundance of clams, so that the company have no fears of their stock giving out, and during the season in which the clams are unfit for use it is proposed to put up halibut. These will put up in one-pound cans; and, it is expected, can be successfully treated. At present the establishment is not running full time on account of the inconvenience of tide. A shipment goes to San Francisco by the Dakota this week. The cans are all made in the building, so that very little unnecessary expense is incurred. The labels, gotten up in San Francisco are neat and attractive, bearing on one side a handsome cut, three clams in their natural state. Above them is the legend "Fresh Paget Sound Clams," and beneath the firm name "T. Jackmen & Co." On the other side ample directions for cooking are printed. By and by when the business is a little further advanced, we will pay it another visit when a more extended description of it may be given.

NEWS FROM NEW TACOMA.

R. Pickett's paper has not yet made its appearance. It now is uncertain when it will be issued.

James Masterson, after visiting the Palouse country has finally located in New Tacoma in the grocery business. His family have moved there from Portland. The branch of the Chilberg family located there, do a large business, as they do where ever located.

Mr. John Pike has purchased a lot and erected a dwelling house there, they appear well satisfied with the change from Snohomish.

Harvey Pike is at Astoria, but is expected soon to return to New Tacoma with his family to live there.

John Ross is in the employ of the Railroad company, and is at work near Wilkeson. His family lives in New Tacoma. Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Masterson bath appeared much pleased to see again some one from Snohomish.

The surveying parties now in the mountains are at work getting the necessary data for the final location of a road way over the Cascades. There can be no doubt but that the Co. now are in good faith desiring to locate the road direct from New Tacoma to eastern Washington and not with standing the unfavorable action of congress the prospect for the completion of the road over the mountains by this company at no distant day is more favorable than ever before.

The offices the Railroad company seem somewhat discouraged by the opposition of Senator Mitchell and others to the building of the Railroad to the sound as well as their lack of success in Congress. Probably nothing will be finally determined either way this year in Congress, so that it is looked upon by many as a year of grace, where the company have the opportunity to make a showing of what they intend to do. Recent developments indicated that the company wish to act justly toward the Sound, and if possible give direct communication with Eastern Washington. The officers at the east have found it very difficult to properly understand the interests of the people or the company. Col. Black is doing all in his power to furnish them their information so that they will properly appreciate the situation.

Latest by Telegraph. EUROPEAN

LONDON, April 8.—It is claimed on all hands, except in purely partisan discussions, that the Cabinet is sincerely desirous to avoid war. The withdrawal of the treaty of St. Stefano, or unconditional submission to the judgment of Europe, are regarded as the only alternatives of war.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, designated to represent Great Britain at the congress, returned to Paris Saturday, which is considered to indicate that no great hope is entertained of a speedy meeting of the congress.

BRIEF NOTES.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

New York street-cars carry 165,000,000 passengers a year.

The great vices of our time are simply lying, cheating, and stealing.

America would have more gains if men would think for themselves.

The oldest ex-member of congress now living is the Hon. Artemus Hale of Bridgewater, Mass. He is 95.

There is no man so friendless but that he can find a friend sincere enough to tell him disagreeable truths.

The copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior are reported by the geologists of Wisconsin to extend almost uninterrupted across the entire State.

Some Indians use scalping knives of tortoise-shell, probably on account of the old fable in which the tortoise was alleged to have got away with the har-

The Northern Star.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

[New York Cor. Providence Journal.]
Edison's phonograph, which arrests and retains fugitive sounds, so that they may be reproduced and repeated at any time, or in any distant place, is a marvel not less than the photograph, with its catches and perpetuates fleeting scenes.

The phonograph which does these wonders is even more simple than the speaking telephone, and both of these great discoveries are entirely American; crowning the first two years of our new century. We were recently introduced to Mr. H. Johnson, of New York, Mr. Edison's associate. He was sitting before an instrument, of which the most prominent feature was a wooden cylinder, four inches in diameter and a foot or more in length, with a crank at one end. (Readers not mechanically disposed may skip the remainder of the paragraph.) Round this cylinder a strip of tinfoil was fastened, and against this tinfoil pressed a little pointed rod, or style, projecting from the center of a thin metallic plate or disk, which formed the bottom of a short tube or mouthpiece. The mouthpiece and plate are in the same relative positions as in the telephone. Any word spoken into the mouthpiece of the phonograph would therefore set the plate and style vibrating and indent the tinfoil. This is the whole instrument, except that the axis of the cylinder is a fine-threaded screw, and that when it revolves, the point of the style therefore necessarily describe a spiral on the tinfoil, impressing on it a shallow groove, precisely corresponding on the track of the style or pitch of the screws. To facilitate this action a spiral groove is permanently inscribed on the surface of the wooden cylinder. The tinfoil, under the style, is therefore without solid support, and easily yields, when the cylinder is turned, to the constant pressure of the style, or to any sound vibrations communicated to it.

To come back from this digression, Mr. Johnson responded to the introduction by turning the crank to the cylinder and at the same time talking into the mouthpiece as follows: "How do you do, — — — How are all the people in Providence? Mary had a little lamb; and its fleece was white as snow, and everywhere that Mary went the lamb was sure to go. Ha! ha! ha! (cough), (cough), (cough). Ha! ha! ha!" The latter in a high key. And then, in conclusion, Mr. Johnson sang a verse of "Uncle Ned." The cylinder was turned about sixty times during this rigmarole, and about 44 inches of the tinfoil were spirally and regularly grooved by the style. If the grooves were closely examined, they were found to be filled with elevations and depressions representing the sound vibrations of the plate and style.

Mr. Johnson next moved the cylinder back to the starting point and readjusted the style to the tinfoil, then held a rough pasteboard trumpet or cornucopia to the mouthpiece and turn the crank. The identical words spoken and sung by him into the mouthpiece were said and sung over again by the machine, with every tone and cadence, and the quality of the voice well rendered; the machine laughed and coughed also perfectly. Our friendly exhibitor then ran back to the starting point a second time and turned the crank very fast. The same words now rattled out with explosive rapidity. The laugh was hysterical and the cough spasmodic to the last degree. Then a third time Mr. Johnson ran the cylinder back and turned the crank this time slowly. The same words drawled out hoarsely; the laughing was very sad and the cough lingering; "Uncle Ned" was struck on a lower key and was very lugubrious.

The articulation and quality in this performance was full as good as the telephone six months ago, or as good as much of the telephone talking to-day, while it was several times as loud. The words could be heard throughout a noisy front-room on a New York street. Yet the apparatus was of the simplest and rudest kind. The phonograph accomplishes what has thus been described in its babyhood. The instrument perfected and moved by clock work will undoubtedly reproduce every condition of the human

voice, including the whole world of expression in speech and song.

Now, what applications can we anticipate. Clearly these: The sheet of tinfoil or other plastic material receiving the impressions of sound will be stereotyped or electrotyped so as to be multiplied and made durable. Or the cylinder will be made of material plastic when used, and hardening afterward. Thin sheets of papier mache or of various substances which soften by heat would be of this character. Having provided thus for the durability of the phonotype-plate (a better name than phonograph), it will be very easy to make it separable from the cylinder producing it, and attachable to a corresponding cylinder anywhere or at any time. There will doubtless be a standard of diameter and pitch of screw for phonotype cylinders. Friends at distance will then send to each other phonotype letters, which will talk at any time in the friend's voice when put upon the instrument. How startling also it will be to reproduce and hear at pleasure the voice of the dead! All of these things are to be common every day experiences with a few years. It will be possible a generation hence to take file of phonotype letters, spoken at different ages by the same person, and hear the early prattle, the changing voice, the manly tones and varying moods of the speaker, from childhood up.

These are some of the private applications. For public uses we shall have galleries where phonotype sheets shall be preserved as photographs and books now are. The utterances of great speakers will there be kept for a thousand years. In these galleries spoken languages will be preserved from century to century with all peculiarities of pronunciation, dialect and brogue. As we go now to see the stereopticon, we shall go to public halls to hear these treasures of speech and song brought out and reproduced as loud or louder than when first spoken and sung by the truly great ones of earth. The ease with which the phonotype cylinders may be stereotyped or electrotyped and multiplied has been spoken of. Certainly within a dozen years some of the great singers will be induced to sing into the ear of the phonograph and the electrotyped cylinders thus obtained will be put into the hand organs of the streets and we shall hear the actual voices of Christine Nilsson, of Miss Cary or even Jenny Lind and Albani ground out at every corner.

In public exhibitions we shall have also reproductions of the sounds of nature and noises familiar and unfamiliar. Nothing will be easier than to catch the sounds of the waves on the beach, the roar of Niagara, the discord of the street the noises of animals, the puffing and rush of the railroad train, the rolling of thunder or even the tumult of the battle.

Edison has recently stated that his best instrument will talk so as to be heard at a distance of 172 feet. The conditions for increasing the sound are so simple that there can be no doubt of any desirable extension in this direction.

From this slight sketch and anticipation of the phonograph or phonotype, it will be conceded by those who watch the progress of the civilizing arts, that the discovery of Edison ranks with that of Daguerre, and with the speaking telephone, which, like the phonotype, is still in its infancy.

Flint is really nothing more or less than common sponge turned into stone. Once the sponge grew at the bottom of the sea, as other sponges are growing now; but that was ages and ages ago, and since then the sponge turned to flint, has lain covered by rocks and earth of many kinds piled thick above it. Seen with a microscope, flint shows the make of sponge in its fibres, and sometimes one can see embedded in it, the shells of the tiny creatures upon which the sponge originally fed. Occasionally inside the flint may be found bits of sponge not yet changed.

The sooner Col. Bob Ingersoll is converted the better. He has already scooped in two orthodox ministers, Rev. Mr. Munday of Syracuse and Henry Ward Beecher. Hurry up and regenerate the rampant infidel from the West, or there is no prophesying when he will stop.

GEN. CUSTER.

HIS CHARGE ON GEN. ROSSER.

Gen. Custer's great charge on Gen. Rosser, familiarly called the "Woodstock races," is thus vividly described by Capt. Frederick Whitman in his Life of Custer. The author himself was serving in the division of cavalry adjoining Custer's and saw himself nearly everything he describes:

"And now occurred one of those little incidents that stamp the innate romance of Custer on his biography, like the echo of his famous last speech at the Academy 'let's have a fair fight, boys.' Here it was, fair and square and no favor, perhaps the first in the war. No infantry to bother the horse, numbers about equal. His first fight as a division commander, and Rosser in sight. Out rode Custer from his staff, far in advance of the line, his glittering figure in plain view of both armies. Sweeping off his broad sombrero he threw it down to his knee in a profound salute to his honorable foe. It was like the action of a knight in the lists. A fair fight and no malice.

"On the ridge before him he had seen Rosser his classmate at the academy, with whom he had held many a wordy contest in days of old at 'the Point.' Rosser had but just come to the valley, and was already hailed as its savior. He saw Custer and, turning to his staff, pointed him out. 'You see that officer down there,' said he, 'that's Gen. Custer the Yanks are so proud of, and I intend to give him the best whipping to-day he ever got; see if I don't.'

"And he smiled triumphantly as he looked around on his gallant Southern cavaliers.

"Then Custer lifted the hat and clapped it on his head, turned to his line of men and the next moment the Third Division Was sweeping on at a trot, the flaming scarlet necktie and bright curls of Custer before all, followed by his staff, all with swords out. Now the pace quickens. Rosser's and Lomax's guns open furiously at shorter range and the rattling of volleys rolls along the Confederate line. The bullets go pattering around, whistling overhead, knocking up the dirt, killing or wounding a few horses and men, but doing surprisingly little damage, all things considered. The trot has become a gallop, and as the pattering of the bullets becomes heavier, a wild yell breaks from every throat in that long line of cavalry, and away they go, the lines lost in confused clumps of horsemen, with waving sabres, the horses crazy with excitement, leaping half out of their skins as they race for the Confederate batteries and lines of cavalry.

"Custer's attack arranged in full sight of Rosser, yet proved triumphantly successful. One brigade in front, another to the right, the third to the left, they swept on at a charge, not heeding the fire, curled around Rosser's flanks in a moment and, before he could tell what had happened, had him enclosed in a semi-circle of charging horse. Vain all his efforts when his flanks were threatened. Had the attack been made on foot, he might have had time to think, but the sudden and impetuous rush of a whole division completely demoralized the Confederates. Despite Rosser's efforts, away they went into the wildest confusion, driven back at a gallop for nearly two miles."

The revivalist Hammond preached at Vallejo, Cal., from the words, "Saul, Saul why persecutest thou me?" In the audience there was an engineer named Saul, who was accompanied by his wife and little girl. The reverend gentleman repeated his text several times,—"Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" At last the little one, who thought that the text had a personal application, looked up into the face of her parent, and said, "Father don't mind him; he's drunk."

Mrs. Ingersoll, wife of "Bob," is tall, has a prominent nose, large dark eyes, heavy dark hair, arched high in a twist, wears rich jewelry, copies nobody's dress or manners, does just as she pleases, and asks no odds. She is as much a favorite, as original and wicked in her views as her husband; is charming, and therefore dangerous, say the orthodox.

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John M. Swan, Olympia.

FORGIVE.

I did not think that I should say it first;
But love is strong—stronger far than pride;
I did not know how dearly would pass
The hours that found you absent from my
side.
I watched and waited, hoping you would
come.
Forgiving, forgetting all the harshness past;
The days rolled by—the nights—I missed you
so,
And now 'tis I who come to you at last.
I did not think that I should say it first,
That hour we quarreled. It was a silly thing;
But Oh! it touched my woman's heart when
you
In sorrow blamed me, as I cast off the sa-
cred ring.
I did not think that I should say it first,
But O my darling! I have braver grown;
My woman's pride's strong, and I can say:
"Forgive! The fault was only mine—my
own."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Estimates show it is the intention of England to commence four first-class ironclads, complete five ironclads, 59 corvettes and 30 torpedo boats.

The Pope intends to dismiss the Pontifical Guards, and to be away from the Italian Government, will reside at Casale Gandolfo, 14 miles north from Rome.

We infer that the Marquis of Lorne is not building the kitchen-fire this Winter, as we read that he presented his wife with a set of diamonds worth \$90,000 about the time cold weather set in.—*Breakfast Table.*

A youth who has been reading dime novels gets off this sort of poetry:
"Mother, let me bean injun,
Let my blanket be of red,
Kill the gander in the barn-yard
For a feather for my head."

The publisher of a weekly paper in Illinois prints in each issue a chapter of the Bible and upon being ridiculed for it by his contemporaries, remarks editorially: "We publish nothing but what is news to our readers."

When it comes to a question of general war in Europe the fighting strength of Italy is entitled to consideration. She can bring into the field 340,000 men, and can mobilize 100,000 militia for a second line. Besides, she has 300,000 men in the reserves. The country, though poor manages to pay \$40,000,000 per year to keep up this great military organization. This necessity arises from the misfortune of having overbearing and treacherous neighbors.

From the history of Samuel Bowles, who made Springfield a true centre from which to influence the country, the *National Baptist* reads a lesson of encouragement to aspiring people in small towns—

We are all liable to great error on this point. We think that a small place means a small field. The country physician wants to set up in the city. The pastor thinks that if he were a professor or a president the field would be larger. The pastor of a thriving rural church pants to be in a larger field, and so he aspires to some struggling interest, some unsubstantial scheme, some (shall we say) crazy enterprise in the city or the suburbs, because he will be a "city pastor."

We forget that (extraordinary circumstances excepted) each man has the same width of horizon, and the field is what we make it. We forget that it is rarely wise to exchange a certain success for an uncertain...

If Dr. Emmons had left Franklin and gone to Boston, or anywhere else, he would have erred. Dr. Todd was a great success in Northampton and Pittsfield. His books were republished and circulated all the world over. But in Philadelphia he failed. Dr. Payson wisely resisted all efforts to tempt him from his pursuit at Portland. Dr. Welch made the one mistake of his life when he sought a larger field by going from Albany to Brooklyn.

Remember the smallest village cannot hide a man, if he be a man. The world has need of him. And any man, by faithfully doing his duty, and by doing the work that lies next him, will find that he has a field large enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition.

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

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 GATHCART, Proprietor.

M. W. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON.

PACKARD & JACKSON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY

BOOTS & SHOES,

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars

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

A NEW INVOICE OF

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS

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

BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES

SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise

RIVER SIDE HOTEL!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

H. W. Light

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

First Class Hotel

The 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.

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.,

A large assortment of **SHIP KNEES** constantly on

hand. SHIP KNEES of any dimensions furnished to order.

Give Me a Call

v1n1 SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

M. J. CARKEEK!

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Cemetery Work, Marble Sinks, Mantles, Brackets, &c., &c.

73 of ON YESLER'S WHARF, SEATTLE, W. T.

M. L. CAVANAUGH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

AND

MOULDINGS.

Special attention given to

SHIP WORK.

Factory under Coleman's Mill. July 21 n80. 11.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

H. W. Light, plaintiff, vs

Daniel Leighton, defendant,

Complaint filed in the County of Snohomish, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SEND GREETING

To Daniel Leighton Defendant:

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

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

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

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, judge of said Court, and the seal thereof this 26th, day of March A. D. 1878.

H. J. GREGORY, Clerk.

n:113 6w W. M. THIRLOT, Atty. for Plff.

NOTICE.

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

n 74: 2m

DENTAL NOTICE!

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

73 D. LOCK, M. D. Dentist.

C. D. EMERY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY

SEATTLE W. T.

Will attend the Snohomish County Courts. n:90 1y

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON

Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.

The bar supplied with first-class

WINE S,

LIQUORS,

& CIGARS.

ALSO

W. B. Stevens,

v1:42

Proprietor

PRESBRY & GREEN

Attorneys & Solicitors

509 Seventh St. Washington D. C. Invite correspondence with inventors, claimants for pensions and Bounty lands, or others having business in any of the Departments.

A long and large acquaintance is a guarantee to all who may entrust business to them. All inquiries will be responded to promptly.

The Northern Star.

Washington Letter.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 28, 1878

Residents of the District have no rights any one is bound to respect, ergo President Hayes does not give the capitol of the nation the poor privilege of being represented at the Paris exhibition by an honorary commission. The Post-office committee have agreed to report a bill authorizing the Department to adopt a stamped letter sheet envelop, to be sold by postmasters as envelopes are now. Its use will lessen the tonnage of the mails, will prevent the re-use of washed stamps, will be a great saving and convenience to the general public, as one half of all the letters may be written on such envelops. Three suits were brought some time since in the Supreme court of the District by direction of the War Department, against General O. O. Howard for alleged misappropriation of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau. These suits were brought to a sudden termination by a judgment in each case for the defendant and General Howard stands fully acquitted in the courts and before the country, in whose service he has borne an honorable part.

The House was resonant with the angry and tumultuous din, with its ever attendant sub-bass of noise and bustle, on the occasion of the discussion of the contested election case, of Dean vs. Field. Quivering over the wires there came a message, the reading of which cast a gloom of sadness over the Speaker's face and gave a sepulchral muffle to the gavel as he rapped the House to order to announce the death of a fellow member, John E. Leonard, of Louisiana, who but as yesterday occupied his seat in the House in perfect health.

Silver dollars with shining face and pleasing ring pass from hand to hand. The Bulls and Bears have signed a truce and the country still lives. At least 40,000 names will be added to the pension list by the passage of the bill, now a law, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their widows, and restoring to the rolls the names of all pensioners stricken therefrom for participation in the rebellion. The latest invention is the application by Edison of the telephone to the ordinary clock. A phonetic apparatus calls off the hours with a sound not unlike the human voice. No more alarm clocks with din and rattle disturbing pleasant dreams of drowsy sleepers. Bridget will rise at the pleasant like human voice, saying, "six o'clock, be up and stirring."

McGarrahan's claim is again the subject of investigation. For nearly twenty years this man has been an enigma. Poor, ignorant and impudent, he has succeeded in winning to his support, year after year, influences which controlled Congressmen and Cabinet officers. Several hundred of his private letters have been secured and they throw a calcium light upon the mysterious influences which were the source of his hitherto hidden power.

Mrs. Fassat is working daily in the Supreme Court room on her painting of the Electoral Commission, and will remain there until the 25th inst., when the Court convenes. The picture gives evidence of great merit and this illustration in oil of a historic event in the Presidential annals of the country, by the preservation of the likenesses in groups of some of the principal actors, will be valuable. This portrait will be a landmark in the history of the nation that will never be effaced. It memorializes a remarkable crisis in our life, and will perpetuate both by reason of its intrinsic value as a chapter of history and its extrinsic worth as an art production, the incident it represents and the name of the artist through all time.

A suit is in progress at Alexandria, Va., brought by a son of Robert E. Lee, against the United States, to recover the Arlington estate which was bought in by the Government during the rebellion, under a direct tax sale. Think of it! 1,600 braves lie there entombed—men who dared to do and die—and over the entrance to this city of the dead the passing stranger reads, "On Fame's eter-

nal camping ground their silent tents are spread, and Glory guards the sacred ground, the bivouac of the dead."

Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, the butter-sculptor of the Centennial, is in town, seeking to "bust" congressmen in the same oleaginous material, and selling photographs of her most celebrated pieces, with a view to obtaining funds to enable her to work on more enduring marble. This lady is a genius in her way, as any one who saw her dreaming "Iolanthe" can testify. The tools used in moulding that beautiful face, expressing the patient serenity of the blind, were common butter paddles, cedar sticks, broom-straws and camel's hair pencils. Years ago she removed with her husband from a large circle of cultivated friends in an eastern city, to the then almost wilderness of Arkansas. Her's was the monotonous life of a farmer's wife, and she soon found that her happiness depended upon contriving some plan to relieve the tedious monotony of lonely hours. Being a butter maker, she amused herself in making artistic rolls for market, and gradually the rest followed. Her first attempts were confined to shells, fish, fruits flowers, etc.

The evidences of returning confidence begin to be manifest everywhere; gold at nearly par; governments strong and advancing with no danger of undue inflation or pinching contraction of the currency, the people have it in their hands to make this a most prosperous business year. Siro.

The Los Angeles Herald says: We are informed that the ukase issued by Lieut. Gen. Kearney was received in this city, a day or two ago, appointing L. E. Page President or Head Centre of all Workingmen's clubs in southern California. The document is addressed "to whom it may concern," and states that Mr. Kearney, in order to prevent broken down political shysters and chronic office-seekers from getting control of workingmen's clubs, finds it necessary to issue an order that no branch club will be recognized as legitimate by the Central Club of the State unless organized under the sign manual of L. E. Page. Our informant states that the appointment of Mr. P. to this supreme authority has created no little excitement among the branch clubs already organized, and that they do not intend to submit to any such assumption on the part of Lieutenant General Kearney or any other man.

Henry W. Beecher's attack on Tophet adds another to the list of great sensations made by the Beechers, who are undoubtedly one of the most remarkable families the world has ever seen. The father, Lyman Beecher, a Presbyterian clergyman, was tried for heterodoxy; the son Edwin, a book on "The Conflict of Ages" was heterodox, and his work on the Catholic Church provoked much angry comment; the daughter Isabella's book on woman was considered equal in boldness of thought to its ability; the daughter Harriet agitated the civilized world by her "Uncle Tom," and the Anglo-Saxon nations by her articles on Lord Byron; and the son, Henry Ward, has been in hot water ever since he became prominent as an agitator for a free state immigration to Kansas. The Beecher-Tilton affair is one of the great scandals of history; and now he makes a war on perdition. What next?

One of the strange developments of the telephone tests recently, has been that sounds are transmitted from one wire to another even when the wires are not connected. In Rochester the other day, a telephone gave out the full notes of some singing in Buffalo, much to the surprise of the people in the office where it was located. Investigation showed that the telegraph wire approached at one point within ten feet of the Western Union wire used in the concert. By what mysterious force the sounds were carried across the ten feet of air, and along the second wire has puzzled electricians to explain. For practical uses this new freak of the telephone is a drawback rather than an advantage, as people employing the telephone in business do not care to have their business made public.

"Mankind," said a preacher, "includes woman; for man embraces woman."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A man should never be ashamed to own that he was in the wrong, which is but saying that he knows more to day, in other words, than he did yesterday.

When a girl begins to take an interest in the arrangement of a young man's necktie it is an infallible sign of something more serious than sisterly regard.

A distinguished Indian says: "If you will walk along the street and lay claim to the umbrellas you meet, one half of the carriers will admit the owner ship."

Kindnesses do not always produce what we expect; from a hand which we hate they are regarded as offenses; the more we lavish upon one who may hate us, the more arms we give him who wishes to betray us.

A writer in a medical paper asserts that nervous diseases are on the decrease because of a higher and better mode of living, a more bountiful use of nutritious food and indulgence in recreation; the tendency to diminish the increase of families and the declining influence of the terrors of a dogmatic theology.

The seventh article in the will of a late citizen of New Orleans reads: "Where as, it seems that my son John seems inclined to play poker, which is a dangerous game to tinker with unless you know what you are doing, therefore I leave my son John \$10,000 that he may go to Halifax, North Carolina, and learn to play the game."

A fair and buxom widow who had buried three husbands, recently went with a gentleman who, in his younger days, had paid her marked attentions, to inspect the graves of her dears departed. After contemplating them in mournful silence, she murmured to her companion: "Ah, James you might have been in that row now if you had only have had a little more courage."

One day you will be pleased with a friend and the next disappointed in him. It will be so to the end; you must make up your mind to it and not quarrel unless for very grave causes. Your friend, you have found out, is not perfect. Nor are you; and you cannot expect more than you give. You must look for weakness, foolishness and vanity in human nature; it is unhappy if you are too sharp in seeing them.

\$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address: TRU & Co. Augusta Maine 6914

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish—\$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 68714

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$3 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samplers worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

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A REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL OF THE TERRITORY

NON POLITICAL,

Yet furnishes all the important political news of the day, uninfluenced by party prejudice.

Liberal Upon Religious Topics.

Yet not aiming to make war upon any man's opinions, but giving every representative person a chance to place their opinions upon record in its columns, whether they agree with those of the publishers or not, as long as the proper bounds of courtesy are preserved. Thus far, while affording the fullest opportunity for investigation upon all topics, it has not been found necessary to take sides editorially in any religious discussions. This course will be pursued: The leading feature of the paper editorially will be in furnishing, as heretofore,

Original Information

In regard to the productive interests of the northwest, gained by personal observation, and in forwarding all the material interests of this region, especially representing the

AGRICULTURAL, LUMBERING,

Logging and Fishing Interests

OF THE SOUND.

No pains or expense will be spared in studying up these interests fully, and furnishing accurate information thereon. Another leading feature of the STAR will be the furnishing of as great an amount of scientific matter as possible, and especially in publishing original representative articles furnishing scientific intelligence relating to the northwest. The design of the publishers of the STAR being to make it, as soon as the support will be sufficient for a specialist journal of that kind, the representative

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

Of the northwest. All men of culture are requested to assist us in this work by correspondence, as well as by furnishing for publication copies of lectures, addresses and scientific essays of a representative character. In carrying out these objects, the editorial department will continue as heretofore to be assisted by able contributors, who will endeavor to make the STAR the most able representative journal of the Territory. Address all communications,

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Shoshone City, W. T.

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PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

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

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast. To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable. A single bottle often saves a human life, or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, scree-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and husbandry.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, fetterlocks, swelling, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscles to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

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

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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,

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

IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO US,

It might still be necessary to take the paper, to learn our tactics—the best method of hindering our progress.

Subscribe Now! at the beginning of the new year, that you may have the paper from its first number. Send silver or gold (\$1) in registered letter or postal order for \$1.25, or \$1.25 in currency. Address

5214 D. N. UTTER, Olympia.

Local Items.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

LOCAL AGENTS.

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

TERMS OF COURT.

District Court, Third Tuesday of March and second Tuesday of November of each year. Probate Court, Fourth Monday of January, April, July and October of each year. County Commissioners Court, First Monday of February, May, August and November of each year.

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

So long boys!

Few locals this week—no time to write them

Yesterday was election day. It past very quietly.

How do you like the twelve page form, pay up and it will be kept up.

Born at Port Susan March, 18, 1873, to the Wife of T. S. Adams a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur celebrated their tin wedding at their residence in this town last Monday evening, some 40 people were present lots of tin and a good time generally.

Mr. Hans Hanson who has been awarded for the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail between this place and Fall City intends purchasing a small steamer with which to make the trips.

Strange it is that one who might have been the next mayor of San Francisco had he stayed there, should voluntarily move to this Territory for the purpose of being supported by his father-in-law.

T. S. Adams telegraph operator at Port Susan Telegraph Office in this county recently received from Gov. Ferry the appointment of Notary public. This will be a great convenience to settlers residing in that section.

A law suit last Monday attracted a good deal of interest. The jury were very tired; one lawyer lost it, they say, by talking at the wrong time; another gained it by holding his tongue. 'Cause he saw how tired they were.

Prof. A. L. Francis representing the Music House of Bancroft, Knight & Co. has been in town for several days tuning up the Musical instruments of this place. He also brought to this place an Organ for Mrs. John Elwell.

Despite the dull times many improvements are visible among the merchants of Seattle. Although the price of clothing &c in San Francisco is above or fully up to what it was last year yet Messrs Finkham & Saxe are selling below last years prices all kinds of clothing, boots, shoes and gent's furnishing goods, they keep and excellent stock, many of their goods are made to order, and they do not wish to be under sold in goods of equal grades.

Merchants and business men in Seattle still complain of dull times; much of this is due to the non-payment of wages due the employees of the coal companies near that place. They have been the backbone of Seattle, so that no complaint should be made more than necessary. Shaddock has paid most of what is due the employees of the transportation companies, yet much is still due at the mines where men have waited a long time without receiving any pay.

During the past few months it has been a matter of compulsion to furnish a paper of little value to the readers of the STAR. The best that could be done has been done, now the result is to be seen in the paper printed this week. It is hoped that those who the past few weeks thought of going back on the STAR, will repent of their hasty action, as this year it will furnish more news than perhaps any other Sound journal, in addition to the large amount of descriptive and scientific matter that has heretofore characterized it.

David Higgins and T. Hanford have dissolved partnership in the business of publishing the daily and weekly Intelligencer. The business remaining in the hands of Mr. Hanford. It is hoped that this does not mean the retirement of Mr. Higgins from that paper. He has made a marked impress on the journalism of the Sound, and always kept his paper the leading journal of the Territory. His retirement would be seriously felt by all connected with that able journal, or in any way interested in the growth of Seattle.

The change to the present 12 page form of the paper would have been made some two or three months ago had it not been for the persistent intermeddling of some half dozen conspirators in the business and domestic affairs of the publisher last fall, the partial success of their conspiracy last December to break up his family and permanently ruin his business. The change has been under contemplation for about one year past, numerous improvements are yet to be made. A continuance of the support given last year is all that is asked to keep the paper to its present size.

The remains of Mrs. Munson, an aged lady recently deceased, were brought up on the Fanny Lake on Saturday last from Stanwood. At the time of her demise the deceased lady had attained the ripe age of 76 years. She was the mother of David Munson, the well known logger. The husband of Mrs. Munson still survives, and has reached the remarkable age of 84 years. The funeral of the deceased took place from the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon, and the remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends.—Intelligencer.

All parties indebted to H. W. Light are required to settle forthwith, as he must have money to keep a hotel. Immediate payment will save costs. n11 3w

Capt. Adams of the schooner Mary Parker, and Miss Friend, formerly living in Port Townsend, were married at Coupeville, Island county, on the 2d.

The dealings of the firm of S. P. Andrews & Co, with this river are so well known that no extended notice is necessary. In addition to their stock of Hardware, Tin ware and Wooden ware, they are introducing for domestic use a superior brand of hops put up to order by C. N. Van Dozen one of the leading White river ranchers for them in 1/4 pound to 1/2 pound packages. These are shipped in 30 pound boxes to merchants and others in the retail trade.

THE WEST SHORE PAPER. It is now in its third successful year, and has the largest circulation of any paper in the Pacific North West. The engravings are executed by leading artists. Amongst our contributors we number some of the ablest writers on the Pacific coast. We furnish 28 large pages of interesting reading, and over 150 engravings of Pacific coast scenery in every volume. Our January and July editions are marvels of elegance, and are furnished, without extra charge, to all yearly subscribers. A special department is devoted to the resources of the Pacific North West, which will be found especially valuable by intending immigrants. Sent 50 cts. for a specimen copy, or \$1.50 for a year's subscription. Address: L. SAMUEL, Proprietor, Pub. West Shore, Portland, Or.

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

STOVES! Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Matting, Chamberacts, Chairs, Tables, Overland Baskets and other Wood Ware.

Special attention paid to fitting Keys to Locks. Dealer in all kinds of new and second-hand Goods. Call For What You Want! Even if You dont see it. No trouble to show Goods. T. P. FREEMAN.

Hereafter this space will be reserved for Dr. Folsom's Scientific Articles

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR E. C. FERGUSON'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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HARRIS &  ATTRIDGE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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AGENT FOR

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Pianos and Organs Sold on Easy Instalments.

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LATEST NEWS!

EASTERN NEWS.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The public debt statement for March shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$2,313,614 and the following balances in the treasury: Currency, \$771,851; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$25,515,000; coin, \$138,357,608, including coin certificate, \$57,883,490; outstanding legal tenders, \$347,848,712.

Grand Racing.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Tenbroeck and the California wonder, Mollie McCarty, are to run four mile heats at Louisville, July 3, 1878, for \$10,000. This will make the grandest day's racing ever seen in America. Mollie McCarty, her owner thinks, is able to beat any horse in the country. The mare is to come to Louisville from California in Badd Doble's care. Tenbroeck was never in better condition.

Walking Match Ended.

In the thousand mile walking match between Fisher of Canada, and Sidnam of Chicago, at ten o'clock to-night Fisher completed his 700th in 8 minutes and 23 seconds. Sidnam has walked 686.

Timber Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Sargent's bill for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, was reported from the Senate committee to-day with only one amendment, providing that the prescribed penalties shall take effect in 90 days instead of one year after its passage. The committee did not insert any of the provisions suggested by the California delegation for the relief of parties recently indicted in California.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the following sums are the chief items of the river and harbor bill so far as the Pacific Coast is concerned: Oakland, \$80,000; Wilmington, Cal., \$20,000; Sacramento and Feather river, \$8,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, \$30,000; Columbia and Snake rivers, \$20,000; canal around the Columbia river Cascades, \$75,000; Upper Willamette river, \$20,000.

War Risks.

NEW YORK, April 3.—As yet but few applications have been made to cover war risks on British and Russian hulls and cargoes, and no uniform rate has been fixed at marine insurance offices. The inquiry mainly comes from bankers, and insurances have been effected at their request to cover letters of credit for the purchase of goods in Baltic, French and Mediterranean ports, at a quarter per cent. by steam and a half per cent. by sail for the full range of the Baltic, a half of one per cent. The Atlantic, Great Western and Pacific Companies report but little inquiry, and the rate generally asked by them is from a half to one per cent., covering long voyage, the first mentioned of which names two per cent. on Baltic sea risks.

Pacific Mail Stock.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Tribune* has the following: That various rumors about the financial condition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been in circulation on Wall street for several weeks has been well known. Some of the directors doubted either the wisdom or fidelity of the present management. Numerous meetings of the board of directors have been held during the past two months, at some of which discussions have been enlivened by charges of effort of the officers to conceal the true condition of the company and other mismanagement. About two weeks ago the opposition, which has been headed by Henry Hart, Vice President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, succeeded in having a committee appointed to make a thorough investigation of the accounts of the company and to make a report to the board at as early a day as possible. Yesterday Hart issued a circular, to which he signs his name as director, and in which he says he would be pleased to hold a personal conference with or receive proxies of all the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company who are in favor of an economical and faithful administration of the large business of this company. The election for new directors will take place on Wednesday, May 20th. Hart stated yesterday evening that he had not yet completed his ticket, but that he would have it ready in a few days. What he wanted was honest and economical management. He was a very large stockholder, and he believed, with proper management, the company could be made to earn handsome dividends. The managers should be men who had no private ends to serve in connection with their control of the company. He did not believe one-half the members of the board were men of that sort, and therefore he thought a change should be made. Some of the members had worked hard during the past winter to place the company in a position to pay its way and earn a profit for its stockholders, but they were in the minority. Another director of the company, who has not been recognized as one of Hart's followers, has sold a large portion of his Pacific Mail stock during the week.

For the Paris Exposition.

The steamship Canada, of the French line, which left for Havre yesterday, carried out 800 tons of exhibits for the Paris Exposition. These have been sent on from all portions of the country, some of them coming from Oregon.

Vance Skedaddles.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *World's* Washington special says a dispatch from the west announcing the flight of ex-Congressman Vance, of Ohio, with a woman not his wife, and with large sums of money borrowed from others, surprises few persons in Washington. People here have been aware of the fact that Vance has been wanted here during the past few days on the charge of a crime alleged to have been committed while he was a member of the House and chairman of the committee on printing. This was nothing more nor less than theft of books committed at various establishments in the District of Columbia, to which may be added another crime of indictable character. Some of his friends here are loth to believe that he was guilty, and have been endeavoring to get him to Washington to present his explanation and defense, and he promised to do, and left home saying that he was coming here, but instead of that he fled to parts unknown.

River Improvements.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Among the items in the river and harbor improvement bill which

was reported to the House this afternoon are the following: For improvement of the Missouri river above the mouth of the Yellowstone, \$30,000.

Scandalous Lobbying.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special, on the Pacific Railroad debate, says: Before this date is closed it is probable some Senator will urge an investigation of what is generally regarded as the severe allusions of Edmunds touching bribery and corruption and scandalous lobbying in the United States Senate. A majority of the Senators will be glad to have an investigation.

Tariff Bill Delayed.

The *Tribune's* Washington special thinks that because of the debate on the Polk matter to-day Wood lost his opportunity and the tariff bill cannot come up before the 25th of April or the 1st of May.

Interviews Hayes.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana had an interview with the President last night and took occasion to give his views concerning the needs of that State. He represents the interview both as pleasant and satisfactory.

Collision and Explosion.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 5.—This morning an oil train ran into a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near the station, exploding the engine of the oil train and burning several cars and a small iron bridge on which the cars were standing. Soon afterwards the oil tank exploded, scattering the oil in all directions and burning three men fatally and ten severely. The wind carried the flames to the depot and a wooden bridge, which were also burned.

Lecture on Oregon.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Col. Mercer, editor of the *Oregon Granger*, will address the New York Press Club to-morrow evening in their club rooms and impart information concerning Oregon and Washington Territory that may be new to Eastern men.

Blair's Bill.

Montgomery Blair has opened the regular campaign in behalf of his scheme for reopening the electoral count. On Monday the Maryland resolutions will be presented and a bill introduced in the House to bring the case before the Supreme Court. Blair mailed to Senators and members to-day copies of the speech which he delivered in the Legislature in support of his resolution. In this he assails the Democrats in Congress who are opposed to a judicial review of the proceedings of the electoral commission, although, he says, the electoral bill contemplated such a review itself. He designated them as Hayes Democrats and declares that they keep Hayes in office because they prefer him as President to Tilden. Blair will hardly be able to provoke the Democrats into any reply. Blair's scheme finds no champion yet.

Army Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House committee on military affairs have agreed to report favorably Banning's army bill and Representative Briggs's bill, fixing the pay of the army, and Dibrell's bill proposing an increase of pay of certain officers.

The Coming Transit.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has made arrangements for observing the transit of Mercury on the 6th of May, and the Western Union Telegraph Co. will transmit the Washington time signal throughout the country, from the 1st to the 10th of May, for astronomers and others observing the transit.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England's Objection to the San Stefano Treaty.

LONDON, April 2.—The following is the sentence verbatim in Lord Salisbury's circular to the Powers, in which he objects to the treaty of San Stefano as a whole: The combined effect of the treaty in and upon the balance of maritime power which has been already pointed out is to depress almost to a point of entire subjection, the political independence of the government of Constantinople. The formal jurisdiction of that government extends over geographical positions which must under all the circumstances be of the deepest interest to Great Britain. It is in the power of the Ottoman government to close or to open the straits which form the natural highway of nations between the Aegean Sea and the Euxine. Its dominion is recognized at the head of Persian Gulf, on the shores of the Levant and in the immediate neighborhood of the Suez Canal. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country that the government to which this jurisdiction belongs should be closely pressed by political outposts of a greatly superior power, that its independent action and even existence is almost impossible. These results arise not so much from the language of any single article in the treaty as from the operation of the instrument as a whole. A discussion limited to the articles selected by one power in the congress will be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe which would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish. Vienna advices present Austrian objections not less fatal to the existence of the treaty than England's.

Russian Demand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—The Russians, fearing the Turks will endeavor to maintain neutrality, Monan, the first dragoman of the Russian embassy, has made the following demand, which may be regarded as an ultimatum: The abandonment to the Russians of the fortifications on both sides of the Upper Bosphorus and Gallipoli and Boulair on the Dardanelles. The Turks are also to evacuate Makorikevi and Maslake and place some barracks and hospitals at the disposal of the Russians. Grand Duke Nicholas last night urged these demands upon Reouf Pasha, and they will be submitted to the council. It is said that the Sultan and Vefik Pasha oppose them.

An Earl Shot.

LONDON, April 2.—The Earl of Leitrim was shot opposite a cottage from which he had recently evicted a widow. His body was found in a ditch. The left side of his head is battered in. It is also thought he was shot in the head, but the fatal shot was through the heart. His left arm is broken and the right completely shattered. Three or four men were seen loitering in the neighborhood before the murder. Eighty-nine of his tenants were under notice to quit.

Bills Passed.

PARIS, April 3.—The three measures introduced by the government, the colportage bill,

press amnesty bill, and state of siege bill, have all become laws. The first prevents a recurrence of the most arbitrary proceedings of the DeBroglie cabinet; the second cancels the three thousand prosecutions, and the third is directed against the abuse of power which, though not resorted to by Duke DeBroglie, was notoriously advocated by some of his colleagues and supporters.

Floods.

There are inundations in the department of Indre et Loire. The Seine and other rivers are also very high. Snow is falling in the east. Frost has done some mischief in the south.

The Coming Regatta.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the stewards of the Henly regatta have given notice that all American crews contemplating entry must do so six weeks before the regatta. The stewards also reserve the right to refuse any entry without assigning a reason. The *Pall Mall Gazette* doubts the justice of compelling a set of crews and paying of the entrance fees a month earlier than English crews.

Busy with Other Duties.

BERLIN, April 3.—The North German *Gazette* says Count Stolberg Mercinerode will not at present assume his duties as President of the Prussian ministry, as eastern negotiations require his presence in Vienna, and will probably oblige Bismarck to remain in Berlin for some time.

Surrendered.

HAVANA, April 3.—It is officially reported that 2,600 insurgents surrendered in the jurisdiction of Manizillo during March. Of these 1,250 were men. The arms of all kinds given up amounted to 2,030 pieces.

The Powers Understand Each Other.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Herald's* correspondent at St. Petersburg has just had an interview with Ignatieff. He is satisfied with his mission to Austria. The situation is clearly defined; each county knows what the other wants.

An Ultimatum.

Gortschakoff is engaged in preparing a diplomatic note in reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, which has a two fold object; it will satisfy Andraszy, and will conclude with an ultimatum for England, which will precipitate the genuine crisis.

Has no Hope of Peace.

Ignatieff has no hope of preserving peace. The congress itself would only lead to war. Public opinion here is fully prepared for it.

General War Notes.

LONDON, April 5.—The military situation is attracting attention. Servian occupation of Bulgaria will relieve Russian troops to be concentrated south of the Balkans.

There are indications that Russians lately at Sofia and north of Adrianople are moving southeast. It is now believed that the occupation of the northern shore of the Bosphorus by the Russians would prevent Admiral Horthy forcing a passage.

Some Russian divisions are echeloned on the road to Bayukdere, and a total force of about 30,000 is collected within easy striking distance between there and Bayukdere. There are some Turkish brigades which could probably hold the place till assistance arrived on the peninsula of Gallipoli, or neighboring mainland in front of Bulair. There are probably about 50,000 Russians there, while at Salonica and on lines of communication there may be scattered some 50,000 more.

The war office at St. Petersburg is dissatisfied with the muster rolls and is making strenuous exertions to hurry up the reserves. All recruits in the capital were, three days ago inspected by the emperor.

Dispatches from Constantinople foreshadow the fall of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, the president of the council of ministers and minister of the interior, and a reconstruction of the ministry in a pro Russian sense.

The Shah of Persia left Teheran for Europe by way of Tiflis Wednesday last.

England's Demands.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: An inspired article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains this sentence: "The conviction that England's demands are incompatible with the interests of Russia and of Europe will find firm support in public opinion." Notwithstanding all hope of peaceful solution is not yet abandoned.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* hints of the opposition endeavored to hinder the government's measures parliament will be dissolved, insuring in the present state of public feeling an overwhelming conservative majority.

Re-establishing Relations.

ROME, April 5.—It is stated England will raise no obstacle to the establishment of relations with the vatican, but reserves the right to indicate the basis thereof. The vatican has instructed the German bishops to do nothing to prejudice negotiations for re-establishing relations between Berlin and the vatican.

PACIFIC COAST.

Granted Clearance Papers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—In accordance with instructions received from the authorities at Washington, Collector Shannon granted the Costa Rican steamer Yrazn, late the Pelican, clearance papers this morning. This afternoon shipping articles were signed by the officers and crew, and the steamer will probably sail to-morrow for Costa Rica. She carries no cargo, except stores and coal.

Bogus Stock.

Captain Les and Detective Jones have been for some months on the trail of two men named Charles H. and G. Crawford, who were seeking to induce a certain lithographer to execute certificates of Ophir and Eu. Con. stock, the lithographer himself giving information. He was instructed to delay the work by dilatory proceedings until the case could be worked up. Some time ago Charles H. Crawford left the State, taking considerable money, furnished him by his principals, for the purpose of obtaining bogus stock. G. Crawford continued the plot to make false issue. Yesterday, by preconcerted arrangement, the bogus stock was delivered to Crawford, who, on leaving the premises, was at once arrested. Two hundred and fifty blank certificates of Ophir were found on him, and as those were all he had received, none can have got on the market. At his room, twelve blank certificates of Eu. Con. were found, stolen at the time the books were printed; also types and figures for stamping certificates with dividends or assessments paid; also the forged signatures of A. C. Richmond, Secretary of Ophir, and E. A. Richardson, one of the Trustees of the company. It is understood

that several prominent men of this city are implicated in the design. Crawford was formerly in the employ of Berry, Wolfskill & Co., is about 28 years of age and of prepossessing appearance.

An Effigy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—A figure suspended to a pole on the corner of Grove and Laguna streets attracted some attention yesterday morning. A member of the Kearney club said it was an effigy of their dictator, who had exhibited his nose, saying that was his platform which should be administered to all persons who betrayed the party, and as dictator, had himself gone back on the "henp" platform. It was deemed advisable to remind him of his recency by suspension.

The More Murder.

The excitement regarding the arrest of the man accused of the More murder is on the increase to-day. Chas. McCarthy, the man arrested and discharged by order of the grand jury a year ago on the same charge, was re-arrested by Sheriff Miller about 30 miles from here. The sick man heretofore alluded to as having made an ante-mortem statement has been brought here and will, if able, appear in court Friday to testify. There is no suspicion that he was connected with the murder, so that his evidence, if given, must consist of matter learned after the affair. The prisoners maintain their innocence and ignorance of the whole affair, and some of them will offer to prove by their wives and children that they were at home all of the fatal night. McCarty the last one arrested, slept that night in the house of Churchill, another of the prisoners. Chas. McCarty, arrested this forenoon, demanded an immediate examination this evening, but Justice Carlton had him committed to jail until Friday, when the other prisoners will also be called up.

Mining.

VIRGINIA CITY, April 3.—The report that the south end of the 1,700 foot level of the Sierra Nevada is in ore, is denied by the superintendent. The west side of the winze of the 1,900 foot level of the Ophir is in fine ore. Assays are rumored as high as \$200, but this is not official, the ore sooner than expected indicating that the ledge is widening. Bullion shipment from Con. Va. \$168,947.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

Servia will probably co-operate with Russia. The Russian land wehr has not been called out.

Russian stocks are very flat in the London markets. About 20,000 refugees were sent from Pera to Asia last week.

In the beginning of May the German fleet will move east. Germany will not participate in the congress without England.

A concession by the Sultan to pro-Russian ideas is imminent.

It is again reported that the British fleet will enter the Bosphorus.

Russians have occupied parts of Macedonia, included in New Bulgaria.

Mobilization in the four remaining Russian districts has been ordered.

Fifteen battalions of Servian troops have been ordered to Drina and Gaye.

The new dollars are moving very slowly from the treasury at Washington.

Massacres and pillaging by Turks are said to be still carried on at Volo.

Servians are occupying Widdin as quickly as the Russians evacuate it.

England has no intention of withdrawing her ships from the Sea of Marmora.

The peace men of England are beginning to make a very formidable showing.

Russia continues to purchase large quantities of war materials from Germany.

Lord Salisbury's note has put an end to all prospects of life congress at Berlin.

Ex-Congressman Vance's friends deny that he has eloped with a music teacher.

Four more persons have been arrested for complicity in the Lord Leitrim murder.

In the Mississippi contested election case Chalmers has been sustained by Congress.

The direction of foreign affairs for Russia, has been placed in the hands of Gen. Ignatieff.

There is a dead lock in the British Columbian Parliament that seems insurmountable.

The English Ambassador is urging Italy to assume an attitude favorable to England.

The Berlin Post says Russia must either part with the San Stefano treaty or war will result.

Roumania has received encouragement from England to hold out in regard to Bessarabia.

Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, has signed the death warrants of three negro murderers.

Official returns show there were 33,000 Russians on the sick list in Europe alone, last week.

St. Petersburg is very warlike over the news that England has made an alliance with Turkey.

Henry C. Couch, wife and two children were drowned in a pond on the 3d, near Augusta, Mich.

Professor Stover completed 102 miles at St. Albans, in 20 hours, 42 minutes and 1 second, on the 3d.

The capital stock of the Union National Bank of Chicago has been reduced from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

Fisher of Canada is leading Sidnam of Chicago in the thousand mile walking match at Louisville.

Russia says that Salisbury's note is merely a criticism, and negative, and proposes no solution of its own.

It has been held in Pennsylvania that insurance companies must pay tax on policies by non-residents of the State.

Russian military authorities held a consultation on the 3d, to consider measures for the permanent evacuation of Turkey.

There is said to be a regular manufactory at Constantinople of dispatches, tending to irritate England and Austria against Russia.

The English consul at Salonica is engaging interpreters who can speak Turkish, English, and Greek, commencing immediately.

Follansbee & Son, private bankers at Chicago, have notified their creditors that they want to pay all liabilities immediately.

S. H. H. Clark, Superintendent of the U. P. R. R., bought the Utah Northern Road at auction on the 3d, at Salt Lake, for \$100,000.

Two men have been arrested going from Rathmullen to Londonderry, Ireland, on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Lord Leitrim.

It is probable that the Roumanian proposal against the treaty will be sent to St. Petersburg.

The Vienna Nieu Free Press says: "The renewal of bloodshed will be the Russian fault."

Two British troops ships at Portsmouth have been ordered to be ready for sea in hours.

Gen. Thos. C. Devens, U. S. A., commander at Ft. Larnime, died the 4th, age 52 years.

It is reported that 2,600 Cuban insurgents half armed men, surrendered in Manzanillo last month.

Secretary Sherman is said to be opposed to the income tax and favors tax on coffee and tea instead.

J. Madison Wells threatens the Philadelphia Times with a libel suit for ascribing his vagaries to insanity.

The Republican national committee met in Gotham's room at Washington to organize for the Fall campaign.

The House committee on elections dismissed the Oregon contested election case of McDowell vs. Williams.

The superintendent of coast survey has learned that San Diego harbor has increased in depth since 1856.

Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking steps accordingly.

Russia says that her decision is regard to Bessarabia is irrevocable, and that she is determined to pass through Roumania.

Russia will send an ambassador to the Vatican if the Pope will accept the condition of the church in the Russian Empire.

Hon. Wm. Cullen Bryant presided at the banquet given Bayard Taylor, American minister to Berlin, at New York, on the 4th.

A Boston dispatch says the amount of forged paper issued by J. W. Bugbee, Indianapolis Western agent of Holt & Bugbee, is \$150,000.

The Roumanians are growing very hostile towards the Russians, objecting to Russian provision columns passing through their territory.

Charges have been brought against E. F. Ohms, a San Francisco street contractor, for attempting to swindle by raising the price of his contracts.

Two Russian army corps have been ordered from Bulgaria to Roumania. It is feared Russia may impose a state of siege throughout Roumania.

Senators Sargent and Booth, of California, have requested the post office department, to name a successor to Anderson, postmaster at San Jose, for irregularities.

Prince Gortschakoff will inform the powers that Lord Salisbury's circular has killed all chances of solving questions at issue, even should the Congress be held.

The London Times says the views of England and Austria regarding the San Stefano treaty are identical, and that they have the public opinion of Europe with them.

The English chancellor of the exchequer, presented the budget in the House of Commons on the 4th. Ordinary expenditure is \$31,020,000 and the revenue \$79,146,000.

Geo. N. Crawford, the San Francisco stock broker, who intended to flood the market with bogus Ophir certificates, has been held to answer with bail at \$6,000.

While the people and Legislature of Roumania are opposed to Russia, it is thought Prince Charles and his cabinet are prepared to consent to a cession of Bessarabia.

A deputation of the National Liberal Federation of England, 500 strong, have called on Lords Granville and Horington to protest against the unjust war against Russia.

Some prominent lawyers hold that Blair's resolution, adopted by the Maryland Legislature, will not be noticed by the Supreme Court, as it has no jurisdiction.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says Lord Salisbury's circular shows an absence of conciliatory views by gratuitously attributing ambitious motives to Russian proposals.

Secretary Sherman maintained before the House committee on coinage, that the treasury is fully able to carry out the resumption law, and reassured his ability to do so.

Vienna papers say that Russia must show deference to Lord Salisbury's views or war must result. Prince Gortschakoff is busily engaged replying to Salisbury's circular.

It is proposed by several U. S. Senators that a resolution be prepared expressing regret on the part of the United States at the prospects of war between England and Russia.

The Hungarian Minister has informed Andraszy that he could not answer for the consequences in Hungary if Austria should take a stand hostile to England's independence.

The House public lands committee has agreed to recommend the passage of Wigginton's bill providing for the reclamation of the Colorado desert by Woolsecroft and associates.

Kearney and Wellock went to Santa Rosa on the 3d to work for the Workingmen's ticket. The result was they were beaten two to one, and Wellock ordered away from the polls.

The gunboat Rocket has returned to Victoria from the scene of the Indian disturbance, with twelve prisoners. The disorder arose from whisky, which is systematically supplied to British Indians at Fort Townsend on the American side.

The Senate on the 3d passed a bill for the relief of W. L. Adams, late collector of customs at Astoria, allowing the treasury to credit him in settlement of his accounts with about \$12,000, stolen from him while conveying it by

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.

Mitchell, from the committee on railroads, reported the bill to extend for eight years the time for completing the North Pacific Railroad.

Windom, in behalf of himself and others, dissented from the report and introduced another; referred to the committee on railroads.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Beck took the floor in advocacy of the judiciary committee's Pacific Railroad funding bill.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day the following bills were introduced.

A joint resolution concerning the duty on mohair and wool.

Resolutions of the same body, asking that no more public lands shall be given away in subsidies or donated to corporations.

Resolutions of the same body, asking a recognition of the Diaz government in Mexico.

For the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payment without injuriously affecting the commercial business of the people. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, when the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury shall exceed a hundred millions, to redeem present outstanding United States legal tender notes when presented in sums of \$1,000 and upwards with coin of full standard value.

To regulate contracts for carrying the mails. It provides that when any contractor sub-lets his contract the Postmaster General shall cancel such contract and make a new contract at rates not to exceed the old one, and defines sub-letting as employment by any contractor or person to perform the service at his own expense and care, no part of the service being borne by such contractors.

To prevent a reduction of the national currency by fraudulently withdrawing legal tender notes from circulation.

To establish and maintain communication with neighboring republics, colonies and islands.

To provide for a more efficient civil service.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring the presentation of all claims agreeable to the provisions of the law within six years; providing that when rejected by Congress or a department, they shall not again be presented until after the lapse of six years.

Singleton from the appropriation committee, reported a bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the fiscal year.

Hartzell introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the assumption of the payment of the claims for the losses growing out of the destruction of property within the limits of the States engaged in the rebellion; referred.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.

Edmunds offered a joint resolution providing for safe keeping in the State Department of the records of the commission of the electoral count; laid over until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Durham reported back from the committee on appropriations the bill providing for temporary clerk in the Treasury Department, and for deterring trespassers on public lands, recommending concurrence in the Senate.

The bill shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands of Territories for the use of actual settlers, and non-concurrence in all other Senate amendments, with the exception of the amendment appropriating \$12,000 for additional clerks in the surgeon general's office, which was concurred in notwithstanding the negative recommendation of the committee.

Cummings moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, providing that all pensions on account of death or wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war, which have been granted or may be granted shall commence from the date of discharge from service, for payment of arrears of pensions, and repealing the section of the revised statutes which provides that no claims for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue be admitted without record of evidence from the War or Navy Department; defeated, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 2d.

Bursick called up as the special order the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of colored citizens in the army of the United States. The bill was recommitted with an amendment proposed by E. L. Tamm that hereafter colored men shall have a full right to enlist in all armies of the service.

The railroad funding bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate in support of the judiciary committee's bill.

Thurman gave notice that he would offer an amendment making the first mortgage bonds of the companies one of the class of bonds in which the sinking fund proposed may be invested. In relation to this difference of profit on the fund that the company, if permitted to control it could make, he thought this fund might be turned into the treasury like the navy pension fund and the Geneva award fund.

Blaine did not think it contrary to the spirit of the bill to add a proviso that so long as the roads comply with the provisions of the acts of 1852 and 1864 and of this act, it shall be taken as a full performance of their obligation. As to the sinking fund let something be done to keep this from being a running sore for the next 15 or 20 years.

Thurman said experience was the answer. During the two years this subject had been before the Senate he had never seen a lobbyist hostile to the roads. If they were to be tied up for the next 20 years he wanted quite a different bill from this. He would much prefer to let the law stand as it is than to tie up the hands of the Government for the next 20 years.

Blaine said the managers of the road say that if permitted to create their own sinking fund, they could make it pay a higher rate of interest. It might be these men could do so with safety, but they might not do so 20 years hence, and under other management the bonds might take wings and fly away, as the Indian bonds did. Therefore it was a wise provision that the Government should be the custodian of this fund, but was there not a shade of equity in it.

Edmunds argued that the position of the Government was not as an antagonist but as an impartial tribunal, which should as judge and decide as the different questions arise. It might be the business of the roads should be so conducted that it would be the duty of Congress hereafter to require them to do so, and different from what they do now. It has been said by Thurman that the pressure of private

interests on Congress against these corporations. He had heard of 50 cents a line being paid for editorial in newspapers to influence legislation; he supposed a higher rate was paid now. What it was costing now they would find out before they get through.

HOUSE.

A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the commission having in charge the Washington monument to apply \$36,000 to giving greater stability to the foundation. Cox of New York moved to lay the bill on the table; defeated—51 to 38.

The bill then passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3d.

Chaffee introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and acts supplementary; laid on the table, to go with the pending funding bills.

Booth addressed the Senate on the funding bill.

Before Booth took the floor, Thurman proposed an amendment, to be offered at the proper time, providing that bonds purchased for the sinking fund shall be so stamped as not to be transferable. At the conclusion of Booth's remarks, Thurman said that, owing to the sickness of some and the absence of other Senators, he would not insist on a vote to-day, but would ask the Senate to dispose of the bill to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Banks, from the committee on rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting the proceedings of Congress to the halls and passage ways around the hall of the House; adopted.

Consideration was then resumed of the case of Polk, doorkeeper of the House.

After quite a long debate, Eden closed the discussion for the day by saying it would not be just to Polk to discharge him from office and put the brand of disgrace upon his brow simply because he had employed an extra force. The Democratic party could not live and do injustice to Polk. He gave notice he would offer a substitute concerning the doorkeeper, committing the whole subject, and instructing the committee on civil service reform to report the number and pay of employes to be kept in the doorkeeper's department, and whether employment of laborers should not be committed to the charge of the superintendent or janitor.

Cravens and Henry favored retaining Polk.

Frye opposed it. He said the disabled soldiers appointed by Polk, at the instance of New England Democrats, had served three years in an independent company at Boston. Another had served in the navy as an apothecary. Another sprained an ankle in the war. Another had a fever. He created much merriment by giving these and other instances.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4th.

Sargent presented a resolution of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the act providing for the redemption of silver certificates issued by the sub-treasury in that city to be redeemable in the city of New York, the same as those issued by other sub-treasuries of the United States; referred to committee on finance.

Morrill offered a resolution providing for a committee of seven to consider the propriety of taking the tenth census. He said the arrangement had to be made during the present Congress for taking the tenth census, and as the next session was a short one, preliminary steps should now be taken; the resolution was agreed to.

A discussion sprang up between Blaine, Whyte, Thurman, Hill and Kernan, regarding the right to alter and amend legislation regarding the Pacific railroads.

Thurman held that such power existed in Congress.

Hill claimed that no legislative power could compel a railroad to pay its debts. Court proceedings alone could do that.

HOUSE.

Butler introduced a bill to supply a convenient currency with which minor business transactions of the people may be done; referred.

It provides for the issuing of 25 and 50 cents in fractional currency, and that any person paying into the treasury legal tender notes or coin shall receive such amount of fractional currency as he may desire, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out one-sixth of all payments made from the treasury in redemption of national bank notes by legal tender notes of the denomination of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5.

Consideration was resumed of the Polk case, and Cook spoke in favor of retaining the doorkeeper.

Baker of New York, said he would like to offer an amendment directing the doorkeeper in his future appointments to disregard the solicitations of Democrats.

The resolution offered by Eden as a substitute for the report of the committee was rejected—yeas 65, nays 135.

The question recurred on the resolutions reported by the committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the position of doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be and is hereby declared vacant; and further

Resolved, That until the appointment of a new doorkeeper the duties be and are hereby devolved upon the sergeant-at-arms.

Conger demanded a division.

The vote was therefore taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted; yeas 139, nays 59.

The next vote was on the second resolution, devolving temporarily the duties of doorkeeper on the sergeant-at-arms was adopted; yeas 122, nays 115.

Immediately on announcement of the vote, Hale rose to move the House proceed the election of a doorkeeper.

Eden moved the House adjourn; agreed to—yeas 121, nays 113—and the House accordingly adjourned.

Pending the announcement, the Speaker appointed Durham and Blount, of Indiana, as conference committee on the bill making an appropriation for the employment of temporary clerks.

At the Cincinnati election on the 24, the officers were about equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats.

The national party carried the election in Vigo county, Ind., on the 24, beating the Democrats 187 votes and the Republicans 790.

The House committee on patents adopted sections three to seven inclusive, of the Senate bill revising the existing patent laws.

M. Tehurniteh, ex-President of the ministerial council at Belgrade, has been found guilty of treason and will probably be shot.

The demand for horses for England in Canada, is increasing. Large quantities of cattle are also being forwarded from the lower provinces.

In September next the annual prize will be shot for at Creedmoor, regular army teams from any part of the world will be allowed to enter.

Last Fall the ponies and arms were taken from the Barlocks, and cattle sent them instead; the Indians protest, and General Crook has gone to Fort Hall to inquire into the matter.

OREGON NEWS.

Salmon have already reached John Day's river.

The owners of the Pioneer Oil Mills at Salem, have failed.

Yamhill county's last log school house has been abandoned.

Circuit court for Benton county will convene at Corvallis next Monday.

The M. E. Church of Salem is to be completed during the present season.

A widow at Camp Harney has received eleven offers of marriage since January.

W. R. Dunbar, while doctoring a salmoned purp had his hand severely lacerated.

Rents are said to be very low in Salem during the spring and summer. Not so here.

Oliver C. Yocom will soon commence the erection of an agricultural warehouse at Dayton.

The flouring mill at Scio has passed into the hands of Robt. Pentland, formerly of Dallas.

Twenty odd converts have been added to the church at Dayton within the past two weeks.

Three Chinamen were recently drowned while attempting to cross Rogue river at Tyee bar.

W. C. Myer's Shetland ponies are attracting much attention. They will be at the next State Fair.

There is yet remaining only a few hundred dollars of the \$35,000 wanted to start the Yaquina railroad.

Jos. Lame has sold his farm of 353 1/2 acres for \$12,300. Mr. Lame thinks of going into the Palouse country.

The Courier in speaking of the local dramatic entertainment given at Lafayette, says the actors did well.

A son of T. B. Williams, of Polk, shot himself in the arm a few days ago and the limb had to be amputated.

Martin Koster, of Foot's creek, recently picked up a \$700 nugget; the day before he found one worth \$42.

Capt. Bas. Miller is contemplating building a light draft steamer to ply on the waters of the upper Willamette.

Oak Ridge Presbyterian Church of Benton county, have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

A Yamhill jury of twelve men, says Lindsey DeLashmutt did not rob the safe in charge of Geo. A. Sheppard at Sheridan.

It is reported that the lost Cordelia was owned in San Francisco. Such is not the fact. She was owned entirely at Coos Bay.

At Beaverton, Washington county, the onion raisers have recently been sorting their onions and shipping them to San Francisco.

E. M. Waite has been awarded the contract for printing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., session of May, 1878.

A four horse team belonging to Mr. Wm. Kline of Howell Prairie, made things lively on the streets of Salem a few days ago by running away.

The Executive Committee of the Oregon State Agricultural Society opened the bids for the pasturage on the State Fair grounds Monday afternoon. The bid of Mr. D. J. Cooper, of Silverton, being the highest, was accepted.

Last week, Davy Craven, a little boy who is living with Mr. J. C. White, of Oak Grove, Polk county, fell from a fence which he was climbing, and inflicted a severe gash in his breast, from a pocket knife which he had in his hand at the time.

At a meeting of some of the fishermen held at Astoria recently, a vote was taken on the price to be paid per salmon the present season, which is 75 cents. It is advised to lay up at least one-third of the boats as the business is very much over done.

From the Lafayette Courier; Mrs. Snyder, the wife of the man who has been confined in the jail all winter, walked all the way from Chealem, 15 miles, and carried a child and a carpet satchel, one day last week, to get to see her husband. She is a plucky woman to say the least.

Lightning is very unusual in Oregon. But the other day at Roseburg, Russell's restaurant was struck, the lightning running down the stove pipe just as the proprietor was lighting his pipe at the stove, which operation was suddenly suspended. His little girl near the stove, was thrown down and somewhat hurt. The concussion gave a report like that of a small cannon.

A party prospecting on Galice creek last week, found the body of a man hanging in some willows, on what is known as Butte bar. The body was entirely stripped of clothing, and had a leather belt around the waist, which had two brass rivets in it. The indications are that the man was murdered,—the forehead mashed in, and there was a hole in the breast large enough to insert two

fingers. The body had hung in the sun until it was almost dried, and was not much decayed. No clue to his identity is known.

Instructions have been received at the Dalles landoffice requesting the register and receiver to select some one to take charge of the Dalles military reservation until such time as the government shall dispose of it. In accordance with these instructions, they have obtained the services of W. P. Watson to look after the property.

While Mr. James Benson was engaged in building a private road in the neighborhood of Three Mile creek, he plowed up the remains of a child about eight years old. The place was near the old emigrant road, and it is supposed to be the remains of some emigrant's child. Mr. Benson gathered the bones together and buried them in another spot.

Maj. Bolton of the U. S. engineer's office is engaged in building a model which is to represent in detail the locks and canal which it is proposed to construct at the Cascades. The model, when completed, will show just how the locks will be worked. A miniature turbine wheel, abo it two inches in diameter, will be used to operate the machinery—open and shut the gates; let the water in and out, etc. This model will be a most skilfully contrived arrangement, and the manner in which it is being constructed, reflects credit on Major Bolton. The model will be finished in about two weeks.

TERRITORIAL.

A cheese factory of 700 to 800 lbs. daily capacity, is to be started in Cinnamon valley.

A petition is being circulated at and about Coalfax asking for more and better mail facilities.

The little steamer Wenat sunk in the Duwinnis river the other day with thirty tons of potatoes.

About seventeen thousand lime barrels will be furnished the San Juan Lime Company this year.

The editor of the Palouse Gazette is compiling an immigration pamphlet for gratuitous circulation in the east.

A Mr. Knapp raised 300 bushels of rutabaga turnips from from one-half acre of ground near Vancouver.

Lewis river, Clarke county, W. T., is navigable for twelve or fifteen miles; a steamer is being built to ply upon its placid waters.

The Dayton, W. T. Woolen Mills are again in operation, and will soon be able to partially supply the brisk demand for their fabrics. The Dayton Woolen Manufacturing Company was organized in 1872, and went into operation in 1873. The Mills cost \$40,000.

A house a few miles from Vancouver on the up river road was entered a few days ago by a man in the uniform of a U. S. soldier who frightened all the children away and then proceeded to ransack the house. He took away nothing of value. He was soon after pursued but they failed to overtake him.

A regular old fashioned shooting affair occurred the other day at Dayton, W. T., between J. M. Sparks, a land jumper, and others. About twenty shots were fired. Sparks was seriously wounded in the head and neck; G. W. Wright, an outsider, was shot in the leg, and had to have the member amputated.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

At Vienna it is still hoped the congress will be held.

The body of an unknown man was found six miles from Victoria on the 30th.

It is generally believed that a thorough understanding exists between Russia and Turkey.

The Citizen's ticket beat the Workingman's at San Rafael, on the 1st, by about 100 votes.

The Egyptian contingent force is encamped in a village on the Bosphorus, in Asia Minor.

It is almost certain that George Williams will be nominated Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

John Smith, boatswain of the British Oakworth, was drowned in San Francisco Bay on the 31st ult.

The decree prohibiting the exportation of horses from Germany will remain in force till further notice.

In the event of war the Sultan will remain passive, only endeavoring to have his territory respected.

The Alameda workmen extend to Bones the commiseration generally extended to imbeciles.

The Mexican recognition questions are likely to come before both Houses of Congress in a few days.

Bell, Gullixson & Co., San Francisco carpet dealers, have resumed business, paying 75 cents on the dollar.

The report that the Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed Secretary of State, has been formally denied.

Gen. Ignatieff's mission to Vienna has proved a failure, and the maps of Bulgaria will not yet be changed.

In case of an Anglo-Russian war Austria would insist upon conditions that Russia is not now disposed to make.

The case in which McGarran memorialized the Senate for a land patent for the New Idria quicksilver mine, is before the committee on public lands.

Another Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A bill allowing eight years additional time for completion of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Portland and Kalama was adopted by the Senate railroad committee to-day. The company is required within nine months to commence at the mouth of Snake river and build eastwardly on the south side of the Columbia river twenty-five miles of road the first year, and at least forty miles annually afterward. They must also within one year from enactment of the bill commence work at the lower Cascades of the Columbia, and within one year thereafter complete and equip the road around that portage, and within the following year must complete the railway around the Cascades at the Dalles on the south of the river. The line from Umatilla to Portland, as well as the road from Portland to Kalama, must be built on the south side of the Columbia. The company are required to construct one hundred miles each year, inclusive of the Pacific Coast operations above indicated. In the use of said portage roads, the Northern Pacific Company shall not make any discrimination in regard to freight or passengers, and shall receive from and deliver to all boats, persons or companies at the time engaged in navigation of the Columbia river all freights and passengers on equal terms, without discrimination. It is reasonable and just, and the rights of all persons under this act may be enforced by judicial proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The bill also generally reserves the power of Congress to provide by law against unjust discrimination and excessive charges on any part of the whole road.

The bill surrenders to the Government about 7,000,000 acres of land, heretofore reserved for the abandoned branch across the Cascade Mountains, and provides for a grant of precisely the same number of acres to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroad Company, on condition that it commence work at Umatilla within six months, build twenty-five miles the first year and at least forty miles annually thereafter, and complete the whole road within five years of the enactment of the bill. In case, however, the Northern Pacific Company fails to comply with the conditions prescribed regarding the commencement and prosecution of work at the Cascades, the whole land grant from Portland to Umatilla is to be transferred to the Salt Lake Company, which shall thereupon construct 33 miles the first year, and 25 miles annually towards Umatilla. This part of the line is in any event to be a common road for the use of both companies. The provisions regarding the protection of the settlers' rights are the same as those reported by the subcommittee last week—all even numbered sections to be sold as at present for two dollars and a half per acre to pre-emption settlers; but homestead settlers, either present or prospective, may take one hundred and sixty instead of eighty acres, to which they are now limited within the railroad grant. All lands in odd numbered sections are to be sold by the Government to actual pre-emption settlers, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, until the adjacent five mile section of the road is completed and accepted, whereupon the Government is to pay to the company the proceeds of lands already sold; and also to give it patents for such lands as have not been sold, or to which pre-emption rights have not already been attached. In the latter case, settlers must be allowed to perfect their titles and obtain their lands at the Government's price. It is stated that the bill was modified so as to allow the commencement of work at the Cascades instead of at Portland, as a concession to Mitchell's colleagues, Grover and Williams, who opposed his original requirements.

The Doubtful Peace Terms.

The world at large is kept very much in the dark concerning the peace terms signed by the European belligerents at San Stefano, everything having to be done by newspaper guess work. There are six points which such a treaty might be expected to dispose of that involve interests distinctly European:

- (1) The partial guaranty of the indemnity by Egyptian tribute money; (2) the disposition of the Turkish iron clad fleet; (3) the control of the mouths of the Danube; (4) the question of the freedom of the Dardanelles; (5) the extension of the Bulgarian boundaries; and (6) the Government of Bulgaria. Of these terms the first two bear most directly on the interests of Great Britain, and if Russia has waived them, as reported, the way to peace will be eased, though by no means cleared of dangerous obstacles.

It is hard to believe that the reported Russian demand for a large indemnity does not cover some ulterior designs; and it is equally hard to believe that Russia will content herself with Armenian territory which she could readily have obtained without cloaking it as collateral security for the indemnity. Her real demands must appear soon, and intelligent criticism of them must necessarily be deferred until they are known. But it is very likely that her open demands also conceal some secret Turco-Russian agreements which may not be disclosed for many months, or may be for years, and after the suspicions of the powers have been set at rest. This matter of secret conditions is a point upon which Russia ought to be questioned sharply at the Conference, if the Conference ever meets.

Capt. Selph's team won the rifle match for the Louisiana military trophy at New Orleans on the 30th ult.

Mr. Ogle, Volo correspondent of the London Times, was found dead near Macrinizza. He is reported to have been murdered by the Turks.

At Mer, on the Rio Grande, the Mexican authorities returned a herd of stolen cattle to their Texas owners and took steps to punish the thieves.

The House committee on judiciary has agreed by one majority upon the bill for the payment of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award.

Steps for the safety of British interests in Turkey have been resolved upon. Such as the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea, or the occupation of Gallipoli.

SONG.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
And full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

A DREAM.

When I was 12 years of age I was invited by Mrs. Hall, my grandmother, to pay her a visit before going to a boarding-school, where I was to remain for a few years. My mother had died while I was very young, and my father thought it was best for me to be at a nice school, where I would be among girls of my own age, than in a house with only his sister and himself. Mrs. Hall was very fond of me; she had no children of her own, and had my father consented, she and Mr. Hall would have taken me to live with them entirely.

It was a lovely day in June when I arrived at my grandmother's, and she was delighted to see me. The house was beautifully situated on high ground, surrounded by grand old trees, and on one side was a flower-garden.

One morning grandmother said to me: "Come up stairs with me, Lillian, and I will show you some Indian jewelry that my uncle left me lately." She opened the drawer of an inlaid sandal-wood cabinet and took out a small case, in which were a pair of ear-rings, a brooch and necklace of most beautiful diamonds. I thought I had never seen anything so beautiful before. "My dear Lillian," said she, "I intend to give you these on your sixteenth birthday. I see, however, that there is a stone very loose in one of the ear-rings, so I will take it into town to-day and have it repaired." She folded it up carefully and put it in her purse; the case with the other diamonds she put in one of the drawers of her dressing-glass.

After lunch Mr. and Mrs. Hall took me with them to the town, which was about four miles distant. The ear-ring was left at the jeweler's, and as we were to spend the day at a friend's house we arranged to call for it on our way back. But you will say, "what has this to do with your dream?" Wait, wait a little and you will see.

We spent a pleasant day, called for the ear-ring on our way and arrived home about half-past 9 o'clock. As I was taking off my bonnet, grandmother came into the room. "Lillian," said she, "I cannot find the case of diamonds anywhere. Did I not leave it in the drawer in my dressing-glass before I went out? I went to put in the other ear-ring now, and it was not there. Who could possibly have taken it?"

"You certainly left it in the dressing-glass-drawer," I said. "Could any of the servants have taken it, do you think?"

"I am certain they would not," she answered. "I have had them with me for years, and never missed anything before."

"Have there been any strangers about that could have come in through the window?"

"No, Lillian; there are no strangers about the place except the gardener, and he seems a most respectable man. I got a very high character of him from his last place; in fact we were told he was a most trustworthy person."

Next day there was a wonderful commotion about the missing jewel case. The police were sent for, and every place was searched over and over again, but to no purpose. One thing, however, puzzled us; on the window-sill was a foot-mark, and near the dressing-table a little bit of earth, as if off a shoe or boot, which led us to think that the thief must have come in through the window. But how did he get up to it? It was a good height from the ground, and the creeping plants were not in the least broken, as would have been the case had any one climbed up by them. A ladder must have been employed, and it was little credit to the police that this fact had not been properly considered. As the matter stood it was a mystery, and seemed likely to remain so, and only one ear-ring was left of the valuable set.

In a few days I left for school, where I remained for four years. I spent every vacation between my home and my grandmother's. We often spoke of the stolen diamonds, but nothing had ever been heard of them, though a reward of £50 had been offered by Mr. Hall for any information that would lead to the detection of the thief. On my sixteenth birthday my grandmother gave me a beautiful watch and chain and the remaining diamond ear-ring, which she had got arranged as a necklace.

"I am sorry, Lillian," said she, "that I have not the rest of those diamonds to give you; but if ever they are found, they shall be yours, my dear."

I must now pass over six years, which went by quietly and happily, nothing very important taking place until the last year, during which time I had been married. My husband was a barrister. We lived in the north of England. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Benson, and Mary, one of her daughters, lived some miles away from us, near the sea coast. It was a very lonely place, a long way from the little fishing town, or rather village of Burnley. I confess I often felt very nervous about Mrs. Benson and her daughter living alone (her husband being dead many years). Except three women servants in the house, and the coachman and his family, who lived in the lodge, there was no one nearer than Burnley, four miles off. Besides, it was known that there was a large quantity of plate in the house; and the little seaside village was often the resort of smugglers and other wild and lawless characters. One day, while thinking of them, I felt so uneasy that I said to my husband: "I hope Henry there is nothing wrong with your

mother, she has been in my mind all day."

"Oh," said he, "why should you feel so anxious about her to-day? I saw her last Tuesday; and if she were ill, Mary would be sure to let us know. It is only one of your 'fancies,' little wife."

Still I did not feel easy, for more than once before my so-called "fancy" had a reality; so I determined that in a few days I would go and see Mrs. Benson. All that evening I could not get her out of my thoughts, and it was a long time before I went to sleep. I think it must have been about 3 o'clock in the morning that I woke in a state of terror. I had dreamed that I saw Mrs. Benson standing in the window of her bedroom, beckoning me to come to her, and pointing to a female figure who was stealing along under the shade of the trees in the avenue, for the moon was shining brightly.

I started up, thinking I heard her call me. And here is the most extraordinary part of it all—although I was now quite awake, I heard, as I thought, a voice, saying to me: "Go tell Mrs. Benson Martha is deceiving her; tell her to send her away at once."

Three times these words seemed to be repeated in my ear. I can't describe exactly what the voice was like; it was not loud, but quite distinct; and I felt as if I listened that it was a warning, and that I must obey it. I woke my husband and told him my dream and the words I had heard. He tried to calm my mind and evidently thought me foolish to be so frightened by only a stupid dream. I said I would drive over the first thing in the morning and see if anything was wrong with Mary or her mother. The only thing that puzzled me was that Martha should be mentioned as deceiving Mrs. Benson. She acted as housekeeper and lady's maid for her, and was believed to be most trustworthy in every way. She had been four years with her, and was much respected. She was a silent, reserved kind of a person, about 35 years of age. One thing I had often remarked about her was, that when speaking to any one she never looked straight at them; but I thought it might be from a kind of shyness more than anything else.

As soon as breakfast was over I set off, telling my husband I would very likely not return until next day, and, if possible, he was to come for me. He could drive over early and spend the day, and we would return together in the evening, if all was well with his mother.

When I arrived I found Mrs. Benson and Mary looking as well as ever, and every thing seemingly just as usual. Martha was sitting at work in her little bedroom, which opened off Mrs. Benson's dressing-room. I could not help looking at her more closely than I would have done at another time, and I thought I saw a look of displeasure cross her face at seeing me. Mary and her mother were, of course, delighted to see me, and asked why Henry did not come too. So I told them I would stay till the next day, if they would have me, and Henry would come for me then. Then they were quite pleased at that arrangement, for it was not very often my husband could spend a whole day with them.

As the day passed on and nothing out of the way happened, I began to think I had frightened myself needlessly, and that my dream or vision might have been the result of an over-anxious mind. And then Martha, what about her? Altogether I was perplexed. I did not know what to think; but I still felt a certain undefined uneasiness. I offered up a silent prayer to be directed to do right, and determined to wait patiently and do nothing for a while. I almost hoped I might hear the voice again, giving me definite instructions how to act. Lunch passed, and dinner also; and the evening being very warm, for it was the middle of July, we sat at the open window enjoying the cooling breeze that set in from the sea.

As they were very early people, shortly after ten o'clock we said "good night," and went up to our bedrooms. My room looked on the avenue, some parts of which were in deep shade, while in other parts the moonlight shone brightly through breaks in the trees. I did not feel in the least sleepy, and putting out my candle I sat by the window, looking at the lovely view; for I could see the coast quite plainly, and the distant sea glittered like silver in the moonlight. I did not think how long I had been sitting there until I heard the hall clock strike 12. Just then I heard as I thought, a footstep outside my door, which evidently stopped there, and then in a few seconds passed on. I did not mind, thinking it might be one of the servants who had been up later than usual, and was now going quietly to bed. I began to undress, not lighting the candle again, as I had light enough from the moon. As I came toward the window to close it, I saw, exactly as in my dream, a female figure—keeping in the shade of the trees—going down the avenue. I determined to follow and see who it was, for I now felt the warning voice was not sent to me for nothing, and I seemed to get courage, girl though I was, to fathom the mystery. I hastily dressed, threw a dark shawl over my head, and going noiselessly down stairs, opened the glass door in the drawing-room window, and left it so that I could come in again. I kept in the shade of the trees as much as possible, and quickly followed the path I had seen the woman take. Presently I heard voices: one was a man's, the other a woman's. But who was she? I came close and got behind a large group of shrubs. I could see and hear them quite well; they were standing in the light; I was in deep shade. Just then the woman turned her face toward me. It was Martha! What did she want there at this hour? And who was this man? I was puzzled. Where had I seen that face before? For that I had seen it before I was certain; but where, and when, I could not remember. He was speaking in a low voice, and I did not hear very distinctly what he said, but the last few words were: "And why not to-night? Delays are always dangerous, especially now, as they are beginning to suspicion me."

"Because Mrs. Benson's daughter-in-law is here, and she is sleeping in the room over the plate-closet, and would be sure to hear the least noise. Wait until tomorrow night; she will be gone then. But,

John, I don't like this business at all. I think we'd better give it up. No luck will come out of it I'm sure."

"Look here, Martha," said the man, "I have a chance of getting off safe now. I have it all settled, if you will only help me get this old woman's plate. With that and a few trinkets I happened to pick up a few years ago, you and I may set up in business over in America. The other fellows will help me. Meet me here to-morrow night, to let me know that all is safe for us. See here. I have brought you a valuable present. Keep it until the plate is secure with me; for you must stay here until all blows over; then make some excuse for leaving, and come over and join me in New York. If you want money, sell those diamonds in Liverpool; they are worth no end of money."

I could see quite well that he took something out of his pocket and gave it to her. She held it up to look at it; and there, glistening in the light, I saw—my grandmother's diamond ear-ring!—the one that had been stolen over nine years ago, with the other jewels, from her bedroom.

Here, then, at last, was the mystery solved, everything made clear, and all through a dream! Presently the light fell on the man's face again, and I instantly recognized my grandmother's very respectable gardener. A decent man he was believed to be, but a thief all the time, and one who hid his evil deeds under the cloak of religion. And who was this woman he seemed to have got such power over? Evidently his wife; for I gathered that from his conversation with her. I waited where I was until they were both gone—Martha back to the house and her wicked husband to the village; then, as quietly as I could, returned to the house and reached my room. Falling on my knees I gave thanks to God for making me the means of finding out such a wicked plot, and perhaps saving the lives of more than one under the roof, for it is no more than likely that had those desperate men been disturbed in their midnight plunder, they would not have hesitated at any deed which would enable them to carry out their wicked plans.

I slept little that night, and next morning tried to appear calm and composed, though I was frightened and really ill. I was longing for my husband to come that I might tell him all, and consult what was best to be done to prevent the robbery and bloodshed. At last, to my great relief, I saw him coming. I ran to the gate to meet him, and told him what I had seen and heard the night before. "Now," I said, "will you ever laugh at my 'fancies' again?"

"No, my dear little wife," said he, "I never will." We then arranged that we should tell his mother and sister everything, and he was to go to the nearest police station and arrange with the chief officer to have a number of men ready in the wood near the house at 12 o'clock that night; that after dinner we were to say "good-bye" to Mrs. Benson, and drive home; but would return and join the police force in the wood, and wait there until we saw Martha leave the house to meet her husband. We were then to go in and wait until the thieves came in, when they were to be surrounded and taken prisoners. My husband wanted me to remain in our own house, but I would not do so, as I said I would only be imagining all sorts of dreadful things; besides, I knew his mother and Mary would like very much to have some one with them.

It all turned out as well as could be. The night was very fine, and at just 12 o'clock Martha stole down to the place where I had seen her the night before; then we all, about a dozen policemen, and ourselves, went into the house. The men were stationed out of sight in different rooms, waiting for the robbers' entrance. Henry came up to Mrs. Benson's room, where all of us women were, including the two servants. With breathless anxiety we watched and waited. From where I stood I could see the way they would come.

It was 2 o'clock when I saw Martha coming up the walk and four men with her. "Look!" I said, "there they are!" They went around to the back door, and we heard them stealing along the passage in the direction of the plate-closet. Then a sudden rush—a scream from the wretched Martha—imprecations loud and deep—a shot—another scream!

"May God grant no lives will be lost!" we prayed.

Poor Mary nearly fainted. At last we heard the officer call Henry to come down. The four men were well secured and taken to the police station. Martha was taken there, too. She confessed that she had let them in for the purpose of stealing the silver. One of the robbers was slightly wounded in the arm, but no one else was hurt. Very thankful was I when I found next day that none were the worse for having gone through such a terrible scene.

The house where Martha's husband lodged was searched, and the case of diamonds and many other valuable articles found there. This immensely respectable gardener had been a disgrace to his family and his profession. Left very much to himself through the indulgence of his employer he had contracted habits of tippling with low associates at a neighboring village, and became so completely demoralized as to at last assume the degraded character of a burglar. Now came the retribution which attends on wrong-doing. The thieves were all tried at the next assizes, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

It is now many years since all this happened; but I can never forget what I went through those two dreadful nights; though I remember with thankfulness, that through my dream and the warning voice I heard, I was the means of averting a great wrong, and perhaps murder. I do not impute anything supernatural to my dream. It may have been merely the result of tension of feelings, supported by some coincidences. At all events, the results were such as I have just now described.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has made the following order in the Anderson case: It is ordered and decreed that a rehearing is refused and our judgment stand undisturbed. Anderson was thereupon released from prison.

THE WONDERS OF NATURE.

Heat Visible and Invisible—Lecture Before Children, but of Interest to Grown Folks.

Prof. Tyndall's third of his Christmas course of lectures to the children of London on "Heat, Visible and Invisible," was as interesting and instructive as the two which preceded it. He said that they would proceed to examine water in its three forms, of solid, liquid and vapor. First, as to its solid form—ice, to which savages very justly gave the name of water rock. It was a law almost, but not universal, that bodies contracted with cold. Now, when water was exposed to a cold atmosphere, the surface water contracted, became heavier, and sunk to the bottom, the warmer water below rising to the surface, and sinking in its turn as it grew chilled. But by-and-by the descent of the cold water ceased, a slight film formed on the surface, and if the cold continued, a solid cake of ice was produced, covering the top and keeping in the warmth which was in the lower water. The cause of this would be examined later on, but he wished now to call attention to the fact that the ice was owing to the formation of crystals. They had all seen the beautiful figures which were produced when water froze on a pane of glass. He should like them to see the process of crystallization in the act. He would take a piece of glass, the surface of which was perfectly clean, and would wet it with a solution of what is commonly called sal ammoniac, and then, warming the glass to quicken the evaporation, he would throw a magnificent reflection upon the screen, and as the solution froze on the glass, they would see the crystallization of the molecules of water going on. (The experience was a very beautiful one, and Prof. Tyndall said he had seen such crystals hundreds of times, but never without wonder.) He would next decompose by the electric current a solution of acetate of lead, and they would see on the screen how the atoms of lead would crystallize on the platinum wires, forming figures of fronds and ferns. (This experiment was shown also with beautiful effect.) When snow fell in a still atmosphere, so that the molecules could exert their force without disturbance, snow flowers were formed, which are very beautiful. (Photographs from drawings of snow flowers were shown on the screen.) A block of ice was a very different thing from a block of glass, being wonderfully built up by the molecules of water, and he would dissect a plate of ice before them. (A piece of ice, cut parallel to the surface of freezing was placed before the electric lamp, which showed on the screen the six petalled flower or crystal of ice, with the vacuum spot in the center.) He said that at a certain point of cooling, water ceased to contract, and remained at the top, freezing at a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit. (The descent of chilled water was shown.) He would now show them the expansion of water by heat. (The experiment was shown, water rising in a tube from a flask by expansion.) If he put the flask of heated water into a freezing mixture, it would contract to a certain point, but then it would begin to expand again, as water did when it froze; and if he again heated the water it would first contract, then expand; so that they had water first expanding by heat, then contracting by cold; then expanding by cold, then contracting by heat, and then expanding by heat. (The experiment was fully shown.) If he put into one flask some ice and water, and into another flask some water only, and applied heat to both flasks the temperature of the one containing water would rise, but the temperature of the other would not be affected for a considerable time; in the period required to liquify the ice in the one flask, without any change of temperature, the water in the other flask would boil, so that the heat which in one case would raise the water to the boiling point would in the other be consumed in melting the ice. Now, in the latter case, what had become of the heat? It used to be supposed that the heat was hidden in the water; and when water was boiled, and the temperature stood at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, though heat was kept applied, it used to be supposed that the heat was bottled up in the steam; and people called this heat which was supposed to be so hidden, latent heat. But now it was known that whenever a substance was converted from the solid to the liquid form, or from the liquid form to vapor, there was a consumption of heat; the heat was not considered latent, but it disappeared. When the vapor or the liquid was reconverted, the heat was restored. Seeing that the pressure of the atmosphere was fifteen pounds on the square inch, how was it that the fragile bubbles of boiling water were able to resist that pressure? It was because the vapor of the water within the bubble neutralized the pressure of the atmosphere; and the definition of the phrase "boiling point" was this: the point at which the pressure of the vapor of a body was able to re-

sist the pressure of the atmosphere. If water were boiled in a tin vessel, the steam escaping by a stop cock at the top, and this stop cock were closed and the water chilled, a vacuum would be produced, and the tin vessel would be crushed by the atmospheric pressure. (The experiment was shown, a tin cylinder under being crushed flat where the vacuum had existed.) It was easy to freeze water by its own evaporation. There were two glass bulbs connected with a horizontal tube, and the air had been driven away. One of the bulbs was in a freezing mixture, which condensed the evaporation passing over from the other bulb; this had been going on during the lecture, and he should expect to find the water frozen solid. (This was found to be the case.) Water which was quite still might be chilled below the freezing point without freezing taking place, but on its being agitated some ice would be formed, and the temperature of the water would rise. (The experiment was shown.) At the close of the lecture, Prof. Tyndall illustrated the enormous molecular force exerted in crystallization by exhibiting the fragments of two iron bombs, the shells of which were about an inch thick. The bombs had been filled with water shortly before the lecture began, and covered up with a mixture of salt and ice. This freezing mixture had caused the water to freeze, and the consequent expansion of the molecules of the water had in the course of the lecture burst the bombs with a considerable explosion.

Summer Lake.

Among the most favored valleys of the Lake country, is that of Summer Lake. It lies a few miles west of Chewaucan, and is separated from it by a high sage plain. West and south of the valley is a high mountain chain. The side of this mountain next the lake is quite precipitous, but is covered with the finest of bunch grass. Along its base are numerous springs, some of the forming streams of considerable size, which flow across the narrow but fertile valley into the lake. The climate is remarkably mild considering the great altitude of the valley, and is perhaps less frosty than almost any other portion of Lake county. We are informed that all kinds of vegetables which succeed in the most favored parts of Western Oregon, are grown successfully there. On the east side of the lake, the country is more desert like; the first prominent feature to attract attention being an alkali flat on the lake border, above which, when the wind blows continuously for a considerable length of time—which is not seldom—hovers a white cloud of alkali dust. Farther away is a high ridge surmounted by a wall of volcanic rock, such as is usually known in the Lake country as "rim rock." This marks the southern limit of the Oregon Desert, so famous as a Winter pasture for stock. In December 1843, Captain John C. Fremont, traveling eastward on an Indian trail, with his exploring party from the head of the Klamath Marsh, looked down on this valley from the high ridge to the westward. While the "pathfinder" stood in snow up to his boot tops with a snow storm "in full blast" about him, the sun shone brightly upon the lake and grassy valley below. Winter and Summer seemed to be the only words in the language sufficiently descriptive of the unusual scene, hence Fremont called the mountain Winter Ridge, and the body of water below him Summer Lake. The population of Summer Lake is already considerable, but we doubt not it will be greatly increased in the future.

Diogenes in Texas.

Not long since a party of visitors inspected the poorhouse. Among the inmates was a venerable looking old man, whose face indicated perfect happiness. He seemed to be perfectly contented.

Said one of the visitors, "You seemed to be satisfied with your lot."

"I am," he replied. "I have a source of consolation that is denied to most men."

"Ah!" said the visitor, "you look forward to a blissful future beyond the grave."

"Yes," responded the old man, "but I also find much comfort in the proverb that says one man's loss is another man's gain. It makes me happy to think that I never lost enough to do the feller that found it much good."

Collector Shannon, of San Francisco, has refused clearance papers to the Costa Rica steamer Yrazu, formerly the Pelican.

Mrs. Sarah Davis, living near Petaluma, killed herself on the 2d, because of despondency on account of a death in the family.

England has abandoned the idea of establishing a depot for naval stores on Tenerife Island, through fear of exciting foreign jealousy.

The Senate committee on military affairs is considering the bill to fix the rank of certain officers in the quartermaster's department.

Austria has offered Roumania that Russia, and other considerations, should keep the number of troops open through that country.

Some Valuable Hints.

"Avoid a stream of air as you would an arrow," says the Persian proverb. Never bathe or uncover the skin to the cold air, or engage in violent exercise, within half an hour of taking a full meal before or after, nor drink copiously of cold water, or eat nuts, candies or apples within like proximity to the regular meal, especially after it. It is better for a morbid stomach to receive an apple or any light morsel before going to bed than to retire under a gnawing or exhausted sense of that organ. The popular notion is otherwise.

Debilitated people should never take cold feet to bed. To those short of bed-clothing in cold weather it is worth remembering that a few large newspapers or stouter wrapping paper, placed between quilts, will add the warmth of an additional blanket; or such paper wrapped about the person beneath the outer clothing possesses the same virtue.

Never read or sew with the light shining full in the eyes. Read, if possible, with the light falling on the book over the shoulder, and never sit to sew or read with two lamps or windows giving their light laterally, unless you want to ruin your eyes.

For cuts and other than ragged or contused wounds, especially cold weather, let the needle and thread be the ever ready remedy.

Unless you be a heavy beer drinker or very scrupulous, most all wounds will heal by what the doctors call "first intention"—that is, without inflammation and festering—if immediately the skin be drawn together with a needle and thread. Accustom yourself to resort to it for such a purpose. Take a fine cambric needle, and the finest white silk you can procure; keep it ready threaded and knotted. If no member gets wounded you can try it once or twice a year on the palm of your well hand to realize how little it hurts, or for the fun of the thing; and if you do get hurt you will have it handy. Remember the scarf or outer skin of the body has no nerves, and so is without feeling.

If you get a serious injury send for a surgeon; if a small cut or wound grasp the hurt with a free hand, to keep it from bleeding, and "go for" your needle and thread, then sew it up "over and over"—just as an awkward boy would a rent in his pants to hide it from his mother—withdraw your hand from the grasp of the cut as the sewing proceeds, put a dry rag around the limb or not as you like, and in about four days your wound is well—never having actually gotten sore in the process.

It is the abrasion of the lips of a wound, the introduction of dirt and the irritation and inflammation caused by the use, that produces the festering and soreness. By sewing up a wound all this is avoided.

The same treatment is efficient in the case of cracked, horny hands. In this case let a large needle with heavy linen thread or a fine wax end be used to hold the cracked lips together, and the soreness and crack will disappear.

If you sleep on a lofty pillow with your head propped up at an angle of 45 degrees, try the bolster alone, and mark your sensations in the morning in comparison. Some people use pillows just wide and large enough to rest upon, leaving the body lie perfectly horizontal. Others prop themselves up as though taking leave of friends in death.

The Place Where the Sun Jumps a Bay.

Chatham Island, lying off the east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, is peculiarly situated, as it is one of the few habitable points of the globe where the day of the week changes. It is just on the line of demarcation between dates. There high twelve on Sunday, or Sunday noon, ceases, and instantly Monday meridian begins. Sunday comes into a man's house on the east side, and becomes Monday by the time it passes out the western door. A man sits down to his noonday dinner on Sunday and it is Monday noon before he finishes it. There Saturday is Sunday and Sunday is Monday, and Monday becomes suddenly transferred into Tuesday.

Brown, the principal witness in the More murder case in Los Angeles, has had his life threatened by unknown parties.

Savet Pasha has informed Minister Layard that in event of war between England and Russia, Turkey would be neutral.

It is now stated that if the British fleet is not withdrawn from the Sea of Marmora, the Russians will occupy Constantinople, with the approval of the Sultan.

Ex-Congressman Duell, of Auburn, N. Y., has been arrested, charged with defrauding a widow out of \$900, pension money. Duell claims to have a receipt.

The Senate and House committees have virtually decided to restore to the Japanese Government the remainder of what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund.

Western.

The finest music store in the State is the new emporium of G. R. Hamilton, corner First and Salmon streets, Portland. He is the agent for the celebrated Chickering & Son's piano, Packard Organ, and has the largest stock of Musical Goods and Sheet Music in the State. All orders by mail will meet with prompt attention. Send for Catalogue.

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CALABAR GRAINS—Nature's own remedy for nervousness and nausea, never fail to relieve the most delicate illness. Ladies suffering from "morning sickness" should try them. Sent post-paid to any address for 50 cents per package. Liberal discount to the trade.

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PORTLAND BUSINESS NOTES.

Harry McCormick has gone into the brokerage business.

John Cran & Co. are the acknowledged leaders in the fine and fancy dry goods line.

Hawley, Dodd & Co. are prepared for advancing cash, in any quantity, on consignments of wool.

J. H. Fiske, the sawyer, finds ample business for his quartz mill, and makes the best practical tests of the working value of ores.

A. M. Cannon has concluded to stay with the Howe Machine Company, and continue selling the best sewing machine in the world.

D. H. Stearns & Co., sold the Stewart place on the Clackamas this week. Their rooms, over Gill's book store, are daily thronged with immigrants.

P. Selling, bought \$600,000 worth of goods for this season's trade, and by reference to another column it will be seen that he is giving it at bargain.

W. H. Andrus, formerly the popular landlord at the Occidental, has opened the elegant liquid refreshment rooms opposite No. 1's engine house, on Morrison street.

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2,500 ACRES OF LAND, BEAUTIFULLY diversified with prairie, hill and dale; convenient to railroads, schools and churches. Fine barns, substantial fences, and the most luxuriant soil on earth. Everything on the place in the most perfect good order and repair. To be sold only on account of the old age of the owner.

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