

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 70.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN STATES.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., May 9.—A terrible explosion of gas occurred in the Wadesville mines, near St. Clair, this morning, killing and wounding nine men and imprisoning five others. The five men are behind two hundred tons of coal displaced by the explosion, and a large number of miners are removing it.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *World* says Tweed is said by his friends to be a great sufferer and to be breaking down fast.

Dispatches state that the Dakota was ashore on Point Limas, forty-five miles from Liverpool. The passengers and crew were all saved, but the vessel and cargo is probably a total loss.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The city is crowded with people bent upon assisting at the opening ceremonies of the permanent exhibition.

Public and private buildings are covered with bunting, and flags and banners are everywhere seen. The interest taken by the people in the present and permanent Exposition is not less than was manifested a year ago at the opening of the grander though transient centennial exposition.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—This morning a sharp encounter took place between striking coopers and the police. About six hundred strikers, accompanied by two hundred of their women assembled at the entrance to the cooper-shop of the Standard Oil Company. The chief of police ordered his force to disperse the mob, which was done immediately. A number of strikers were severely hurt.

POTTSVILLE, May 10.—The list of the victims of the Wadesville disaster, Benj. Mosely, was found at midnight. His body was neither burned nor scarred, and it is supposed he was smothered by choke damp.

BOSTON, May 10.—The establishment of W. T. Duman in the Kendric broom factory, was destroyed last night by an explosion. H. L. Hamilton was killed. Loss, \$3,000; partly insured.

EUROPEAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—The *Journal's* correspondent says the Russians before Kars and Ardham have retreated towards the frontier.

BUCHAREST, May 10.—The Prince of Roumania to-day assumed the command of the Roumanian army, designating the chief of staff, and commanders of the first corps at Crakavia, and second at Bucharest and Giurgevo, and appointing members of the staff and commanders of divisions and brigades.

VIENNA, May 10.—It is reported that the Roumanian form the right wing of the Russian army and be increased by one Russian division. The majority of the Roumanian Senate are opposed to war.

ATHENS, May 10.—A Greek iron clad has captured a vessel which clandestinely left Piræces. The crew are pirates and criminals from Asia Minor. An investigation has commenced.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from Ezeroun, dated yesterday, makes no mention of fighting. The column, which was going down the Persian frontier toward Van, was stopped at Bayazid on account of the lack of forage, and the impracticability of the country.

VIENNA, May 10.—A meeting of Polish agitators was held at Lemberg on May 4th to determine the policy of the Poles. An organization of the Polish Legion was decided upon. The Polish leaders have resolved to abstain from creating any trouble with Austria.

Theodore Tilton is to lectureize California and Oregon. Come right along Henry and Bessie, lets have no broken cases.

Communications.

Editor of the Northern Star:

I was wondering if the people of the Atlantic States knew what a beautiful climate we have here on Puget Sound, when I saw a notice in the paper that they had been having a terrible snow storm and very cold weather, while at the same time our Peach trees were in full bloom. Then when you take into consideration the northern latitude we are in; being about five degrees farther north than Boston—I believe Boston is about forty-two degrees, thirty minutes, and we are some forty-seven degrees and thirty minutes—the people back there will scarcely believe us when we tell them that it is so warm and pleasant here in winter.

What would they think of picking flowers in the open air all winter as we do here. On new years day, while in Boston everything was covered with snow, in my nursery I picked a fine bouquet, that I believe was sent to New York by Col. C. H. Larrabee.

I will give the names of the flowers in bouquet as near as I can recollect; some fine roses, nignonette, pansies, daisies, centaurea, nemophylla, scabiosa, polyanthus and some others.

I have had some verbenas and a geranium that have been out doors all this winter, and are doing finely now, and I have had rose buds more or less all the winter, but I have not had any in bloom since about the middle of January. Pansies, daisies, violets, polyanthus, veronica and others have been in bloom nearly all the past winter. There being no time when I could not go outside and pick some kind of flower.

But this winter has been a little warmer than any other season since I have been in Washington Territory.

I should judge that this winter has been five or six degrees warmer, that is the mercury has not been so low by five or six degrees at any one time this winter as other winters, and less snow. I think the lowest the mercury has been this winter at my place is sixteen above zero, that is sixteen below freezing.

C. W. LAWTON,
Seattle Nursery.

MUKILTEO May 5, 1877.

Editor of the Northern Star:

I wish to agitate the propagation of Columbia river salmon spawn into the tributaries of Puget Sound. The drawback at present with our salmon is of their inferior quality, therefore we can not compete with the Columbia river packing houses.

With the assistance of our Representatives we can obtain an appropriation for this purpose, the sooner the better. If you will but look into the future, you will see that it is destined to be the principle resource of our Territory in the not far distant future, will you be kind enough to agitate the salmon interests through your columns.

If you will but start it you will have all assistance required. The *Olympia Transcript* has taken quite an interest in subject.

Yours very truly,
H. C. VINING

The above letter explains itself, and we certainly think the subject discussed needs material aid from the U. S. Fish Commissioners. The expense of introducing the Columbia river species into the Sound waters would be a trifle in comparison with the amount expended in introducing eastern varieties of fish on this coast. Every man knows that Puget sound has had as little aid from the general government as our niggardly congress could possibly dole out to us, giving nothing if they could help it and giving grudgingly when they did.

We would suggest to Mr. Vining the propriety of petitioning the coming legislature to memorialize congress in behalf of that interest and see if that body will be deaf to all the real wants and interests of our Territory.

For the Star.

THE WRECK AT SEA.

Far away o'er the wave the proud steamer rides,
While the foam of the sea dashes far up her sides,
And the fny-tribes of the rolling deep
Play around each side and at us peep,
Then sink to the coral cave,
Down 'neath the foamy wave,
Down, down, where the sea kings sleep.

Gaily we ramble about on the deck,
Sure nothing we know could our merriment check;
We laugh at the thought of the terrible breeze
As we see the sun set on calm, silvery seas.
Nor think that the fast coming night
Will waken the storm gods might,
With lights that our blood will freeze.

Lightly we chat as the light fades away,
Watching the drops of the shining spray,
Watching the stars 'neath the ocean's weird light,
As if from its depths came the mistress of night.
Then slowly we turn to our berth,
And forgetting the cares of earth,
We dream such visions so bright.

Slowly and stern the cloud, Stygian black,
Gathers around the doomed steamer's track;
Awfully grand, with a muttering roar,
Like the monns that come from Hades' shore.
Then a lull, oh dread is its hush,
As into the darkness we rush,
And pray for a sight of the shore.

Soon o'er our heads bursts the furions gale,
And our hearts stand still and our faces pale,
Our steamer flies like a bird for prey,
While high o'er her deck leaps the angry spray.
Oh! the thoughts of that lonely hour
As we reel 'neath the storm god's power,
And think of the home far away.

"She's sprung a leak, sir!" the seaman cried,
As the vessel rolled from side to side;
"Man the boats!" then the cry, and the trusty crew
Stood appalled at the thought of this danger new.
Then we heard the heart rending cry
Breathed up to the Ruler on high—
"Oh save!" as through darkness we flew.

Mothers are clasping the children they love;
Oh! where is the heart their tears will not move.
Friend looks on friend, in the flash, as the waves,
Seething and white, sweeps them off to their graves,
Down 'neath the waves' w'g foam,
Down to sea nymph's home,
Down where no storm god raves.

"Put off," cries a voice, and we step from her deck
Into the boat, and steer from the wreck.
Madly we rush through the roaring tide,
Wildly we go, like a phantom's ride,
Out on the foam capped wave,
Trusting in Him who can save;
While the sea lashes hard 'gainst our side.

Gladly we hail the dawn's feeble light,
Which proved we have passed through the terrible night.
Gladly we list to the deep, deep roar
As the breakers beat out on the rocky shore,
We are welcomed by many a hand,
Though far from our native land,
And our friends we may see no more.

—Lenno.

"Playing the Devil."

This phrase is commonly used in a figurative sense, but it is literally descriptive of an occurrence which recently took place in the north of Spain. An individual who was about to die refused to receive the consolation of religion, and the parish priest who had been sent for, when the man refused to see him, departed with the declaration that the devil would come in person to carry off the burdened sinner as soon as he was dead. Not long after, as the family were watching by the dead body, the door was burst open with a great noise and there appeared on the scene a personage arrayed in red, decorated with a long tail, and smelling strongly of sulphur. The apartment was speedily vacated by the mourners, who withdrew in great terror. A man servant in another part of the house heard the noise and went to the room. Mastering his fears he fired three shots from a revolver at the apparition, who had just taken the body in his arms. The supposed devil fell to the floor, and on examination turned out to be the parish sexton, who by order of the priest had undertaken the part of Satan. He was quite dead when picked up, and four priests who are suspected of having planned the masquerade have been taken in custody.

—War is raging between the Catholics and Protestants in Massachusetts over the Chaplaincy of the States prison. The latter have had it all their own way till recently Father Byrne held service there for the benefit of those of his faith. The Puritan blood of Chaplain Spence is up, and his indignation is excessive. What business has the State to hire any Chaplain? Surely the Catholic has the same right as the Protestant. The State's business is to protect both and favor neither.

The Poet Trowbridge.

We clip the following beautiful extract, on the poet J. T. Trowbridge, from the *Bunker Hill Times*. We have been to Arlington, his place of residence, seen his dwelling with its beautiful surroundings, though we are acquainted with the poet only through the medium of his writings. What the writer of this article says of him is more than confirmed by his intimate friends and neighbor:

Now for a brief sketch of our poet's life. He came from a Connecticut family. His father, Windsor Stone Trowbridge, emigrated in early manhood to the wilds of western New York. He settled about eight miles beyond where the town of Rochester now stands, building a log-house in the woods. Here John Townsend Trowbridge was born. There seems to be a certain connection between genius and log-houses—so many of our poets and statesmen have first opened their eyes in them. Few of them are left to serve as birth-places for the next generation. Heaven sent that there be not a corresponding paucity of great men. Our poet was born in the autumn of 1827.

The month was September. The day the seventeenth or eighteenth, which, it could never be decided, as his first cry and the midnight chimes of the clock struck the air together. So young Trowbridge may have had two birthdays, and—envious boy—two birthday cakes every year of his life. He was the eighth child of his parents. His father was a man sensitive, refined and highly organized. He had an enthusiasm for music, and was easily affected by it. He was a fine story teller, and would amuse his children evening after evening with wild woodland adventures; when these failed him he would weave tales in rhyme that must have fallen like music upon the poetic ear of at least one of his children. His mother combined a deep religious sensibility with great energy of character. The son seems to have inherited the best gifts of both parents. His father died when he was sixteen years old; his mother is yet living. Young Trowbridge lived the life of most boys on a farm. He went to school half the year and worked on the farm the other half; but this was ungenial work. His heart was in his books. He studied in school and out. He learned French before he was fifteen without a teacher, and tried Latin and German the same way. He got books from the public library in the nearest town, and pored over them continually. Scott and Byron were his favorites, and he dreamed over them in the fields and in the woods, where he often betook himself. Its glooms and swamps, the wild and distinct cries of the owls and raccoons, the rushing and sighing through the trees, all exercising a strong influence on his imagination.

When he was seventeen years old he went to Illinois where a married sister was living, and taught school for a while. Then he essayed farming, raised a crop of wheat, read Virgil and hunted for one summer. The rust struck the wheat, but the young mind grew vigorously. His farming ended in an "eternal farewell," and at the age of nineteen he set off for New York, where he had neither friends nor introductions, to seek his fortune. He did not enter the city eating a roll, and I fear he had more than 50 cents in his pocket; but in spite of these drawbacks success was coming to him. Up to this time he had contributed articles to different newspapers without receiving any pay. His first payment came in this way: A prize had been offered by a Lockport paper for the best carrier's address for the year 1845; his verses gained this prize, which was a book worth \$3; but, on reflection, the publishers decided it too much, and compromised with their creditor by paying him one dollar and a half!

Trowbridge's first friend in New York was Noah, of the *Sunday Times*. He was advised by him to write prose instead of poetry if he wanted to make literature pay. His first story was published in the *Dollar Magazine*, so named from its subscription price of one dollar a year. His story was widely copied, his hopes were raised very high, and when another article was accepted by the magnificent Knickerbocker he felt himself on the road to fame. But he was taken back by receiving a note from the editor of the last named magazine saying that he never paid new contributors. He struggled on, earning his bread in a precarious sort of way. He became expert in engraving gold pencil cases, and managed to live cheerily, eating his loaf in a garret, never turning to the old home for help, and never once thinking

of giving up the fight. In 1848 he went to Boston, and for a time edited a newspaper there, though he nearly killed it by an article on the Fugitive Slave Law. In 1853 he wrote his first book, "Father Brighthouse." This was so successful that it led to the publication of four others of a similar character. They were followed by "Martin Merivale. His X mark." His prosperity was now assured. In 1858 he visited Europe, and in Paris wrote his bright novel, "Neighbor Jackwood," carrying on the life of the Vermont farmer as if Paris and all her distractions were not around him. Returning to America he found plenty of literary work awaiting him. He was one of the original corps of contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly*. The "Vagabonds" first appeared in this magazine. The idea of this world renowned poem was first suggested to him in Paris by the sight of a wandering "vagabond" with some dancing-dogs. He kept the poem in MSS. for years before it was published. It was his wife who first realized its extraordinary merit and hastened its publication. No poem has been so much read by public readers on both sides the Atlantic.

Mr. Trowbridge edited the *Young Folks* for some years, and is now the favorite writer in our best children's magazines and papers. It is possible he himself does not appreciate the wide welcome his work has received. Visiting a friend recently in the Southern city of Memphis, I noticed an amusing instance of this. The cook appeared one morning in the breakfast room with a handkerchief tied tightly round her head, her eyes heavy and listless, her face showing palor, unmistakably as a white one could have done.

"What's the matter aunty?" said I.
"Don't you tell Miss Margaret, honey," said she in a mysterious whisper, "but the trule is I sot up all night long a' readin'. Not a blessed wink o' sleep did I get all night."

"What were you reading?" asked I much amused.
"It was named *Fas' Friends*; and it was such an interestin' book dat I jes' couldn't put it down," she replied with a sigh, as if from the very fullness of content.

I made a mental vow to tell Mr. Trowbridge of this tribute from one of the humblest of his admirers should I ever have the opportunity given me. * * *

There is a pretty story somewhere of a Fate who pours from her horn one day gold and jewels and flowers, and next a shower of lead. To all children born on the first day come joy and fortune and success, while those born at the time of the leaden shower had a gray life and ruined hopes. Mr. Trowbridge, it would seem, was born between showers, so his life has known sorrow. Yet the rosy day was nearer to him than the sombre one; for his labor has not been in vain nor his heart unsoftened. At the close of the half century he has nearly completed he can look back upon fifty years rounded and pure as pearls on a thread of gold.

—A writer in Deadwood City, Black Hills, says "every man carries about fourteen pounds of fire arms, that the graveyard is a growing institution, and the fellow who gets his gun out first is the best man, and the other fellow gets planted." That "some days they kill five or six, and average about one hundred a month." He adds, that "the Indians kill some."

—A modest young lady desir'g a leg of chicken, at the table, said: "I'll take the part which ought to be dressed in drawers!" A young man opposite immediately said: "I'll take the part that ought to wear a bustle." Hartshorn was immediately administered to the lady.

—Minnesota is ahead. She has passed a law requiring all books used in the public schools, to be printed by contract to the lowest bidder. This will put them in the schools at one-half the present retail rates.

Men usually follow their wishes till suffering compels them to follow their judgment.

April 26th was the 55th anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in the United States.

—A young man of Salem slandered a young lady, and was horsewhipped in consequence. Good.

The State Medical Society of Oregon convenes in the early part of June.

The Northern Star.

Important Decision.

The Territorial Code of Civil Procedure Constructed with Reference to Common Law and Chancery Jurisdiction. Equitable Defences in Actions-at-law—Both Legal and Equitable Defences may be Pleaded in same Action.

Territory of Washington—Second Judicial District—In the District Court—Holding Terms at Olympia—Of the April Term, 1877.
Gallenton Hartsock, v. C. G. Tyler.

It is idle to affect to ignore or deny the dazzling fact. An extensive, radical and thorough revolution has been effected. Justice at last has himself been called to take the bench, and under-judges and lawyers must look to him instead of fossil precedents, for what ought to appear in their pleadings and decisions. Adjudged cases must now be rated at their actual worth, as having no intrinsic authority, but as serving a useful purpose by illustrating how justice deals with particular sets of facts, and technicality must at length be recognized in her true character, no longer to be feared or hated, or despised as one officiously insisting on arbitrary and frivolous niceties, but as one to be forever venerated as the hand maiden of Justice, enforcing at his instance the exactitude of perfect truth—

Has this revolution reached to and involved this Territory? This brings us to the third and fourth of our inquiries,—third, had our legislature the power, and fourth, has it experienced the power, to obtain a code for us?

The third question is briefly answered—The power was abundantly granted in the organic act. Although the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1803 down to 1873, were adverse to this proposition (*Orchard v. Hughes*, 1 Wall. 77, *Dunphy v. Kleinsoth*, 11 Wall. 610), the doctrine is now settled—solidly and forever settled—as stated. (*Hombuckle v. Trombo*, 18 Wall. 648, *Hershey v. Griffith*, 1b. 657, *Davis v. Bilsand*, 1b. 659). Any position heretofore assumed by the district and supreme courts of the Territory to the contrary has been influenced by the dominant authority of the federal court. But were there no adjudications putting the matter past dispute, the Declaratory Act of Congress would finally dispose of it. By that act the power in question is beyond question now conferred, and any attempted exercise of it confirmed. (Stat. at Large, p. 27.) Fourth, is our own Code adapted to effect the end that all the other Codes propose?

Our old Code constantly was, as it stood in its original shape, passed by our own legislature in 1854. It certainly was, as it continued to stand until changed by the amendments of 1871, which declared a procedure in equity distinct from that of law.

These amendments of 1871 were passed, as it were, under duress, in order that our Territorial civil practice as part of a system finding its most authoritative exposition in its court of last resort, the Supreme Court of the United States, might be accommodated to the clearly announced views of that ultimate tribunal. But hardly had the amendments been made before such counter opinions were rendered in the Supreme Court and such counter raising action was held in Congress, as have made them entirely unnecessary the very next legislature, therefore, repealed them. (Laws 1873)

In the repeal, however, as we have already seen; it did not revive or re-enact the original phraseology by which it first indicated its intent to merge law and equity in one new all-embracing jurisdiction—It simply contented itself with a sententious proclamation. "There shall be in this Territory hereafter but one form of action * * * which shall be called a civil action" and by a sweeping repealing clause, effectually precluding the removal of any former legislation on civil practice, planted this present statute as a remedial provision directly upon the ancient "law of the land."

The effect of this proclamation, unqualified by any other provisions of the same statute, would not be what has been contended at the bar, to retain substantial distinctions between law and equity, but to abolish all distinctions. For as we shall presently see, the distinctions

supposed to be substantial between those co-ordinate jurisdictions were really grounded in and built up of form.

The civil action defined in this second section is naturally to be construed by reference to the civil action as formerly known in this Territory, as abrogated in 1871, and as now known in more than half of the United States and in England.

In the absence of any clear limitation of intent the construction must be that such a civil action, that *the Civil Action* is in fact intended. But if the civil action as known in the Reformed Procedure be intended, then together with it is adopted the intent and spirit in which it had its rise. The words, "all common law forms of action and all distinctions between law and equity are hereby abolished," recited at the beginning of the Codes, are inserted *ex industria*. They were, from the first, entirely unnecessary, save merely that they might serve as an index finger pointing to the legislative intent visible in the rest of the section. How unnecessary they were, will be more apparent as I proceed.

The supposed substantial distinctions between law and equity, whereby different rules were asserted and applied as rules of right in the two jurisdictions, were connected more or less intimately with the forms to which the course of justice in the law Courts conformed. The common law rules had a necessary relation to common law forms of action. They were fashioned and preserved by reason of the rigidity of the forms through which they had to move. They partook of the formality that controlled their application. But the substance, which was sought to be advanced along the iron rails of the common law by means of this machinery of rules, was justice, the very self-same substance that was supposed freely to progress, without track and without peculiar vehicle towards any goal, upon the level and polished plane of equity. A deep-seated distinction between law and equity, I say, never existed, if it had, there would have been an anarchical conflict between them. The correlative maxims, *Lex sequitur equitatem* and *Equitas sequitur legem*, would never have become proverbs. The judgments of the law tribunals would not have been suffered to be revised in chancery, nor would the chancery decrees have been acquiesced in at law. There were not two sorts of justice, there were not even two fundamental ideas of justice, prevailing in the two jurisdictions. The basis of the common law action—"right reason," and the basis of the chancery suit—"equity and good conscience," were really one and the same thing; that thing was substantial justice. And in the fundamental and therefore true view, there never was and never could be, when divorced from form, a substantial distinction between law and equity. Every distinction between them was the offspring of form and of form alone. Every distinction between them is broken down and annihilated in this Territory by force of this second section of our Code, unless somewhere else a contrary intent is clearly signified—surveying our whole statute with the utmost consideration of which I am consciously capable, I find myself unable to announce that such an intent is anywhere manifest. There is a recognition of trial by jury. There is also a recognition of a trial by court, in issues heretofore known as of chancery jurisdiction. But there is in this no promulgation or recognition of an incompleting merger of law and equity. The trial of jury never has anywhere stood in the way, and does not now here stand in the way, of complete unification of practice. There is learned opinion, indeed, "to the contrary. One, from whom it might least be expected, writes "whether law and equity, whether the legal and equitable method and remedies can be completely united and consolidated in one homogeneous system, similar to that which prevailed in Rome during the latter empire may be doubted. I am of opinion that such a result cannot be reached until trial by jury is abandoned, and the magistrate is left to decide both the law and the facts in every civil proceeding." (Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights p. 20.) There is a confusion in this, arising perhaps from

the authors too pertinacious pursuit of a favorite parable. In truth, trial by jury has virtually and to a notable extent been for ages in vogue in chancery cases—There is nothing in the nature of things incongruous in a chancery submitting every question of fact to a jury. There is no reason why an enlightened jury with a right conscience should not be as good a chancellor to find a fact as the most luminous big wig that ever noided on the woolsock. Whenever the unification of law and chancery is gracefully accepted as indeed an accomplished fact, and but one set of rules, namely, those and those only which are dictated by true equity are ever suffered to guide the decision of either judge or jury, then at length we have the decision of the author of the Code triumphant—then we have no longer law, no longer a chancery, but a more basal system than either, "rooted and grounded in lore;" and then it matters not where you draw the shifting and somewhat vague and mysterious line between law and fact, or whether an enlightened judge or an enlightened jury be your arbiter.

In view of the motives, which to my mind must be presumed operative upon the legislature in framing a Practice Act so worded as our own, I am constrained to the opinion, that the provisions of subdivision 4 of Sec. 73 and those of Sec. 206, had reference to the settlement and mode of trial of issues and not to the preservation of distinctions in jurisdictions. This opinion fortified by the fact that, under sections 79 and 80, counter-claims without definition or restriction are freely admitted in all actions for purposes of defense.

The meaning of counter-claim under Codes is well settled. It means any claim counter to plaintiff's rights of recovery, and was even in the early days of the New York Code, before the amendment expressly providing for equitable defences, by an overwhelming weight of authority in that State, construed to allow in answer to a strictly legal demand a defence that in equity could only have been pleaded by a cross-bill. Our statute providing for the recovery of the possession of real property does not, as statutes of some other states do, confine this controversy to the legal rights of the parties. It leaves the action open to be defended exactly as any other.

No way seems left to evade the conclusion that the ancient common-law, and chancery jurisdictions are merged by virtue of our Practice Act, and that the equitable defence here pleaded ought not on the ground of its equitable nature to be stricken out.

Thus we take our position in a long procession of states—New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas, California, and I may say Pennsylvania, in all which, equities can be set up in an action which at common law would be called, if anything, ejectment. In most of these the power to do this is most explicitly bestowed, but in none is it more real than in this Territory.

There remains, then, only the question on the first motion, Are the legal and equitable defences inconsistent and incapable of standing together?

It is urged, that both titles cannot be true, and that pleading of either confesses the untruth of the other.

In regard to this question, there is a mass of authorities, but I find no aid from any. The mind seeks for some firmer basis of decision than mere precedent, or the jarring opinions of men diversely educated and of divergent habits of thought. On the surface of the discussion, appears the obvious danger of injustice in very many cases, unless a defendant be permitted to present whatever facts making against plaintiff's claim he may have. If plaintiff ought not to recover, the aim of the action is to find out. But the truth may not be found, if search be not exhaustive. It might well be, that a plaintiff had a claim he believed just and one that he ought not to be allowed to enforce. The defendant in such a case might believe in, or even know of, the existence of facts, some of which in one aspect of the plaintiff's claim, and the others in other aspects of it, would certainly avail to abate or bar the action. Some of these facts, each and all of them being true,

might constitute just so many independent defences, notwithstanding all the plaintiff's allegations were true. Now, to demand that the defendant always knows beforehand what facts averred by plaintiff are true and what false or what deterrent facts can be maintained by himself and what cannot, seems to require of him a prescience and an omniscience which he, being perhaps an ill-informed and unsagacious person, may not possess, and the absence of which ought not to place him at the mercy of the plaintiff. The very abundance of defences at his command, if only his proof do not fail him, might, were he compelled to elect, be the occasion of his ruin; for he might unfortunately elect the one where his evidence would show itself the weakest. Justice forbids, when facts are true, which if true do in some application or other afford defendant a complete shelter against the plaintiff's assault, that the defendant should be barred the benefit of them merely because he is ignorant of what application of them, or of whether any application of them at all, can under the evidence which is yet to be disclosed properly be made.

Every good defence alleging new matter is calculated to combine with and change or counterbalance the real facts of the plaintiff's demand in such a way that the combined or net result will show no right of recovery in the plaintiff. This result cannot appear before the trial. Then, in the concurrence of evidence, fact will meet fact, they will coalesce, they will fuse, and be revealed as inseparable components of one single fabric of truth. Until this combination or balance and fusion is effected, the way in which it is possible to be effected is often matter of hypothesis or assumption. Every defence, by way of confession and avoidance or counterclaim thus appears, when carefully scanned, to be partly fact, partly conjecture;—partly fact which the defendant knows or believes to be true, and partly conjecture, which induces him to plead the fact in order that, if the fact and the conjecture be both true, he may be entitled to the benefit of the fact for his defence. It is noteworthy, however, that it is not the conjecture that at the last operates as his shield; it is the fact. The fact turns out at the crisis to be all that aids in his defence, nay, all that really is defence, for it is that which unites intimately and incontestably with the other facts in the case; and the conjuncture, having served the purely temporary purpose of suggesting a true affinity, slips away, volatilized amid the heat and light of actual combination.

This analysis of the defence containing new matter gives us the true line of distinction between what matters of defence can and what cannot stand together in the same pleading—those defences can stand together, the facts in which are not contradictory, no matter on what hypothesis they may severally be held well pleaded. Those defences cannot stand together, the facts in one of which are so repugnant to the facts in the other, that they cannot be believed true by the same person who believes the facts in the other to be true.

The propriety of this distinction does not, nor, as some opinions mistakenly suppose, does any impropriety of inconsistent defences, rest upon a statutory requirement that pleadings be verified. Verification does not make truth more precious. Truth is—with or without oaths—the end of the action. Oaths are for truth; not truth for oaths. Better that a man should lose his goods or land or liberty, than that orally or in writing, by simple statement or by deposition, on record or off record, he should preserve any one of them by a sacrifice of truth. For that same truth's sake, the law both opens wide the door to every defence which seeks truth by the light of truth, but locks it against any defence, which professing to seek truth comes darkling bearing the shadow of a lie.

The facts pleaded in this equitable defence may well be true and yet the defendant's legal title be true also.

Let the motions be denied.

GREEN, J.
Dennison, for Plaintiff.
Judson and J. B. & J. S. Allen, for Defendants.

(Concluded.)

Selections.

We clip the following from the *Pacific Rural*, and gladly give it the benefit of our circulation:

"School teaching is a business operation—not a philanthropic one at all. Philanthropy should find no place in its economy at any point. Teachers have to eat, and dress, and travel, and buy books, and all these things cost money—and hence provision must be made to pay teachers their money when they earn it. Teachers should be paid every month, or oftener, as other people are paid, and they should be paid in cash, and not in school warrants, or notes, unless they request it. Most teachers of experience will agree with us that education does not create mind. In its highest use, it can but develop mind, bring it out, enlarge its scope, improve its powers, and refine its quality. Parents of dull and naturally stupid children often forget that teachers cannot supply natural defects and deficiencies."

The following, also from the *Rural*, we publish, for we hope to see an Agricultural Society organized in every county in the Territory, and that before a great while. We hope the *Rural* will not take offense if we suggest that King county hold her fair just before the Territorial fair at Olympia, and from her exhibits make selections for the latter:

"A number of farmers from different parts of King county have desired us to issue a call for a meeting to organize a county agricultural society; we designed to issue the call signed by one or more persons in each precinct in the county, but have not yet secured what we deem the necessary number of names. However, we invite all persons interested in the organization of a county agricultural society, and of holding a county fair the present year, to be in this city on Saturday, May 5th, (the day fixed upon by those we have conferred with,) and in the interval the details can be worked up. City papers are requested to give this matter further notice.

—A Savannah letter says: Mr. N. H. Bishop will be remembered as the young man who visited Savannah in the winter of 1874-5 in a frail paper canoe, in which he was making his way from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico. After Mr. Bishop left our harbor only incidental tidings were heard of his whereabouts, and nothing certain as to whether he ever completed his long and perilous water journey. Everything is now cleared up by a letter from Mr. Bishop to John W. Chadwick, of Charleston, in which he made the entire voyage with perfect safety, and that he is engaged in writing an account of the trip, which will doubtless be as entertaining as his story of his journey in South America. Mr. Bishop is not only a traveler, but a man of enterprise and industry. Although fond of adventure, he has serious objects in life, and is President of a company for packing fruit at Manahawken, N. J.

—The *Tribune* says of General Banks: "He has been successively bobbin boy, actor, editor, inspector of customs, State senator, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, major-general of volunteers, railroad manager, and again member of Congress." All true; but, in addition to these various avocations, the versatile statesman was also a house carpenter, a dancing master, and a temperance lecturer. He has not yet settled down to any regular employment and he may yet be a good many more things.

—Mr. Blaine, dining with Evarts, Schurz, and others in Washington, the other day, was asked how he liked the policy of President Hayes. Blaine answered by telling a little story. A party of gentlemen went on a fishing trip in Maine. A rule was made that the first man who complained of the cooking should turn to and cook until somebody else complained. At the very first breakfast the man who proposed this rule took a biscuit and bit it. "Thunder! how salt this is!" he exclaimed, "but I like it—I like it!"

—On Wednesday the body of Lieut. Knapp, drowned several days ago near Astoria, in company with Dr. Andrews and Mr. J. S. Moore, was found on Clatsop beach, about four miles from the bar.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The *Inter-Ocean* this morning publishes the first general special cable telegram that has ever been published in a Western paper.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Times* special says that in the Michigan legislature the resolution of the Republican Representatives, endorsing the President's southern policy, was referred without debate to the committee on Federal relations, several Republicans and all the Democrats vote in the negative, thus favoring its immediate consideration.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the number of pension agents have now been reduced to 18. The amount of salaries and fees now paid is \$423,000 per annum, and the aggregate reduction of expenditures by the new system will be \$135,000.

The *Time's* Salt Lake special says that the indignation feeling aroused throughout the United States by testimony at John D. Lee's trial, relative to the Mountain Meadow massacre, has led the latter day saints to apprehend the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the Church who are accused of sanctioning the commission of the possible crime, and say they have determined to resist any movement, and to this end are secretly arming and drilling throughout the Territory of Utah. Orders have been privately issued by the military commanders of the famous Nauvoo Legion requiring an immediate organization to be in readiness for active service on the 20th of the present month.

The *World's* Washington special thinks the extra session was put off till October because the President was timid about a possible revolt against his Southern policy among Republicans. The *Tribune's* Washington special says the extra session was postponed to give the business of the country a chance to revive, and avoid the heated term. No political consideration had any weight with the Cabinet. Randall's interview tends to the opinion that the President is afraid to go to the country with his policy, and that the delay really helps the Democrats. Republicans think the delay is unconstitutional.

EUROPEAN.

VIENNA, May 8.—The importance attached to the bombardment of Ibrail, as to which party committed the first belligerent act, if Turkey, then Roumania has a valid excuse for joining Russia, and will embrace it. Austria hesitates against closing the Danube, which violates the Paris treaty. The blockade of the Black Sea by the Turks begins to-day in Asia. The fact that the Russian cavalry have left Wladikawshaw and occupied Bayale, nineteen miles south of Mount Aararat, and the fact the Turks have withdrawn to Bastock, is gravely significant, considering the treaty lately concluded between Russia and Persia. The Armenian Christians sympathize with Russia.

LONDON, May 6.—It is stated that Russia has effected a loan in Paris of a hundred million francs.

The cabinet will meet to-day. It is said the Cabinet is thoroughly united about protection.

British communication with India will be imperiled by the movement of Russians in Asia.

The British squadron at Corfu has been ordered to Crete.

MANCHESTER, May 6.—Information reached here that Austria has determined to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. A movement of troops for that purpose will begin within two weeks.

PARIS, May 6.—Russia is making an effort to raise a loan here.

The Russian Senate has decided that the Moscow tribunal of commerce has the right to adjudge Strasbourg, the railroad speculator, a bankrupt, and has issued an order that Strasbourg leave the country.

Minister Simon, in a speech, pointed out the scrupulous manner in which Italy had observed the law of Papal guarantee. The Italian ambassador has since called upon Simon and thanked him for the manner in which he referred to it.

Go Right On Augustus!—"My dearest Fiducia," he said, as they stood beneath a tree in a flood of moonlight, "I have longed—oh so longed!—for this blissful opportunity; and even now I hardly dare speak the swelling thoughts that struggle up for utterance. Not in the blistering glare of the noon-day sun would I whisper to thee of the sweet love that has tinged my whole being with a celestial brightness, but in this soft silvery sheen of the constant moon would I syllable forth the ecstatic song of Eros. Oh, canst thou realize how like the radiance of heaven thy beauty beams upon me? And shall not the blessed boon be always mine? wilt thou not henceforth, for all coming time, give me the right to shield thee from the rough contact and chilling blasts of an unfeeling world? Oh! if thy smiles could be mine while life should last they would shed—they would shed—a—a—ah, dearest, they would shed—" While he hesitated and stumbled for a word, Fiducia eagerly whispered, "Never mind the wood-shed, Augustus, but go right on with your pretty talk."

Why are troubles like babies? Because they get bigger by nursing.

The *Portland Standard* says, "several sports are seeking for honest employment." We hope they will find a full hand.

Things seem to be cutting and slashing around at a fearfully disjointed rate. After the shower of living flesh in Kentucky; snakes in Tennessee; blood somewhere else, and the great meteor two or three months ago, we begin to hear from the remote counties. Away down in Walton county, Georgia, the editor of the *Vilette* describes a shower of stones that occurred in his region at noonday lately. The stones were from the size of a hen's egg to the bigness of a man's double fist. They were irregular in shape and streaked with a bright shelly substance like mica. After a loud explosion the stones came rattling down over a space of about four acres. A negro woman came near being hit. About a dozen of these sky-boulders struck the editor's house, but did no particular damage. And nearer home we have the *Warsaw Bulletin*, which says that a citizen of that place recently called attention to a spot on the snow about a yard square that was literally alive with small worms. The insect was about half an inch in length, of a white color, with black head. They were only found in one place, and there in countless numbers. The only explanation that can be attached to their appearance is that they were showered down. They were manna for the birds, flocks of which soon made their meal off the mysterious insects. This is another problem for our scientific readers to solve.—*Albia Union*

And not a hard problem either. The showers of "flesh and blood" is neither flesh or blood but a vegetable substance well known to science. Snakes and other aquatic animals, insects and fishes, have been often caught up by water spouts, or whirl winds passing over shallow, swampy water and dropped to the earth again often at a great distance from their original starting point. The shower of stones, "of irregular shape" fragments no doubt of a larger body, were of a meteoric origin. The worms are the larva of a well known insect, deposited where discovered by the same or similar influences that caused the fall of reptiles in Tennessee.

CLEAR CASE.—Out in Illinois a justice of the peace was recently elected who was not particularly noted for legal attainments.

Wishing to have a little fun, a friend asked him what he would do were a case of mayhem brought before him for trial?

The "Square" looked a little puzzled at first, but soon began to look wise, and said:

"I had a case of that kind when I was 'Square' before, so I just ordered the fellow to jail, and after staying there for a week he was willing to marry the girl!"

The *Lantern* throws light on the *Portland Standard* by calling it the best local paper in that city.

Prof. Bray's brass band played for a ball at Astoria last Tuesday.

13,350 new volumes were brought out in Germany last year.

COURT NEWS.—The neat, crisp witticisms of the late John Van Buren are proverbial.

Mr. Van Buren had been defending some one in one of our city courts, and, feeling a personal interest in the result, had exerted himself in behalf of his client. He was not a little stimulated to this from the fact that the opposing counsel—a person of "small calibre, but immense bore"—indulged in unnecessary personalities, and finally lost his case.

This so chagrined him that he went up to his courtly opponent, and, in tones excited and angry, said:

"Mr. Van Buren, I should really like to know if there is any case so paltry, or any criminal so despicable that you would not undertake to defend him?"

"Well, I don't know," replied Mr. Van Buren, in his peculiarly quiet, suave manner—"what have you been doing?"

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." This "old saw," holds good in Christian countries, but not in many others. The descendants of Confucius hold a position nearest the throne, and have held it for over 2200 years. Quite an honor for a peaceful philosopher, and modest teacher. The descendants of all renowned warriors and monarchs of ancient times are now wholly unknown.

Seattleites are beginning to talk of building a theater, when they are too niggardly to support public schools. Vod a koondry! Vod a peebles!—*Ex.*

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SATURDAYMAY 12, 1877.

The European War.

The independent thinker, who has no personal interest or prejudice at stake in the coming contest between the Turk and the Russian, must be struck by the apparent inconsistency that marks the attitude of other European nations. Austria, next to Turkey is the most deeply interested. She can but view with dread the hosts of the North pressing down along her eastern frontier. Germany, strong, united, independent, self-reliant, need fear nothing. She will neither lose or gain by the result. The only interest she can have in the question must be one of religion. Germany has been struggling for a long time to bring about a complete divorce of Church and State. True, the old element of discord is at the bottom of the quarrel. It is the old battle of Christianity and Mohammedanism, the Cross and the Crescent. But the cry of religious persecution raised by the Turkish provinces of the north does not appear to disturb German phlegm. At least she will not take a hand in the fight, unless events assume a different aspect.

France appears equally apathetic. Her avowed policy is one of peace. Spain is too busy at home, setting her shattered household in order. It is hard to tell whether the Khedive is anxious or pleased; whether he will throw off his Sultanic allegiance when the horrors of the conflict shakes the old Ottoman Empire, or hurling his dusky hordes into the melee perish with them. One would expect the Vatican to bless the Russians and curse the Turk, as he blessed the arms of France and anathematized those of her antagonist during the last Franco-Prussian war. But the old man does no such thing. His lieutenants of the Infallible Church are investing the treasures buried beneath her altars in Turkish bonds. He is so blind that he fails to see that Christians in Turkey are persecuted at all. He is even angry at their despairing cries. Should the Russians triumph the Greek, and not the Catholic Church will be the gainer. Russia is more tolerant of opinion than the Turk. Were it Catholic Austria, or ever faithful Spain, that was about to dare the scimitar, the whole power of Rome would be on the side of either of those powers. As it is, she would rather the ruin of the Turk should continue if she can not flourish on its ashes. England, Christian England, with its church establishment and its royalty, is in full sympathy with the half civilized Mussulman. She knows it would bring peace, prosperity, and a higher civilization to millions of oppressed Christians if the Turk was driven from Europe. She knows Russia is advancing, while at best Turkey is hundreds of years behind the age and at a stand still.

Britania holds the key of the Mediterranean and domineers over southern Europe and northern Africa. But now that the Northern Bear is threatening to pick the lock and enter the sea by the door menacing her East India conquest, all her sympathy for oppressed Christianity is thrown overboard, and she secretly props up the waning courage of this far famed sick man. True she has given the world to understand that she will not intervene. This deceives no one. It is of as much value and as near the truth as the well trained domestic, "not at home," to the fashionable caller. Russia

wishes for England's neutrality. Austria dare not interfere alone. Italy, will not, Spain can not, and France, Holland and the Norse are indifferent. Greece hopes for Russian success; but she is too insignificant. East of the Bosphorus the Mohammedan will strike for the Turk. The Roman Church will sympathize with the Ottoman. Suffering, oppressed Christians in Turkey have no hope except from their brethren of the Greek Church; the balance of Christendom is either against them or wholly indifferent. Persia will fight for and with Russia. Should the latter triumph, the British Empire in the east will travel no further westward. If England can save the Suez canal she may remain neutral. But she will fight rather than surrender the control of that. Her religion, and her boasted love of civilization will not prevent her forming an alliance with Turkey to save her ill-gotten Indian possessions. Here we have the anomaly, the riddle for some future historian to solve, of Protestant England and the Holy See sympathizing with that power which for five hundred years they both shed the best blood of Christendom in vain to crush back into Asia. What an example to the thinking world, of the avarice and selfishness of British statesmanship and apostolic bigotry. Not a Protestant or Catholic will deny but that Russian rule is far preferable to Turkish misrule. The masses in Russia are now being educated, and the spread of her influence toward the Bosphorus carries with it a nobler civilization, a greater freedom. But the rights of the multitude do not often enter into the politics of Europe, except in the form of civil strife. They do not now, and seldom did. England cares not a fig for the abject condition of the revolted provinces of Turkey. She would blow the rebels from the muzzles of her guns when she once more set her heel on their necks, as she did in India, were they her own revolted possessions. She weeps over the woes of "poor Lo," of the western hemisphere, but her eyes are dry and teeth firmly set when she turns to "poor Lo," of the East. We can but think, terrible as the struggle will be, that humanity will be benefitted in the end, if the Russians and Turks are left to fight it out among themselves.

Port Blakely.

The large mill owners deem it more convenient, if not more profitable, to own all the land around their respective mills, so that no conflicting interests may arise or other business grow up in opposition to their own. One reason frequently given for this course is the trouble most of them, in times past, have had in contending with the mad-house nuisance. This thing is now so thoroughly broken up that they have little to fear from it at present. Thus the Port Discovery, Ludlow, Gamble, Madison and Blakely mill companies each own extensive tracts of land around their mills. Each of the mills are built on safe and convenient harbors, situated on the west side of the Sound, where there would be but little chance of towns growing up without these mills to support them.

Many have thought it would be a great deal better for this country, in place of having all the lumber business concentrated in the hands of a few large mills, who through their agents in San Francisco conduct everything relating to this business, to have small, portable mills taken where the timber grows, so as to divide the capital and business over the country, and more become participators in its benefits; while shippers from many regions would come to take the lumber off our hands.

Probably this would be more beneficial for the Sound at large, than the way things are managed at present, excepting in cutting and handling some of the largest and longest timber, where the heavy machinery of our large mills would do the best work. Yet for some time to come this can be but an idle dream, because the capital is so strongly concentrated in the hands of these companies that they will control the business as long as men find it profitable to carry on the logging business as at present conducted.

Although we are satisfied that in time, when settlements become stronger farther back from the Sound, great num-

bers of small water mills, as well as portable steam mills, will be established all over the timber regions of Western Washington, and their products will find a market somewhere. They may in time become more important than even our heavy companies, with their millions of capital. Should such a change as this take place, it could hardly fail also to cause ship yards on an extensive scale to spring up all over the Sound; in fact it would probably not be injurious to the permanent interests of the larger companies to encourage, rather than otherwise, the growth of such local enterprises.

But enough of such speculations as these. This article was intended to say something of Port Blakely, and not of milling interests in general.

This place is situated at the southern end of Bainbridge Island. Port Madison mill being at its northern end, a good wagon road connecting them. The steamer Success, a lively propeller, commanded by Capt. Nugent, runs daily between Blakely and Seattle, stopping at Freeport going and returning. The town site and milling property is owned by Renton, Holmes & Co. William Renton is the resident partner of the firm. Perhaps he is as well identified with Sound interests in general as any man on the Sound. In the vicinity of his mill he has been made to feel fully all the dangers, inconveniences, and expense to a community of the squaw mad-house nuisance, and probably no man on this coast has expended so much money as he to kill out this social pest.

This mill cut about thirty million feet of lumber in 1876, running the whole year night and day. Total average force employed being about 135 men. The company own four sailing vessels, employed in the coasting trade, and two steamers, employed towing logs, etc.

The town contains some three hundred or more inhabitants; contains a large and excellent hotel, conducted by Messrs. Taylor & Sackman; has one of the best fitted public halls in the Territory. This hall has been built recently. Here all social gatherings, lectures, etc., are held for the community, as well as religious services. Rev. David Sires, of Seattle, has organized and built up a very fine congregation of Universalists. The last time we were in Port Blakely we attended religious services at this hall. Mr. Sires was absent, but in his absence the services were carried on, at his request, by the Rev. D. N. Utter, of Olympia. His very thoughtful discourse was listened to with great attention by a large and intelligent audience.

Oak Harbor

It is expected that Capt. Hill will make arrangements to stop at Oak Harbor once a week, provided he can do it and still keep up his route, between Seattle, Centreville, the Skagit, Swinomish &c. We hope he may be able to do this; already he travels with his boat, the Fanny Lake, more miles in a week than any other stern wheeler on the Sound, and much of his route is over very shoal water where a boat can only go at high tide.

So far, the Oak Harbor people have failed to get regular steam communication with Seattle, although the harbor is accessible at all stages of the tide, and the Libby passes in sight of it every week. It is only a short time since they obtained Post Office facilities.

Yet the settlements of which Oak Harbor is the center have some 1,200 acres of cultivated land, and some 3,500 acres pasturage. Nearly all have fine orchards. Many keep extensive flocks of sheep.

Among the representative men of this part of the island are the Millers, father and sons, Messrs. Hastie, Gildow, Maddox, Shaefer, Perkins, Dallorem, E. Ebey, Taftoz, Barrington, Morse, Noonan, Merrit, Garrett, Nesbit, Izett, Gould, Bruce, Hannah, Ely, Sharp, Vosburg and Porter. Col. Lavabee also resides near Miller's point, dividing his time between there and Seattle. Much of this land is held in large farms, several like Maj. Haller's and the Mount's place being owned by non-residents. Perhaps the three leading interests are sheep raising, orcharding and raising of hay. Grain will be next on the list; not so much

wheat being raised, as toward Ebey prairie, but more barley and oats.

There is no government land here; all owned by individuals. If it were subdivided into smaller parcels, so that more families could settle there it would be better for all.

Christian Spirit.

The *Unitarian Advocate* comes to us this week in its usual neat form, and edited with ability, care and candor. The *Oregon Churchman* attacks brother Utter in anything but a Christian spirit. The editor can not comprehend how a person can be religious without a creed. Can not understand that true charity is large enough to fellowship all good men, irrespective of belief. Our beliefs are only guess-work at best, and will not affect us hereafter, though they may influence our conduct in the present life. Brother Utter does not believe in Heaven or Hell, in an orthodox sense. That's what's the matter with the *Churchman*. Isn't it awful. Couldn't you, brother Utter, squeeze into your creed (oh you have no creed, your belief then.) just a little hell, if only a few millions of years duration, enough to make the *Churchman* quit scolding. What's the use of being so set in your way? Your *believing* in a hell, just for the sake of being popular and accommodating, won't create one or affect any one's destiny, and it will make the *Churchman* happy. Come now, take a little stock in hell, adopt a few minor imps of his Satanic Majesty, if not the big Devil himself. And now what in the world will become of brother Utter and the *Advocate*? He seems to be planted exactly between two fires, front and rear. F. H. M., the free religionist, is assailing him in the rear, and he has already drawn the hot fire of the *Churchman's* heavy guns, turned upon him from his entrenchments. While the one accuses him of being nothing at all, the other complains that he is too old and superstitious, and not half hot enough. The *Advocate* ought to be double barreled, so as to bring down its game from opposite directions. It was charged with a very light load last issue, but it was so adroitly aimed as to badly cripple both, and there will be some fluttering in both camps when they come to pick the shot out. We begin to suspect the *Churchman* is subsidized to blow up the *Advocate*, and that F. H. M. is secretly employed on its staff. We are pretty sure the uproar they make will increase its circulation.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Johnson & Allbee, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts will be assumed by the said Johnson, and all accounts due the firm will be collected by him.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
L. ALLBEE.
Snohomish County, W. T., April 20, 1877.
69-4w

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

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

JULIUS DICKENS,

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL,

STELACOOM, W. T.

Geo. H. White,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER.

TUMWATER, W. T.

Law Books, Papers,

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Checks, By-Laws, Etc.

BOUND AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Orders from all parts of the Lower Sound, left at this office, promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. 67f

PETER COOK,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

Carriage and Wagon Maker,

General Jobber in Wood and Iron work.

LOGGING TRUCKS A SPECIALTY.

Best of Eastern stock used. Down Sound Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shipping & Labor

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

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

S. F. COMBS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE COLMAN'S MILL, SEATTLE.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY.....MAY 12, 1877.

Local Items.

The house of Jacobs Bros. & Co. of Portland are agents for the celebrated Woolen Mills of Oregon City, the most extensive factory on the Pacific Coast. Their goods are fully equal to any of eastern manufacture. In addition to this branch of their business they are extensive importers and dealers in clothing and dry goods. Mr. L. Blam, their traveling agent, has been in town this week, and sold to our merchants quite a bill of goods. See their advertisement in another column. We believe Mr. Blam intends to pay this place regular visits hereafter.

DR. FOLSOM received from Dr. B. F. Palmer of Philadelphia, a new artificial leg for Mr. Robert Smallman last Monday. The limb is the most perfect and elegant manufactured anywhere in the world. It fits nicely and gives satisfaction. Mr. Smallman wishes to express his gratitude to all friends who kindly contributed to purchase the leg for him. The money was raised by subscription, and it cost \$175.00 in Philadelphia, beside the express charges.

ALMOST A FATAL ACCIDENT.— Mr. D. E. Leighton while engaged log running, one day this week, being in the act of adjusting a snub line around a post, was struck in the face by the end of the line as the strain drew it off. Fortunately it was a glancing blow, otherwise he would have been seriously if not fatally injured. He was insensible for quite awhile but luckily escaped with only a few light bruises.

Those who delight to see beautiful flowers and learn how such things are cultivated, as well as purchase trees, shrubbery or plants of any kind should visit Mr. Lawton's Nursery, one of the most beautiful spots near Seattle. Mr. L. is an enthusiast in his profession who both loves it strongly, and understands it in all its branches.

We call attention to the new advertisement of L. P. Andrews & Co. They have not only sold a great deal of goods in their line here, but have also done some very fine work. A sample of their work done in the range and fixtures in the Snohomish Exchange Hotel. They are well worthy of patronage.

Among the many who have visited the town the past week we noticed Mr. Geo. Hansel, Port Townsend, Dr. Weed, Seattle, Lehman Blum Portland, R. Freeman J. Irvin and Mr. McNamara, Stillaguamish. Esq. Frost Mukilteo, E. D. Smith, Lowell, W. Delanty, Port Discovery, Mr. Norris and D. B. Jackson Port Gamble.

Mr. James Town, our superintendent of Public Schools, left for the Black Hills last trip of the Nellie. He will go to San Francisco on the Dakota and thence by the overland route as far as practicable by rail. We expect to hear from him occasionally during the coming summer.

A few years ago, it was necessary to send to San Francisco for fine specimens of monumental work. Now the finest can be procured at home, for proof of which call in at Carkeek's on Yester's wharf and see some extra finely finished work there.

The ladies of the community will be pleased to learn that they can obtain the *Buttrick* patterns of Mrs. Saunders. In another column see her card. These are the favorites among the ladies, giving the best satisfaction of any patterns.

Those who know nothing of the qualities of our native building and monumental stones, should call at Keenon's Marble Works in Seattle, and see the beautiful monument he has just finished out of Bellingham Bay stone.

We are sorry that the firm of J. Ross & Co. is having trouble; and hope their embarrassment will be but temporary and that neither themselves or their men will suffer any financial loss.

Both the Nellie and the Yakima arrived on Monday and both had heavy freights and quite a number of passengers.

We learn by the *Intelligencer* that the various steamboat men between Port Townsend, Seattle and Olympia are getting warmed up and are in for a general old fashioned opposition. The fare from Townsend to Seattle is down to \$1 and the same is charged from Seattle to Olympia. The old saying that when rogues fall out honest men get their due, will apply to the traveling public and steamboat lines. The distance from here to Seattle is less than from Seattle to Townsend or Olympia, and yet we have to pay on our route more than ever was charged on the Olympia route. Three dollars from here to Seattle is rather steep, but we shall have to stand it, for we have only Hopkins choice.

MESSES. FERGUSON & MORGAN, of the new mill, have the contract of furnishing the lumber for all three of the Blackman Bro's houses. Mr. W. H. Wale has a large force under him, pushing the Athenaeum ahead as fast as possible and making excellent progress. Mr. George Plumb, assisted by Mr. Plate, is spreading on the paint, making dwellings and yard fences look bright and cheerful. Nearly every house in town needs touching up, and we hope he will be kept busy until the rainy season. He has just completed the finishing touches to the school-house.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. H. Gatchell, who is engaged logging up the Snoqualmie, unfortunately had his hand caught in the rope, the team being in motion, and drawn into the block injuring three of his fingers, one of them so badly, that it had to be removed at the first joint. All the other fingers were more or less injured, the nails of two were torn off, but hopes are entertained of saving balance of the hand.

MANY citizens of the river will be pleased to learn that Mr. Waterman is expected to return to the river soon; we saw him recently at Port Blakely. He made numerous inquiries concerning men on this river, particularly in regard to his old time friend, John Kreischell. Mr. W. for several years past has been logging for Port Blakely Mill Co. some eight or ten miles from Blakely.

MANY here will remember Capt. Levany of the old Chehalis one of the first stern wheel boats that ever made regular trips to the river. He now resides at Blakely, is sheriff of Kitsap county in place of sheriff Williams. Mr. L. owns a fine tide marsh claim just below and opposite Bob Young's ranche, which he intends to dike and improve in a very short time.

THE *Weekly Standard*, Olympia, comes to us enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. It contains double the amount of reading matter it formerly did, and the proprietor makes good promises for the future. We are glad, brother Murphy of this fresh evidence of your prosperity, and we hope it will continue all coming time.

MR. GEUZ and family, relatives of Mr. Whitfield, our Deputy Sheriff, came on the last steamer, and will settle here. Mr. G. is a cabinet maker by occupation, and we hope he will establish that industry here immediately. Home manufactures is the great desideratum now, in order to build up a thriving community.

MR. ELWELL, Sr., has landed his logs safely at the Point. Messrs. Clark & Wilbur made a successful drive, bringing their rear into the boom above town Monday night. They are now being run to the Point. One of the Discovery Co.'s tow-boats took a large boom belonging to Bennett & Flatau Monday.

THE *Pacific Rural* an excellent monthly made its appearance. It especially contains much that should interest every agriculturist. It also contains much general information from all parts of the Sound. We can hardly see, when it is so cheap, how any one can afford to be without it.

THE last heavy timbers of the Athenaeum were raised last Wednesday, namely, the frame work of the tower. It has been decided to have a small hall about 24x50 feet in the third story. The good templars desire to obtain this for a lodge room, and will in all probability get it.

OWING to the late decision of Judge Lewis, that wholesale and retail liquor licenses could not be paid in county scrip, the Commissioners have placed the amount for a license in town at \$150 coin. We believe it is to be less outside.

JAMES DUVALL succeeded in landing his logs safely in the boom last Thursday.

We were misinformed last week about the killing of the Blackman Bros. mules. Only one was killed. They have purchased a span of fine work horses to complete their team.

THE loggers have driven from the Bodrean camp above the forks. The rear reached the boom last Wednesday and by Saturday night, with good luck, the logs will all be at the Point.

REMOVED.— Mr. B. L. Martin, has removed his stock of goods from LaConner to Utsalady, where he will hereafter run his store in the interest of the Puget Mill Co.—*B. B. Mail*.

H. A. GREGORY, our present clerk of the Dist. Court has received the appointment of County School Sup. in place of Mr. Town resigned.

OUR County commissioners are in session, nearly everybody is in town, and altogether things are very lively.

Seattle Steamboat Directory.

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

NOTICE!
 The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Judge of Snohomish county, Guardian of the heir of Willard Sly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for settlement within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be barred, as provided by the Statutes of Washington Territory; and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at his residence at Centreville, W. T.
 JAMES LONG, Guardian.
 Snohomish City, April 24, 1877. 60-4w

THE CELEBRATED Buttrick Patterns

Of the Latest Fashions and of all descriptions kept constantly on hand by
 Mrs. W. E. Saunders, Dressmaker.
 Gentlemen's Shirts and Children's Clothes made to order. Commercial street, SEATTLE, W. T., Opposite new Hotel. 601f

\$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 TRUCE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 601f

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory in the action of Henry L. Yester vs. George F. Smith and Simon Elwell to recover the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-five 50-100 dollars (\$1235 50-100) judgement, with costs and increased costs, interest and increased interest. I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution the following described real property, to wit: lots numbered nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11), situate in block number ten (10) in Snohomish City, western part.
 Now therefore notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real premises at public auction on the 5th day of June A. D. 1877 between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, at the door of the Auditors office of Snohomish County, in Snohomish City Washington Territory, to the highest bidder for cash gold coin of the United States of America, to satisfy the judgements and costs of suit, and increased costs.
 Dated at Snohomish City this 26th day of April A. D. 1877.

BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff.
 By WM. WHITFIELD, Deputy
 McNaught & Leary, Atty's for Plaintiffs.
 68 4w

S. P. ANDREWS. T. W. WARD.
S. P. ANDREWS & Co.,

--DEALERS IN--
Stoves and Tinware,
 Commercial St., Seattle, W. T.
 COOK, PARLOR, AND BOX STOVES, PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE
 All Job Work pertaining to the business done in a workman like manner.
 Orders from Abroad Receive Prompt Attention.

STILL AHEAD!
 —THE—
Mason & Hamlin Organs.
 Highest Award at Four Great World Expositions—
 Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philad. 1876.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
 SOLD AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES FOR CASH,
 OR ON THE LIBERAL INSTALLMENT PLAN WITH EASY PAYMENTS.
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.
 W. H. PUMPHREY, Agent,
 Seattle, W. T.
 n06, 4f.

Stetson & Post,
 —PROPRIETORS OF—
SEATTLE PLANING MILLS
 Manufacturers and Dealers in Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Rails, Brackets, Pine, Cedar and Spruce Lumber, etc., wholesale and retail.
 COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.
 (Adjoining S. and W. W. Railroad.)
 SEND FOR PRICE LIST. Box 103. 63

THE Davis Vertical Feed
 —IS THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS—
SEWING MACHINE
 In the Market.
Machines **NEEDLES,**
 Delivered in any part of the Territory and Thread, Oil
Instructions Given —AND—
 Free of Charge. **ATTACHMENTS**
 It costs you nothing to —FOR—
TRY IT *All Machines*
 And convince yourself of its SUPERIORITY FOR SALE
 over all others. **At Lowest Rates**
E. L. HALL, Agent for Washington Terr.
 CHERRY STREET.....SEATTLE



The body of Mr. J. S. Moore, one of the party drowned with Lieut. Knapp, has been found near the mouth of the Skipanon. About \$1,200 in money and a gold watch were discovered intact in the pockets of his clothes.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The co-partnership in the hotel business heretofore existing under the firm name of Shone Bros., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Edward Shone will continue the business at the Riverside Hotel in this city, and be responsible for all debts or liabilities contracted by the firm, and all persons indebted to the firm will pay the same to Edward Shone.

EDWARD SHONE,
KENRIC SHONE.

March 30, 1877. 65tf

**LATEST PATENT
SPRING BED BOTTOMS**

Two Styles, at Reduced Rates.

—ALSO—
wall Paper,

Always on hand at
John Pike's.
One Door East of E. C. Ferguson's Store,
v142. SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

SALOON.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

W. S. WIGGIN. WM. FOX
Occidental Hotel,

SEATTLE..... WASH. TERR
This is the Largest Hotel North of San Francisco, and is

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Free Conch to and from the House.

WIGGIN & FOX, Proprietors

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

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

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SHOP — IN THE UPPER TOWN.

Call and see my work.

For Sale.

Half-Breed Jersey bull and heifer calves from well selected milch cows. Price \$30. per head. Address

A. U. DAVIS,
Dungeness,
W. T.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

160 acres of good land lying near the mouth of the Skykomish River, with 15 acres cleared and 75 bearing fruit trees, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars enquire of

W. H. WALEY,
or M. W. PACKARD.

v1 a:24

L. WILBUR,
SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS,

Medicine
and
Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

PERFUMERY,
Fancy Toilet Articles, Cigars,
&c. &c.

Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded at all hours.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.
v1 n1

WADDELL & MILES.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**STOVES
&
RANGES,**

TIN, COPPER, & JAPANED WARE

SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipe,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTINGS
BRASS GOODS.

All work pertaining to the
business done at short notice
and in a workmanlike manner.

Give us a call.

SEATTLE, W. T.
v1:n8

B. A. HILL & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

C. V. B. Reeder's

WIRE-SUSPENSION, VIBRATING

SPRING BEDS.

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

Warranted for Five Years.

First Premium

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

YESLER'S WHARF,
SEATTLE, W. T.

JOHN PIKE, Agent for Snohomish.
48tf

HAVING LOCATED A

BRICK YARD!

On the bank of the Snohomish river,
two and one-half miles above Snohomish
City, at a place which will hereafter be
known as the SANDERSVILLE BRICK
YARD. The weather admitting, I will
have a kiln of sixty thousand burned and
ready for sale within three weeks, and
solicit a share of public patronage.

G. Y. RICHARDSON,
n66, 2w.

STOVES

—AND—

TIN WARE.

S. P. ANDREWS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cook
Parlor
and Box
Stores

Pumps iron and Lead Pipe.

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

ORDERS FROM ABROAD
Receive Prompt Attention.

Store on Commercial Street,
SEATTLE, W. T.

Wm. H. WARD,

BLACKSMITH.

One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

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

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

Improved horse Hay

Forks

They must leave their orders in time

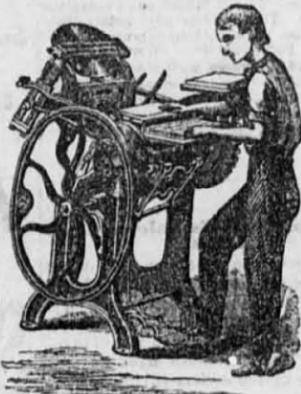
All tools used in Logging
Camps made to order, and
as cheap as can be
got on the
Sound.

v1 n1

NORTHERN STAR

JOB OFFICE,

Snohomish City, W. T.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

Business and Legal Blanks on
HAND.

All kinds of job work
IN THE

BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE
PRICES.

Ladies' Visiting Cards

A SPECIALTY.

**Chas. Naeher,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,**



ORDERS FROM

PROMPTLY

A DISTANCE

ATTENDED!

**LARGEST & CHEAPEST STORE
IN THE TERRITORY.**

Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired and warranted.
SEATTLE, WASH. TERR. 63

S. BAXTER & CO.,

Importers & Commission Merchants

—AND DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

**Wines, Liquors,
AND CIGARS.**

—AGENTS FOR—

J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES,

WHITE HOUSE WHISKIES,

UNIVERSAL WHISKY.

A full assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials always on hand and for sale
at low rates. We call special attention to our

Extensive Stock of Cigars

FOR SALE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FURS.

FRONT STREET. SEATTLE, W. T.

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, EGG S, HAY, HIDES,

SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

v1 n1

M. G. LORE,
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE
 —AND—
 UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
 COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.
 BUREAUS,
 CENTER TABLES,
 CHAIRS,
Parlor & Chamber Sets
 CURTAINS,
 PICTURE FRAMES,
 54tf MOULDINGS, ETC.

PIONEER
Variety Store!
 CORNER MILL & SECOND STS.,
SEATTLE, W. T.
 An Extensive Stock of
House Furnishing Goods!
 CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BED-
 STANDS, BEDSTEADS,
 HARDWARE,
Charter Oak
 Cooking
STOVES!
 Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Mat-
 ting, Chambersets, Chairs, Ta-
 bles, Overland Baskets
 and other Wood
 Ware.
 Special attention paid to fitting
 Keys to Locks. Dealer in all
 kinds of new and second-
 hand Goods.
Call For What You Want!
 Even if You dont see it. No trouble
 to show Goods.
 n 59 tf. **T. P. FREEMAN.**

NEW
PRODUCE STORE!
H. A. BIGELOW & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL PRODUCE
 —AND—
Provisions!
 YESLER'S WHARF, SEATTLE, W. T.

We are prepared to receive consignments,
 and will give prompt attention to orders in our
 line of trade from all parts of the Sound.
 Goods delivered to all parts of the Sound.
 59tf **H. A. BIGELOW & CO.**

National Business College.
 EDUCATES THOROUGHLY FOR BUSINESS.
 Receives students any week-day of the year.
 Rate of advancement not material.
Day and Evening Sessions
 The year through.
Instruction Individual
 College "Journal" sent free upon applica-
 tion. Address,
DeFrance & White,
 v1:n44. Lock Box 104, Portland, Ogn.

PROSPECTUS
 —OF THE—
UNITARIAN ADVOCATE.
 A Monthly Publication devoted to the inter-
 ests of Liberal Christianity upon this coast.
 TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
D. N. UTTER, EDITOR & PROP'R.
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 IF YOU ARE A UNITARIAN,
 In faith, it becomes your immediate duty to
 subscribe for this, the first publication of the
 kind west of the Mississippi, for the extremely
 low subscription price brings it within the
 reach of all, while it makes necessary a large
 subscription list in order to meet expenses,
 —
 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 con-
 cerning 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 hin-
 dering 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
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Hall & Paulson,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
 Furniture, Bedding,
 Window Curtains,
 Picture Frames,
 Windows, Doors,
 and blinds.
 v1:4 **Seattle, W. T.**

COSMOPOLITAN
SALOON
 Opposite NORTHERN STAR Building,
 Snohomish City, Wash. Ter.
 The bar supplied with first-class
WINES,
LIQUORS,
 & **CIGARS.**
 ALSO
NOBLE WHISKY!
 Try It.
W. H. Stevens,
 v1:42 *Proprietor*

Upland Nursery!
 —:O:—
FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY
AT REDUCED RATES.
 —:O:—
 Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Quince,
 Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Black-
 berry, Raspberry, Strawberry,
 Nut-Bearing Trees,
 &c. &c., all in
Great Variety!
 Send for Catalogue and Price List to
John M. Swan, Olympia W. T.
 H. D. MORGAN is my agent at Snoho-
 mish City, W. T.
 —:O:—
John M. Swan, Olympia.

CUSTOM MADE
Boots and shoes.
Manufactured and Sold
wholesale and Retail
 BY
BENJ. VINCENT
 Main st., Olympia, W. T.
 Latest styles Boots and
 shoes made to order. All work
 warranted and satisfaction
 guaranteed.
 Also agent for the celebrated
NEW WEED
"Family Favorite"
SEWING MACHINE.
 Why is it the Best?
IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,
DURABLE, PERFECT.
 It runs easy and quiet,
 Has no cams for shuttle motion,
 Has no springs to get out of order,
 The needle is set correctly without screw-
 driver, or tool of any kind,
 It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting
 from the table; and the best thing of all,
 It has *Perfect Self Adjustable Tension.*
 Call and examine this Machine before
 buying elsewhere.
 v1:n8.6m. **BENJ. VINCENT.**

NORTH PACIFIC
MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION.
Portland, Oregon,
 INCORPORATED 1874,
 CAPITAL \$100,000 00 Gold
Coin Basis.
DIRECTORS.
 P. WASSERMAN, Pres't; E. QUACK
 BUSH, Vice Pres't; W. S. LADD,
 Treas.; D. W. WAKEFIELD, Sec'y;
W. H. EFFINGER, At'y, M. P.
MORSE, Gen'l Agent;
WM. WADHAMS, J. W. BRAZEE,
J. L. ATKINSON.
LIVE ACTIVE AGENTS
Wanted.
 Apply to
J. H. Munson,
 Supt't Agencies, Olympia,
 v1 n22 **Washington Territory.**
 4m.

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

DOLLY VARDEN SALOON
 FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION
SEATTLE, W. T.
At the DOLLY VARDEN
WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,
 Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.
CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY
 AND THE BEST CIGARS IN SEATTLE,
 Are the specialties at this house.
 v1:4 **SMITH & JEWETT.**
Proprietors.

RIVER SIDE HOTEL!
 SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Edward Shone
 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 th
 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
 v1:5 **This House.**

HARDWARE!
wholesale & Retail.
 MECHANICS' TOOLS
 our SPECIALTY.
 FARMING
 Implements,
 LOGGERS' TOOLS
 &c. &c. &c.
 CIRCULAR SAWS
 and
 MACHINERY OF
 All Kinds Fur-
 NISHED TO ORDER at
 Factory Prices

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

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

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Stock.

Milk Cows, per hd.	\$25.00 @ 50.00
Work Oxen, per yoke	\$150. @ 250.
Beef cattle, on foot, per lb.	5 cts.
Horses, per hd.	\$30. @ 100
Sheep, per hd.	\$2 50 @ 5.00
Hogs, on foot, per lb.	5 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Bacon, per lb.	14 1/2 cts.
Pork do.	13 1/2 cts.
Chickens, per doz.	\$3. @ 4 50
Eggs, do.	23 cts.
Flour, per bbl.	\$9.00
Wheat, per bush.	\$1. @ 1.25
Butter, per lb.	30 cts.
Hides, reep, per lb.	3 cts.
Potatoes, per bush.	7 1/2 cts.
Oats, per bush.	2 1/2 cts.
Ground Barley, per ton.	\$42.50
Hay, per ton.	\$12.00 @ 14.00
Candles, per lb.	25 cts.
Beans, do.	5 cts.
Sapars, do.	10 @ 16 cts.
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals.	\$5.00
Dried Apples, per lb.	12 1/2 cts.
Nails, per lb.	7 @ cts.
Coarse salt per lb.	2 cts.
Tobacco, do.	75 @ \$1.20
Coal Oil, per case.	\$6.00
Cabbage, per lb.	1 1/2 cts.
Turnips, do.	1 1/2 cts.
Apples, per bush.	3.00
Wood, per cord, deliv'd.	\$2.50
Shingles, per M.	\$2.00
Ship Knees, per in.	40 @ 50 cts.
Logs, per M ft.	\$5.00 @ \$5.50
Hewed Timber, per lineal foot.	10 cts.

Good Bottom Land.

The undersigned will offer for sale for the next sixty days, if not sooner disposed of, eight ten-acre lots, creek bottoms, near Snohomish City, convenient to a saw-mill, to the Agricultural Fair grounds, and to the school in town; and if desired, two acres good level upland to each lot will be sold to accommodate those wishing a home. For terms and particulars, inquire of E. MORSE, Esq., Or J. N. LOW, Snohomish City. Snohomish City, April 5, 1877. 56 8w J. N. LOW.

KNOX STALLION,



MAINE HERO.

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

PEDIGREE:

Sire, Emperor William; he by Gen. Knox; dam by Ryadik's Hambletonian; combining the two best strains of blood in the world. Gen. Knox is the sire of Lady Maid (record, 2:18 1/2); Camora (2:19 1/2); Plato (record, 2:31); Glibbreth Knox (record, 2:36 1/2); Messenger Knox (record, 2:32); Maine Sashier (record, 2:35); and many other very fast ones. Following is a record of the best time made by Stallion, another noted flyer of the same strain: 1874—2:23, 2:23, 2:20; 1875—2:22 1/2, 2:21 1/2, 2:22; 1876—2:21 1/2, 2:18, 2:17; 2:20, 2:16 1/2, 2:19 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:18, 2:19 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:17, 2:16 1/2.

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

TERMS \$50.

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

PLUMB BAKERY,

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

Bread, Pies and Cakes,

Constantly on hand. Balls and parties supplied, and all kinds of pastry cooking done to order on short notice. 63 tf

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

SECOND STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

N. LOUIS, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging by the week.....\$8.00
Board and Lodging by the day..... 1.00
Single meal..... 35
Boys..... From 25 to 50

The house is newly built, hard finished throughout, has large and well furnished rooms, and first-class Board, on the European plan. Baggage conveyed to and from the house free of charge. No Chinamen employed. 63 tf

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D.

Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BLOCK,

PORTLAND, --- OREGON.

All Surgical Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Skilfully Performed.

Cataract Extracted,

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

Diseases of Women

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

W. A. Jennings, Importer & Jobber,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

FINE TEAS, Etc.

Imported and Foreign Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

—SOLE AGENT FOR—

CYRUS NOBLE OLD BOURBON.

W. A. Jennings,

Seattle, Wash. Terr.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Default has been made in the sum of \$4,830 Judgement and Attorney's fee, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain Mortgage bearing date of February 16th A. D. 1876 executed by Gardner Kellogg and Sarah A. Kellogg his wife, of Seattle, King County, Washington Territory, to James M. Coleman of same place, and recorded in book 2 of Mortgages at page 240 and 267 on the 28th day of February A. D. 1876.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of the third Judicial District, holding terms at Seattle in and for the counties of King and Kitsap, to me directed and delivered, of the Statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises covered and described in said Mortgage, to wit: lots No. three (3), four(4) and five(5) of section number six in township No. thirty-one North, range four East containing eighty six and thirty-one one hundredths acres (excepting two acres situate as follows: commencing at a point 200 feet west of the barn, running south to Hat's slough, thence west, thence north, thence east to place of beginning to contain two acres and to be used as a landing) situate in Snohomish County Washington Territory, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, at the door of the Auditor's office in said county of Snohomish on the 13th day of April A. D. 1877 between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated at Snohomish City this 15th day of March A. D. 1877.

The above sale postponed until the 5th day of June next.

McNaught & Leary Attorneys for plaintiff.

BENJ. STRETCH
Sheriff of Snohomish County
By WM. WHITFIELD Deputy

THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Seattle, W. T.

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

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

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

TERMS:

Daily per annum, \$10; Weekly, \$3. Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms. Address vis. THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher.

H. C. VINING,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

MUKILTEO, W. T.

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

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Default has been made in the sum of \$4,806 10-100 Judgement and costs which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain Mortgage bearing date of February 16th, 1876, executed by David Kellogg and Anna L. Kellogg his wife, of the city of Seattle, King County, W. T. to James M. Coleman of the same place and recorded in Book No. 2 of Mortgages at page 264 and 265 on the 28th day of February A. D. 1876. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of the third Judicial District holding terms at Seattle, in and for the Counties of King and Kitsap to me directed and delivered, and in the Statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises covered and described in said Mortgage, to wit: lots No. one(1) two (2) and three (3) of Section No. one, Township thirty-two North, Range three East containing 167 95-100 Acres, situate in Snohomish County, W. T. will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States; in Snohomish City at the door of the Auditor's office, in said county of Snohomish on the 13th day of April A. D. 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated at Snohomish City this 15th day of March A. D. 1877

The above sale postponed until the 5th day of June next.

McNaught & Leary Attorneys for plaintiff.

BENJ. STRETCH
Sheriff of Snohomish County
By WM. WHITFIELD, Deputy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,

Lawyer;
SNOHOMISH.

F. M. ELLSWORTH. C. H. HANFORD.
Ellsworth & Hanford,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—IN FRAUENTHAL BUILDING,
Commercial street, Seattle.

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

W. M. TIRTLOT,

Lawyer,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Snohomish City, W. T.
vt:35

C. E. LARRABEE. I. M. HALL. W. R. ANDREWS
Larrabee, Hall & Andrews,

COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SEATTLE.....WASH. TERR

RUBBER PAINT

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

No Acids, Lime or Alkalis Used.

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

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

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

W. H. SHOUDY!

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

For sale by George Plumb, Snohomish City.

Seattle Stone Yard

John Keenan,

MANUFACTURER of MARBLE MONUMENTS

HEADSTONES & TOMBS.

Also furnishes Stone for Building Purposes. Cemetery Work of all kinds executed. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Persons living at a distance by sending a description of what they wish, can have Designs, Prices, etc., sent to them to choose from.

Shop on Crawford & Harrington's Wharf, Seattle, W. T.

Call and See Us!

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT THE

ELEPHANT STORE

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

Millinery and Dress-Making

All kinds of Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Suits and Underwear on hand or made to order at short notice, by MRS. S. J. MOSES. Mr. Marsh also has on hand a fine assortment of

DRESS GOODS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS

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

EDWARD MARTIN. P. J. MARTIN. D. V. B. HENARIE.

E. Martin & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN WINES & LIQUORS.

Proprietors of Miller's Extra Old Bourbon, Sole Agents for J. H. Cutter's and J. F. Cutter's OLD BOURBON & RYE WHISKIES.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of all the

Standard Brands of Whiskies & Brandies.

408 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

98 Front street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Look at His Knees!

Breast Hooks,

AND

Stem Pieces!

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

S. A. WOODS,
Park Place,
W. T.

n66, 3m.

WM. H. WALE,

DESIGNER & ARCHITECT,

Carpenter, Contractor and

BOAT BUILDER.

All work entrusted to his care will be done

with NEATNESS and DISPATCH.

CHARGES TO CUT THE TIMES. Place of business at the old BLUE EAGLE BUILDING, Union Avenue, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.