



### One of the Light Brigade.

A paragraph appeared some days ago in the New York Sun announcing the death of John Fitzpatrick, one of the Light Brigade, who died of starvation, in England. He had received a pension of sixpence a day, which, however, was withdrawn several years ago, and he endeavored to eke out a miserable existence by riding in circus pageants. Old age and disease unfitted him for this or any other work; the only refuge for the disabled soldier was the poor house, from which he shrunk in horror. The verdict of the coroner's jury was: "Died of starvation, and the cause a disgrace to the War office."

I.  
Speed the news! Speed the news!  
Speed the news onward!  
"Died of starvation," one  
Of the six hundred:  
One who his part had played  
Well in the Light Brigade,  
When through the vale of death  
Rode the six hundred.

II.  
Food to the right of him,  
Food to the left of him,  
Food all around him, yet  
The veteran hungered;  
One who his part had played  
Well in the Light Brigade,  
When through the vale of death  
Rode the six hundred.

III.  
"Off to the work house, you!"  
Back in dismay he drew,  
Feeling he never knew  
When cannon thundered,  
His not to plead, or sigh,  
His but to starve and die,  
And to a pauper's grave  
Sink with a soul as brave  
As through the vale of death  
Rode the six hundred.

IV.  
Flashed a proud spirit there,  
Up through the man's despair,  
Shaming the servile there;  
Searing the thud, while  
While sordid souls wondered;  
Then turned to face his fate  
Calmly, with soul as great  
As when through shot and shell  
He rode with six hundred,  
With high hope elate,  
Laughing in face of fate—  
Rode with six hundred.

Hunger his mate by day,  
Sunday and working day  
Winter and summer day—  
Shame on the nation!  
Struggling with might and main,  
Smit by disease and pain,  
Ho, in Victoria's reign,  
"Died of starvation!"  
While yet the land with pride  
Tells of the headlong ride  
Of the six hundred,  
While yet the welkin rings,  
While yet the Laureate sings,  
"Some one has blundered,"  
Let us with bated breath  
Tell how one starved to death  
Of the six hundred.

What can that horror hide?  
O! the dread death he died!  
Well may men wonder.  
One of the Light Brigade,  
One who that charge had made,  
Died of sheer hunger!

### A Philosopher's Religion

From The New York Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I send you for publication the following letter of Dr. Franklin, addressed to the great and eloquent Methodist and revival preacher of the last century, George Whitefield, who addressed and electrified audiences of from 10,000 to 60,000 people. This letter seems to be applicable at the present time of revival preaching and praying. The kindness alluded to in the letter as done by Franklin to Whitefield, referred to the fact that Franklin had relieved Whitefield in a paralytic case by the application of electricity. The prayer of Dr. Franklin which I send I find is hardly known at all, and I think a republication of it might be welcome to many:

FRANKLIN'S LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1753.

SIR: I received your kind letter of the 5th inst., and am glad to hear that you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of greater service to you. But if it had the only thanks I should desire is, that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement, have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have any opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men I can therefore only return on their fellow men, and I can only show my gratitude for those mercies from God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren. For I don't think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligation to each other, and much less those to our Creator. You will see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness infinite in degree and eternal in duration; I can do nothing to merit such rewards. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more such happiness of heaven! for my part I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it nor the ambition to desire it, but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer, shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has certainly its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man. But I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; no holy-days keeping, sermon-hunting or hearing, performing church ceremonies, making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty. The hearing and reading of sermons may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produces fruit. Your great Master thought much less of those outward appearances and professions than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan to the uncharitable though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name he declares shall in the last day be accepted, when those who cry Lord, Lord, who value themselves upon their faith, though great enough to perform miracles but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance, which implied his modest opinion that there were some in his time who thought themselves so good that they did not hear even him for improvement; but now a days we have scarce a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministrations, and whoever omits them offends God! I wish to such more humility, and to you health and happiness, being your friend and servant.

B. FRANKLIN.

PRAYER OF DR. FRANKLIN.

Merciful God! Wonderful Power! Increase in me that wisdom which discovers my truest interest; strengthen my resolution to perform what that wisdom dictates, and accept my kind offices to Thy other creatures, as the only return in my power for Thy infinite goodness to me!

### Frontier Yarns.

[From the Denver News.]

It was a meeting of the pioneers, gathered in the private court-room. It was enthusiastic and lively, and carried one's memory back to the assemblages that used to congregate in the cotton-wood shade to deliberate upon the cases of horse-thieves and "sich." The minutes were read, and the constitution amended. New members were taken in, dues donated, fines remitted, and officers elected for the next four years. Then the old "mossy backs" and "rusty coats" drifted off to telling yarns and swapping lies about the days that tried men's stomachs, and so the time passed pleasantly away until the probate clock, if it had been going, would have pointed to the hour of 11. Somebody made a motion to adjourn, and fifteen or twenty others seconded it. The president arose and said, "Those who favor the motion to adjourn say aye," and they all said "aye." "Those who are opposed—." At that moment he was interrupted by a voice, like one crying in the wilderness, and it said, "Hold on, Mr. President, for a minute, if you please!" and the president said, "Certainly," and held on, and settled back, in a despairing kind of way, into the judge's seat.

A smallish, oldish, mountaineerish-looking man was striding toward the railing, with an old slouch hat in his left hand and the right arm beginning to saw the air. He didn't look as though he had dropped from heaven, and though odorous, it was not of brimstone. He must have come in at the door, though nobody was certain of that. As he reached the railing he said: "Thank you, Mr. President; fellow citizens, I am late to-night—just got in—rode to Kiowa and back—57 miles and repeat—in the last 29 hours—went for medicine to cure Julius Londoner—got pneumonia—saved his life—that's the reason I'm late—excuse me," and the audience excused him on the spot. Then he started in to give his own history as a pioneer, beginning when Illinois was a Territory. He helped bring her in as a State, then he boosted Wisconsin over the territorial bar, and next Iowa, and after that Minnesota. Then he turned his attention to the western country, and played important part in the first pilgrimage to Salt Lake; set California up in business; helped Oregon start on the road to fame, and glided off into Washington Territory, British Columbia, and Russian America. When he heard that Colorado was to be settled he mounted his horse, and, without stopping, rode three thousand miles to get here first, and he got here. He has been a government guide, scout and interpreter, and attached to all the important army expeditions since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and he speaks every Indian language under the sun.

"But," says the president, "these things don't interest us; we only want to know about your settlement in Colorado."

"Yes, sir, I know that, and that's just what I'm coming to." And then he giggered back and told about the building of Plymouth rock, and the landing of the pilgrims, and the contract for the erection of Bunker Hill, and the Boston elm when it was a sapling, and Valley Forge, and the Wyoming massacre, and Braddock's defeat, and the Indian wars of Kentucky and Ohio, and the childhood of Susan B. Anthony, and the discovery of the Mississippi, and so along down. And as he followed the man lead he also reached out and traced all its dips, angles, and spurs to their remotest and fag-endest extremities. By these he visited Hudson Bay and Alaska, and Nova Zembla, and China, and the centre and circumference of the earth—mere incidents of his memory and embellishments of the story. And those "old settlers" sat there with eyes and mouths wide open and ears pointing forward. It was the biggest story they had ever heard from a pioneer, and of course they were astonished. Some of the "old coons" began to think about getting home to breakfast, and wondered what kind of excuses they could make for staying out all night. The latest "lodges," never last quite till morning. There was temporary confusion, but the

speaker held his ground and barred the gate. Order being restored he took a drink and a fresh start, but he forgot where he left off, and this time he spilled the fat in the fire. He overdid it. And this is what he said:

"Fellow citizens, I regret this interruption; I was nearly through; I'll keep you but a minute longer, but I know you want to know the truth about the early settlement of this country. When I first came here, Pike's peak was a hole in the ground, and Long's peak was a Mexican bake-oven. Cherry creek was navigable for the largest steamers, and its valley was a boundless cotton field waving with sugar cane. I built my cabin right down here where the gas works are now, in a grove of lofty pines, and right where you now sit I have gathered, packed, and shipped thousands of boxes of pineapples, bananas, and oranges. Adam was a baby then, and he grew up along with my children, and was a right pert chunk of a boy. He used to go out with Jim on the day herd. I had an immense band of dinotheriums out near the great lepidodendrons over on Clear Creek, and a flock of megatheriums out near the great lepidodendron forests on Sand Creek. I kept my ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs in Sloan's lake, and the pterodactyles roosted on the palm trees. When Noah's flood came I just took the door off my cabin for a raft and floated around hereabouts until the water went down. It wasn't very much of a shower, but the country was so level then that it made it rather bad, and I lost my stock and had to begin again at bed-rock. I anchored here on the head of Kiowa, and as soon as the ground dried off a little I plowed up a piece of ground and planted the first patch of potatoes that was ever put in the ground in Colorado."

About this time the "old settlers" began to edge out, one at a time, and slip off home in the grav of the morning, and since then you can't get one of them to talk about anything prior to 1858, nor tell more of his personal experience in Colorado than could have occurred in fifty or a hundred years.

The next morning, when it was time to open court, the bailiff found the "first settler" still talking to his fellow citizens. At that particular moment he was guiding Moses and the other Hebrew children through the Red Sea, up on Bitter creek, Wyoming. They swept him out and he left for the head of Kiowa.

### A Model Student.

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburg though a very clever man, once met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he had attended, he said:

"And you attended the class for mathematics?"

"Yes."

"How many sides has a circle?"

"Two," said the student.

"What are they?"

"What a laugh in the court the student's answer produced when he said: 'An inside and an outside!'"

The doctor next inquired, "and you attend the moral philosophy class also?"

"Yes."

"Well you would hear lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?"

"Yes."

"Does an effect ever go before a cause?"

"Yes."

"Give me an instance."

"A man wheeling a wheelbarrow."

The doctor then sat down and proposed no more questions.

"What is now called the Christian religion," said Augustine, "has existed among the ancients, and was not absent from the beginning of the human race, until Christ came in the flesh; from which time the true religion, which existed already, began to be called Christian."

An Exchange has it that "a clam weighing twenty-four ounces, was recently caught at Guilford, Conn." It must have required a fearless and agile fisherman to "catch" such a monster.

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he will just have his hands full." The crowd looked at the man's ears and thought so too.

### "Pull Down Your Vest."

"You keep vests, my friend?" said a Dutchman entering a clothing store the other day. The clerk promptly averred that the store was crammed with them.

"I want a vest," said the Teuton, "eat don't doo up on it's hunt legs mit the neck. I bought von in Syracuse not long ago, mit a doo-dollar bill, and Iy shimminy I don't notice dot myself, but everywhere I go the poyz gry out milder streets, 'Yacob! vy in der name of der board of drusdees don't you pull down your vest down!' and I have pulled dot vest more'n dree thousand dimes, till I wore all the pinding off mid de puttons."

The clerk explained the joke and sold him a vest, and the old man went out with the exclamation: "Py shimminy, I don't hear something about dot over in Shermany before!"

### Clippings.

Spell murder backward and you have the source from which it springs: Red Rum.

The great secret of success in life, is for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes.

The greatest men live unseen to view, while thousands are not qualified to express their influence.

The wise man stands firm in all extremities, and bears the lot of his humanity with a divine temper.

One of the most important rules of the science of manners is an absolute silence in regard to yourself.

In proportion as we ascend the social scale, we find as much mud there as below, only it is hard and gilded.

By united effort, the theorist and the practical man may accomplish much, which neither could effect alone.

The human soul, like any other noble vessel, was not built to be anchored, but to sail.—Higginson.

Isn't it strange that while nature clothes the tree with thick foliage in summer, she makes them bare in winter.

Plymouth church is reported as being "in high feather." From which it would appear that it has got through with Moulton.

Can women pass the hat? Not if it is on exhibition in a shop window. Now suppose that we consider that question settled.

You should never tell a man he lies. Simply say that he is guilty of heterophony and drop the subject—if he'll let you.

Talking of favorite days for getting married, a fascinating young lady once remarked that her favorite time would be choose-day.

True liberty consists in the privilege of our own rights. Not in the destruction of the rights of others.

Envy is strongly characteristic of littleness of mind: a truly noble and generous man feels no enmity towards a successful rival.

The triumph of wit is to make our good nature subdue your censure; to be quick in seeing faults, and slow in exposing them.

The reason why more homage is paid to wealth than wisdom, says a Russian poet, because one can borrow wealth, but not wisdom.

Difficulty excites the mind to the dignity which sustains and finally conquers misfortune, and the orical refines while it chastens.

The only gratification a covetous man gives his neighbors is to let them see that he himself is no better for what he has than they are.

To be well spoken of, you must die. Even a pauper, when dead is mentioned without asperity, and that is as much as any pauper can expect.

All nature is a contradiction to the laws of providence and the interest of mankind; it is a punishment no less than a fault to those that have it.

SAID a Buffalo lawyer the other day, in the course of his plea: "When a man sits down to eat his dinner in the bosom of his family—." Here he was interrupted by his opponent with, "That's a curious proceeding for a full-grown man."

### Second-handed Men.

There are different grades and classifications of men. The lowest grade is probably the "wooden man." This does not necessarily describe a downright immoral man, but in the ordinary sense of the term, a shiftless person; a person who never of himself finds anything to do, and is unwilling to do it when his attention is called to it. A second-handed man is at least one grade above this class. It never occurs to him that he has any part to play in the great drama of life. When duty is pointed out to him, and a theory clearly demonstrated, so that no risk is run in adopting it, then he begins to entertain the notion. Before this point he had nothing but opposition to the measure—not because his reason told him it was wrong, but simply because he was afraid it might not be right. He never commits himself to any bill until after its third reading. When the whole matter has once been fairly demonstrated, and everybody is well pleased, then he comes to have his name recorded in the affirmative. This representative man always goes with the majority. He never signs a petition, but is always agreed to the measure, just as the others make it. He never wants to be first on the subscription list, and, indeed, will rarely sign one, but is always ready to do his part, and sometimes will give as much as any one else,—he never was known to give more.

If our man is not a bad man, he is, after all, only a second-handed man. If there were not men before him he'd be no man at all. It is plain that a world full of such men would never be enterprising in any department in life. Yet, possibly, they may have a mission among other men. They are the Patent Air Brake by which to hold in check a large class of reckless adventurers who are always disposed to be going down grade, and if left to themselves would soon wreck the train. Their mission, then, seems to be to forever be crying out "Whoa!"

Of course all second-handed men—and nothing else—would bring out a wonderful inertness in any branch of business. After all, we are fond of first-rate men.—*Wadsworth Enterprise.*

### Too much Trouble.

The other day two colored citizens met on the walk near the City Hall, one of them angrily exclaimed:

"Misser Jones, if you doan pay dem seven dollars, de law will be put on you powerful hard."

"Now, doan be onreasonin'," replied Jones, in a cajoling voice.

"But you's got money in de bank!" shouted the first.

"Yes, I know I cud gid a check on de bank, but I'se got to get a blank check, borrow pen 'n ink, put on my specs, write all ober de check, go down dar to 'dentify you, figger up de loss ob interes', and probably while I was in de bank some 'n 'ud be lookin' fur me on de street to hire me at four dollars a day. Dese am de chief reasons why I doan want to pay de money for de next two weeks."

### How They Fixed It.

A New Yorker while journeying the other day, was recognized by another citizen doing business near the bowery, he being also away from home on business, and after a little preliminary conversation, the first remarked:—

"Well, I hear that you had to make an assignment."

"Yes, dat is drew," replied the other. "And your brother, over on Chatham street; he assigned too, didn't he?"

"You zee it was shust like dis," said the Bowery man. "I vhas owing a goot deal, and Jacob he vhas owing a goot deal. I makes over my stock to Jacob, and Jacob makes over his stock to me, and I do his peesness and he does my peesness, and dem vellers vhat was after money doan get some!"

A friend at our elbow says he thinks it just as reprehensible for women to get tight by lacing as for men to get tight by whisky. Both injure the system. Well, it's none of our particular business any way. Men generally get tight cause its pleasant, and women get tight corsets nice.

### The Millionaire Publishers.

In an article on Fletcher Harper, the *New York World* says: Upon the death of Wesley Harper, in 1870, a new organization of the firm was inevitable. Each of the brothers had one son or more, now grown to man's estate, who had been trained in the business—each one specially in some particular department of it, but each with a general knowledge of the whole. Each of these had naturally become the special assistant of the father. These were all admitted as members of the firm, soon no longer to be Harper & Brothers, though still retaining the old designation. The present members are Fletcher Harper and his son, Fletcher, Jr., born in 1829; Philip J. A., son of James, born in 1824; John Wesley, born in 1830, and Joseph Abner, born in 1833, sons of John; and Joseph Wesley, born in 1830, son of Wesley. There are also grandsons of the original members who have important places in the establishment.

Of the wealth of the firm no one but themselves can speak with certainty of being approximately correct. There is no reason to suppose that it approaches in amount that left by Astor or Stewart, or that held by Vanderbilt, and is undoubtedly surpassed by several magnates of the commercial and financial world. But it is the accumulation of 50 years of marked and uninterrupted success. Probably there has not been for half a century a single year, except that of their great fire when they were not considerably richer at the close than they had been at the commencement. The establishment in Franklin Square, including buildings, machinery, and stereotype plates, must be worth at least \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, and very probably considerably more. The annual profits of the three periodicals for the last ten years can hardly be less than \$400,000, and this by no means the main source of income, for every one of the thousands of volumes on their list is presumed to afford a considerable, and not a few of them a very large profit year to year. Making allowance for a liberal, though by no means lavish, personal and household expenditure, the annual aggregate of capitalized profits must be very large; and there can be no room for doubt that the firm of which Fletcher Harper is the senior member must stand high up in the list of American millionaires.

**TOBACCO AND CORSETS.**—Tobacco using in young persons has the same effect in diminishing the breathing capacity that tight-lacing (which is alarmingly on the increase again) has. Examples are, indeed, sadly frequent on the thoroughfares of our great cities of young ladies who have destroyed more than one half of their breathing capacity by this disgraceful habit of tight-lacing. Their wan, expressionless faces, harsh, contracted features, with billious discolorations of the skin, proclaim in language that cannot be mistaken, deficient respiration. And the counterpart of these appearances and indications may be seen in numerous young men who promenade the streets behind lighted cigars.

An absent-minded youth went three miles into the woods to look for partridges, with a view of capturing some of them. At last he espied one of these shy birds of the forest, and when he got ready to take aim he discovered for the first time that, although his powder and shot were with him, "he had left his gun at home."

MISTRESSES show more consideration for their servants than is generally supposed. Not long ago Mrs. Fidditt was heard telling Mary Ann that she had been scouring the whole house for her.

A poor young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is to "live within his income," whereas the difficulty that he experiences is to live without an income.

Motives are better than actions. Men drift into crime. Of evil they do more than they contemplate, and of good they contemplate more than they do.

How much does a fool weigh generally? A simple ton.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

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Main St. Olympia, W.T.

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

Charges very moderate.

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

PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOUSE FREE OF CHARGE.

All stages leave the door. v1 n1

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding,

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v1 n4.

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SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

The best of wines, liquors and cigars.

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## THE BAR ROOM

is the largest in the County.

Furnished with a BILLIARD TABLE, and the best brands of

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

v1 n7

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WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,

Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.

CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY

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PURE WINES and LIQUORS

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My stock is the largest in Washington Territory.

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LADIES READY MADE UNDERWEAR A SPECIALTY.

Call and examine my STOCK. v1 n3

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DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND GENTS 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.

**The NORTHERN STAR in its New Form.**

When it was first proposed to start a paper on the Snohomish some few months ago, the idea was treated with derision by most people residing off this river, who were unacquainted with our resources, or the way we conduct our local enterprises; while many pretended friends assumed towards us that patronizing air of pitying contempt, far more offensive than open abuse to those who are struggling earnestly to carry forward enterprises that appear too difficult for the public to believe in their final success.

On the river, many prophesied that the STAR would not be kept up six weeks. On the river, one of the most experienced journalists on the Sound assured us we should find "no Bonanza" in our new enterprise. Not that any one wished us ill will, far from it, for very numerous were the friendly words of encouragement we received; but very small the faith expressed in the financial success of our venture.

Without a single exception, we were advised by every one we consulted, who had experience in the newspaper business, that it would be folly to attempt starting a paper larger than one-half the size of the present issue of the STAR.

The Bellingham Bay Mail was universally cited as the journal we should select as our model, and we were very solemnly warned not to furnish too much original matter; but try to get up our paper as cheap as possible, with patent outside, &c.

We know nothing about running a paper, but supposed it required an adherence to substantially the same business principles as any other business, therefore we informed all our advisors that we should not try to follow their advice; that we should give all the original information within our power relating to the interests we should represent; that we would not use patent insides or outside, as we regarded the matter there furnished as stale, and of no real benefit to a community; but we should make our own selections in such a manner that they would practically have the effect of original matter, in representing the growing interests of our patrons.

Despite all these solemn warnings we started with a good sized six column four page sheet, containing a larger proportion of original matter than any journal on the Sound.

We had far more than the average amount of obstacles to contend with, knowing nothing of the details of the business, we were often at a loss in the selection of assistants, and made numberless typographical and other mistakes; but the community at large soon found we were trying diligently to furnish full value for all support received. Soon it was remarked, that the STAR is so different from most other Sound papers; that pick up a number where you will, you scarce find a number but what contains matter of permanent interest, so much so as to make one feel like preserving each copy for future reference.

We had repeatedly been informed that we should lose all our support among the common people, as they were called, if we persisted in publishing in nearly every issue sermons, lectures, addresses, &c., upon subjects of literary, scientific or philosophic interest; and we had been told that they would not read, and could not appreciate such things.

An experience extending over a number of years, in working with, and carefully studying the wants and opinions of these so called common people satisfied us that our advisors were mistaken in the class of people who had settled upon this coast. The results of our observations were that these same common people were intellectually prepared to take a more liberal advanced position upon most of the leading social, scientific, and religious questions of the day than were their so called leaders. In other words, the conservative position assumed by our centers of culture and thought, were behind the thought of the masses, and that to secure the support of the masses one must come forward so as to represent

their actual interests and wants, and be up with their present position.

This we have tried to do, and while some have looked upon our position as almost sacrilegious, in disregarding so many words of warning, and so much solemn advice. Yet the people everywhere have been indulgent towards our shortcomings, and have given a more liberal support than probably has ever been secured in so small a community, in the same space of time on this coast.

To day, with a journal large enough to represent our present interests; printed in a form well adapted for a journal as much literary and scientific, in its contents, as one simply devoted to current news of the day, we feel that we shall be able to represent all local interests, at least as thoroughly as heretofore, and gradually cause the NORTHERN STAR to assume a position representative of the scientific and literary thought of the Puget Sound Basin.

So far we have been so crowded for space, and had so many different interests to represent that we have said very little upon subjects of a political character, hereafter with more space, we shall treat somewhat upon local questions—but shall try to preserve a non-partisan position, so far as is personally consistent with an independent expression of opinions upon such subjects. We still expect that questions of a political nature will continue to occupy a very subordinate position in the STAR.

We have acquired much experience of the details of newspaper work, have gradually secured a class of assistants in our office equal to, if not superior to any office on the Sound, and we think we can safely say the STAR has improved in its contents, as well as style of execution with nearly every number published.

The quality of printing paper received soon after we first started, was very inferior, and different in quality from what we ordered, we suffered considerably from this mistake, shall try to prevent its recurrence hereafter, as with poor paper, justice can not be done to the work performed, nor to the readers.

How long the STAR remains at its present size will depend upon the support received. We have support assured sufficient to keep it up to its present appearance, we shall not fail to enlarge again whenever the support received will justify, and the interests of our patrons will require it.

**The Snohomish Athenaeum**

Whenever anything is attempted a trifle different from what has been previously done in a given community, how surely is the cry raised; Can any good come out of Nazareth?

These remarks assume many forms but are nearly always raised in some form or other by men who see something new and strange, and wish to conceal their ignorance under the guise of wisdom.

In *Harpers Magazine* for February 1874 The rippant Charles Nordhoff in his superficial and often inaccurate description of the Columbia River and Puget Sound is surprised at a class of names somewhat different from those he has been used to at the East. Seemingly forgetful that most of the beauty or discord we see in names arises from associations connected with their use rather than from the combination of letters employed in their spelling, he ridicules our people in unmeasured terms for the names adopted for our Counties, Cities and Towns. This article is familiar to most of our readers, we only quote one remark applied to our own community which he never visited and of whose institutions he was wholly ignorant.

"They complain in Olympia that Washington Territory gets but little immigration; but what wonder? What man, having the whole American continent to choose from, would willingly date his letters from the County of Snohomish?"

Probably if this gentleman had ever acquired any accurate ideas of our people or had come among us with the purpose of seeing what class of men had chosen to settle here, these lines would never have been written.

At the time these lines were written the Snohomish River valley was just emerging from the state of a frontier settlement and beginning to organize those

institutions, destined to give shape to the whole future development of this river valley; and it present indications do not belie themselves, to attract to our midst from various portions of the whole American Continent, so many men of extensive culture and varied thought, that by their works, which they may do here; even the banks of the Snohomish may be embalmed in the future literature of the North West as the Classic Snohomish, and be referred to with respect and affection long after Mr. Nordhoff and host of his successors are forgotten. Upon the first settlement of our county less than eighteen years ago, those who came here were compelled to give up nearly all the surroundings of civilized life, and be almost wholly divorced from the associations and culture of older communities.

Many thought they would never see again scarcely aught of what pertains to civilized institutions. Only some twelve years ago, the first white lady came as a permanent settler to our river.

It is but little over one half dozen years since there were sufficient families here to give an air of permanence to our settlement, or infuse in our people the hope that they might live to establish here those workshops of industry those marts of commerce, or those institutions of literature, art and science, that distinguishes the established centres of civilization from the haunts of barbarism.

The Snohomish Athenaeum was the first effort made toward intellectual organizations by our people.

The average of the intelligence, and general information of the people settled here was exceptionally high; yet as there had never been anything attempted towards bringing out, organizing and training public opinion here, one would come here and see naught but Logging Camps, and loggers destroying our forests, or ranchers engaged in a desperate struggle, cutting a ranche out of the wilderness, would be apt to say as many have said, why, there is nothing there with but one or two exceptions, but a set of ignorant loggers and ranchers, who never think, and who would never support a person in trying to establish institutions of a literary nature. It will be fifty years yet before it will do to begin to think of any such things.

However, several prior efforts towards local entertainments &c. convinced those who were here that there was the proper material on which to build.

Therefore, on the request of persons well identified with the interests of our people, a meeting was called to meet in this place, Nov. 24, 1873, for the purpose of organizing an association devoted to the fostering and developing a taste for literature and science in the community.

Articles of Incorporation were adopted, and the association organized under the name of the *Snohomish Athenaeum*.

The fees for membership were fixed as follows: Life membership \$25.00; Annual membership \$3.00; Membership for two years \$5.00. Parties who agreed to become members were required to pay the same prior to Jan. 1, 1874.

This being the first effort of the kind in the community, very few had any faith in the success of the enterprise, finally it was tacitly agreed, that if \$300.00 could not be raised prior to Jan. 1, 1874, all collected should be returned to the respective subscribers. Upon these terms between \$500.00 and \$600.00 was paid. The Athenaeum immediately sent for some 300 volumes of standard works for the library, provided a temporary place of deposit for its Museum, and kept up regular literary exercises; from this time its success was certain.

The rest being a simple matter of growth on the foundation already laid. The officers at the organization of the Society, were:

E. C. Ferguson, President; John Davis, Hugh Ross, and Thomas Marks, vice Presidents; Eldridge Morse, Librarian; Dr. A. C. Folsom, Cor. Secretary; M. W. Packard, Treasurer.

A large portion of these gentlemen are still officers, and all are identified with the workings of our Athenaeum. Our library numbers some 600 volumes, and contains the largest and best selection of general scientific works to be found in this Territory.

Our Museum is over twice the size,

and of greater value than any other museum in the Territory. E. C. Ferguson has been President of the Athenaeum on its organization. The Librarian has had general charge of the Library, and the collection of funds, and has attended to the general financial interests of the Athenaeum. The Museum from its organization has been under the supervision of Dr. A. C. Folsom, Supt. Scientific Dept.; while W. H. Ward, Supt. Theatrical Dept. has had general charge of the Music and Theatrical entertainments of the Athenaeum.

The Athenaeum, like many other of our Snohomish Institutions has been growing faster than the means of accommodation provided. Want of room is the only thing that will prevent our Museum, by natural increase, from being worth over \$10,000.00 inside of two years. It was from such considerations as these the Athenaeum procured title to a very valuable tract of ground. Has purchased and procured donations for lumber towards erecting a building 100 ft. long 40 ft. wide, and 35 ft. posts, to be devoted exclusively to the use of the Athenaeum. This building would probably have been erected the past winter, only the attention and time of its promoters was so divided with other enterprises of equal merit that time was not found to hurry it along. Now every thing is in sufficient readiness so that on Monday June 5, 1876 we may expect the corner stone to be laid with suitable ceremonies and the building to be erected forthwith. This building will be a severe tax on our community, yet will be cheerfully borne, and when erected and finished will be not only of local pride and benefit to this community but will soon become a centre of literary and scientific development for the North West coast.

**Financial Exhibit of Snohomish County.**

At the special session of the Board of County Commissioners held last July, a very full exhibit of the financial condition of this county was submitted to the Board.

This exhibit is designed to show the financial condition of this county since that time.

Taxes assessed on assessment roll of 1875.

County,	\$1,928 15	
School	964 10	
Territorial	964 10	
Road	1,105 09	\$4,961 44
Collected from all sources and paid into Treasury since July 1st 1875.		

County Fund.

Liquor Licenses,	\$3,012 50
Billiard do.	37 50
Tax Roll, 1875,	781 54
\$2,831 54	

Territorial Fund.

Tax Roll 1875,	\$508 55
" " 1874,	68 94
" " 1873,	10 60
\$588 09	

School Fund.

Tax Roll 1875,	\$508 55
" " 1874,	68 94
" " 1873,	10 60
\$588 09	

Road Fund

Tax Roll 1875,	\$246 23
Total received into Treasury since July 1st 1875,	\$4,258 95

A final settlement not being made with Sheriff until August Term, the amount delinquent cannot be shown at present. Nearly all the resident road tax being worked in the respective road districts; the above embraces little besides non-resident road tax paid into the county Treasury.

The accompanying list shows the number of County Orders issued since May 1875. Below is given the amount issued since July 1st 1875.

Aug. Term 1875,	\$617 40
Nov. " "	952 37
Feb. " 1876,	520 59
May " "	1,663 56
\$3,753 92	

Since the organization of the County, Orders on the County Treasury had been issued to the amount of \$30,874 19. Of which it was estimated about 6,000 00 remained uncanceled.

The present condition of the treasury being as follows:

Outstanding orders	
July 1st 1876,	\$6,000 00
Issued since that date,	3,753 92
Orders canceled are	
County Fund,	\$2,780 92

Co. Con't.	252 28	\$3,033 20
Orders in Co. Treas. uncanceled	928 77	
Total		\$3,961 97

Bal. of outstanding orders being \$5,791 95

By the certified statements of Sheriff there are upwards of \$300 00 indorsed during the past year, for taxes not canceled. The total amount indorsed on outstanding County Orders being estimated at about \$1,000 00, leaving the indebtedness on the County fund at less than \$5,000 00.

For the amount on hand, collected, paid out &c. of the other funds, reference is made to the Treasurer's Exhibit as made to Co. Commissioners at their May session 1876. An unusual expense has been incurred the past year in criminal trials, as well as in procuring records and establishing the District Court for this county.

Until the assessment roll is accepted an estimate can not be made for the ensuing year with accuracy. The indications are that the receipts will be nearly \$1,000 00 more. The necessary expenses are considerably less than last year, unless funds be expended for a county jail, or other permanent improvements required by the County.

The amount of County indebtedness requires the strictest economy in administering the affairs of the County; yet a true economy probably would require the expenditure of considerable sums within a few years for County jail and other institutions required in the growth of the community. The amount saved to the County Treasury in a very short time, by having such improvements made, being sufficient to pay for them; making a clear gain of the value of the improvements to the County. By funding the County indebtedness, an annual saving of one fourth could easily be made in the County expenses, or a net saving annually to the County, over and above interest &c. of nearly 20 per cent. per annum, as the County receipts would not be materially diminished.

This difference is a dead loss to the County, as well as the public at large, none being really benefited by County orders selling at their face value, while expenses are unnecessarily made so much greater. As it is scarce expected that any plan will be adopted for funding the County indebtedness further remarks are useless.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of May, 1876. W. H. WARD, Auditor. By ELDRIDGE MORSE, Deputy.

**FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.**—The annual election of officers for this association was held the past week. The officers elected were Eldridge Morse President; E. C. Ferguson, Dr. A. C. Folsom, Benj. Stretch, Vice Presidents, W. H. Ward, Secretary. This association was organized two years ago; was designed to hold the same relation to morals and religion as the Athenaeum does to science and literature. Each has its separate field of investigation. The two institutions covering the whole domain of human thought in their investigations. The same persons who have been the most active promoters of the Athenaeum, and have built it up to its present prominent position, being the organizers and promoters of the Free Religious Association. Something over ninety per cent. of our citizens being in full sympathy with the principles of liberal thought and original investigation emphasized by these representative institutions.

**LAYING THE ATHENAEUM CORNER STONE.**—Remember that one week from next Monday the corner stone of the Athenaeum building will be laid at this place. We hope all persons interested in this institution will try to be here. There will be excellent chances to go and come on the different steamers, as the *Zephyr* will be down on Sunday evening, June 4th, and probably will not leave here until after the exercises are over the next day. The *Fanny Lake* also goes up Skagit and Stillaguamish Rivers next week, so that all wishing to come from those regions here on that occasion can come on here, and return to Tulalip at least on the *Zephyr*. As the same day will be utilized in making arrangements for our County Centennial Celebration there will be double inducements to be here then.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The river has been quite high the last week.

There is to be a social hop at the River Side Hotel, this evening.

Jamieson has marked Jewelry way down, at his monster Jewelry Store in Seattle.

Accident.—Lillie Ward, daughter of Mr. W. H. Ward of this place, fell last Saturday and broke her arm. The fracture was reduced and the little girl is comfortable.

We learn that Mr. Roosa, who had his jaw badly shattered at Mr. Wm. Hawkins' logging camp a few days ago, is slowly recovering, and is doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. Elisha Packwood, an old settler in this county, and a most estimable gentleman, is lying at the point of death at his home on Ebezy Slough. He cannot survive many days.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." A whole lot of household furniture was brought last steamer for our good-looking sheriff. No doubt it is intended for the new school-house. Will Benjamin please explain?

We would call attention to the card of R. H. Cardwell in another column. We have had work done at his rooms. The work done there is exceptionally fine. The operator W. H. Lewis formerly of Bushnell & Stolte's establishment in Portland is one of the best photographic artists on the coast.

Loggers and ranchers will consult their interests by patronizing the enterprising and reliable Hardware Store of Wusthoff & Wald in Seattle. They have a large stock, deal in all that class of goods needed by Loggers on the Snohomish. Examine their saws.

Sheriff Stretch advertises for sealed proposals for the building of a new school-house in his district. We are informed that a lady with a Territorial certificate, first grade, has been employed. We are glad first class teachers are being employed in our county.

We call attention to McConaha & Hanford's card in another column.

Mr. Hanford for the time he has been in practice probably stands higher in his profession than any other young man of the Bar. They both have many friends and clients here.

Every one knows George McConaha, Pros. Atty., as an able Lawyer and as an independent kind hearted, jovial gentleman. Now he is a married man he will be looked upon as a permanent institution. Success to you George.

A young man in this town, who is cultivating his maiden mustache, was seen the other morning, in a dreamy kind of attitude, with a large garden sprinkler in his hand, carelessly watering the snubbing post at the upper steamer landing. It has been planted five years, and used almost daily. Let him sprinkle away and give his whole mind to it. It is a melancholy case. Is it insanity, absent-mindedness, or love, which?

The Adelphi Saloon, recently opened out, nearly opposite the Pavilion in Seattle, can not fail to be a place of resort for our people going to Seattle. Its proprietors Rube Low, and J. S. Anderson have been known for years here, and have hosts of friends to patronize them.

When you go to Seattle, and want a "square meal," remember Billy Henderson at the Bank Exchange restaurant. He says there is millions in it, and everybody knows Billy to be as good as his word.

Dickenson & Doty made a successful run and drive of their logs this week. Mr. Tamlin Elwell's are now in the boom above town, waiting for a lower stage of water. The Blackman Bros. sent off one boom last week, and another this morning. Fields & Taylor and Bennett Platan & Co., have a large lot ready to be run to Priest Point as soon as the water is favorable. The log runners appear to be very busy.

It was for some time supposed that the Diphtheria was subdued in Seattle, but only a short time since it appeared in a more violent form than ever. Many being sick, and a number of deaths having occurred from it. One lady Mrs. Roberts losing five children. Mr. S. P. Andrews lost one child four years old, Wednesday, May 17, and another child about two years and eight months old, Armita Marion Andrews, his only surviving daughter died of the same disease the Saturday following. These afflicted families have our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction.

Prominent among the many signs of progress in Seattle is the specialization of business there. A great many first class establishments being opened up, specially devoted to a particular branch of business, a representative institution of this class is the "Arcade," established a few months since by Messrs Boyd, Poncin & Young, all young men of thorough business training, and extensive experience. Messrs Boyd and Poncin being employed in Schwabacher's extensive establishment for nearly four years last past. Mr. Young was formerly a member of the well known firm of Pamphrey & Young. No men have a higher business reputation than these gentlemen. They Make Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Ladies' & Gentlemen's furnishing goods and Lumberman's Goods a speciality. Their stock is carefully selected, prices reasonable. They claim their stock to be the most fashionable ever offered on the Sound.

DONATIONS TO THE ATHENEUM.—From Clarence Sinclair, blue-bird's nest with eggs.

From J. D. Fowler, Indian bows and arrows, stone pestles, stone hatchets, fossil teeth of mastodon, petrified wood, copper ore, sedimentary rock showing curious water washings, a living kangaroo mouse, and a fine specimen of sea moss.

From L. P. Hanson, steamer model. From Eddie Pike, a robin's nest with eggs.

The humming bird's nest of last week was presented by William Hulbert, instead of Thos. Duvall, as credited.

From M. T. Wight a species of *Anarcticus Lupus*, (Sea Wolf) found in northern seas, and sometimes as far south as cape St. Lucas. They are very seditious met with in shallow waters, and often reach the length of thirteen feet. Their food is such fish as inhabit deep rocky points and projecting headlands. They sometimes rise to the surface, but unless very near they would be mistaken for seal.

From Humboldt Packwood fine specimens of tin and silver ores from Owyhee.

ARRIVED.—May 21, Str. *Zephyr* from Seattle with U. S. Mail and several passengers. She left Monday morning for Seattle and way ports with several passengers.

The same day the Str. *Yakima* from port Gamble. She left next day a few minutes behind the *Zephyr* and as both steamed down river it looked as though the temptation for a little bit of a boat race would be almost irresistible.

SKAGIT ITEMS.—It is reported that the lower jam, through the work of men engaged there the past few months has gone out, leaving only the main jam 1/2 mile long to be cut through before the whole river is open for navigation.

Priehard & son for some time past have had all they could do at their shop on the South fork of the Skagit, some three or four miles below Skagit City. They are excellent blacksmiths, and workers in wood; and public, spirited enterprising citizens.

Next week the *Fanny Lake* is expected to go up the Skagit with a large load of freight.

She last week took a load of lumber for the new school-house, to the Stillaguamish.

Late letters from these regions inform us that the spring work is near done, crops up in fine shape. Excellent prospect for a fine harvest.

PRIEST POINT ITEMS.—May 22, Str. *Yakima* towed three booms belonging to Hogan, Foss, and Blackman Bros. 600 M. ft. to Port Gamble.

ARRIVED.—May 25, Str *Fanny Lake*, Capt. Hill, with 10 passengers and freight to the following parties on the river. S. Hazzard, 123 pkgs. E. C. Ferguson 81, W. H. Ward 4 pkgs. and 1200 brick; H. Malls 24 pkgs., O. F. Murhart 2, I. Cathcart 2, E. D. Smith 2, Shone Bros. 2, J. & A. Ross 2, Wm. Edwards 1, Blackman Bros. 1, S. Hogan 1, C. Taylor 1, Wilbur 1, Bennett Platan & Co. 179

Editing & Paper.

Editing a paper is a very pleasant business.

It contains too much political matter the people don't believe it.

If the type is too small, the people won't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports, people say they are lies.

If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have a few jokes, people say we are a rattle-head.

If we omit them, they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they blame us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections, men say we are lazy for not writing more, and give them what they have read in some other paper.

If we give a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial.

If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy dog.

If we write an eulogy in praise of the good deeds of the departed, the living feel slighted.

If we speak of faults, they say we had better look at home.

If we insert an article that pleases all the ladies, all the men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their wishes the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect.

If we don't, they pronounce us deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say that we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out, they say we never attend to business.

If we publish poetry, we effect sentimentalism.

If we don't we have no literary or cultivated taste.

If the mail does not deliver our paper promptly, then they say we don't publish "on time."

If it does, they are afraid we are getting ahead of time.

If we could please them, how could we?—could you?—*Three Oaks Echo*.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Milk Cows, per hd. \$25.00 @ 50.00 Work Oxen, per yoke \$150. @ 250. Beef cattle, on foot, per lb. 5 cts. Horses, per hd. \$50. @ 100. Sheep, per hd. \$8.00 @ 15.00 Hogs, on foot per lb. 6 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Bacon, per lb. 12 1/2 cts. Pork do. 8 cts. Chickens, per doz. \$3. @ 3.50 Eggs, do. 25 cts. Flour, per bbl. \$6.50 @ 7.50 Wheat, per bush. \$1. @ 1.25 Butter, per lb. 35 @ 45 cts. Hides, green, per lb. 3 cts. Potatoes, per bush. 70 cts @ \$1.00 Oats, per bush. 2 cts. Ground Barley, per ton. \$12.50 Hay, per ton. \$18.00 @ 20.00 Candles, per lb. 25 cts. Beans, do. 10 @ 16 cts. Sugars, do. 10 @ 16 cts. Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$5.00 Dried Apples, per lb. 11 cts. Nails, per lb. 8 @ 10 cts. Coarse salt, per lb. 2 cts. Tobacco, do. 75 @ \$1.25 Coal Oil, per case. \$5.00 Cabbage, per lb. 2 cts. Turnips, do. 2 cts. Apples, per bush. \$1.25 @ 1.50 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 Hewed Timber, per lineal foot. 10 cts.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that, having been appointed by the Probate Court of Snohomish county, Washington Territory, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of William Butler, late of said county, deceased, and having qualified as required by law, all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present them to me at my office in Snohomish City, in said county, accompanied by suitable vouchers, within one year from date hereof, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to pay the same to me at my said office within ninety days from date hereof. ELDRIDGE MONSE, Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of William Butler, deceased. 1174

E. SHONE. K SHONE

RIVER SIDE HOTEL!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Shone Brothers

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

First Class Hotel.

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

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

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

HARDWARE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, THE FINEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS

MECHANICS TOOLS

ON THE SOUND.

AGENT FOR PALMER'S CELEBRATED

Ship Carpenter Tools.

Agents for the Pacific

Saw Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST AND ONLY GENUINE PATENT GRIND THIN BACK SAWS.

Cross Cut Saws in the Market.

FILES RE-CUT. ALL KINDS OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED AT SHORT NOTICE.

WUSTHOFF & WALD. P. O. BOX 52 SEATTLE, W. T.

GREAT CUT DOWN IN PRICES!

AT

Jamieson's Jewelry Emporium

Seattle, W. T.

GOODS AT COST

FOR SEVEN WEEKS,

Don't Delay

But send up your orders and secure Bargains.

W. G. JAMIESON, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

SEATTLE, W. T.

**Lo-n-Watha.**

BY "SMITHYELLOW."

Mid the curling smoke of wigwams,  
Mid the fish scales and the offal,  
By the maidens there are squatting,  
Seeking "aninist" something!"  
Find them among their tresses,  
Haven tresses, tangled tresses,  
Thick as blackbirds in the cornfields,  
Thick as locusts in their season,  
Thick as crows around a carcass—  
Hark! the cracking now commences,  
Not of rifles—games is plenty!  
Quite too plenty, I should fancy,  
Here we see your "Minnehaha,  
Minnehaha—laughing water."  
As she is and true to nature,  
Oh! behold her she needs water.

Yonder see them making sugar,  
Maple sugar in the forest;  
Packing it in birchen baskets,  
Sweeter than the sweetest nectar:  
Sweet as lips of Minnehaha,  
When she kissed her Hiawatha,  
Sweet, oh sweet beyond expression!  
But I'd like to see them make it,  
See them boil it, see them strain it,  
See them clean it, see them stir it.  
Well, behold them, they are at it;  
Now they spread their Indian blanket—  
Dirty, greasy, full of vermin!  
See them strain their syrup through it!  
Here's your nectar, post, sip it—  
Made for you by "Minnehaha."  
She, the arrow-maker daughter,  
In the land of the Dakotas,  
In the land of Minnesota,  
In the land of Oklahoma,  
In the land of Hiawatha,  
Makes her nectar for the poets,  
Sweet enough for gods to feed on:  
Take it, poets, if you want it;  
I'd prefer a different strainer;  
I'd prefer it rather cleaner;  
Thus the "Red Man," stripped of romance,  
Thus the red girl, squaw or squalling,  
Are as dirty as the swine that wallows,  
This I've seen in Minnesota,  
In the land of the Ojibways,  
In the land of Hiawatha,  
In the land of Minnehaha,  
"Minnehaha—laughing water!"

**List of County Orders Issued since May 1, 1875.**

MAY TERM, 1875.	
No. 104.	D. Sheridan Co. Aud. \$41 50.
" 105.	" " " 99 75.
" 106.	Stationery bill, 16 50.
" 107.	D. Sheridan Co. Aud. 44 50.
" 108.	G. F. Kyle, Co. Com. 51 90.
" 109.	M. T. Wight, " 59 80.
" 110.	W. H. Reeves, S. Supt. & Com. 89 00.
E. D. Smith, in place of order can'd.	
" 111.	" " 53 00.
" 112.	" " 25 00.
" 113.	G. A. Weed, examining Seybert insane, 5 00.
" 114.	Dr. Kellogg, do. 5 00.
Total, \$460 95.	
August Term, 1875.	
" 115.	D. Sheridan, Co. Aud., \$91 50.
" 116.	G. F. Kyle, Co. Com., 14 40.
" 117.	W. H. Reeves, do. 9 00.
" 118.	L. B. Andrews, rent of office Clk. Dist. Court, 18 00.
" 119.	Wm. Romines, rent of Co. room, 60 00.
" 120.	J. Little, care of pauper Miller, 72 00.
" 121.	Benj. Stretch, assessing and taking census, 300 00.
" 122.	E. C. Ferguson, goods furnished Co., 14 50.
" 123.	Hugh Ross, Coroner, 15 00.
" 124.	W. Whitfield, fee on inquest of T. Laundry, 2 00.
" 125.	S. O. Woods, do. 2 00.
" 126.	L. Monterichard, do. 2 00.
" 127.	Ezra Hatch, do. 2 00.
" 128.	Alex. Spithill, do. 2 00.
" 129.	John Stevens, do. 2 00.
" 130.	Wm. Anderson, do. 2 00.
" 131.	P. A. Peterson, for view of road, 3 00.
" 132.	J. E. Carr, do. 3 00.
" 133.	J. M. Barton, do. 3 00.
Total, \$617 00.	
November Term, 1875.	
" 134.	M. T. Wight, Co. Com., 32 40.
" 135.	G. F. Kyle, do. 20 40.
" 136.	Hall & Graves, Chapman's coffin, 22 50.
" 137.	J. Little, care of pauper Miller, 78 00.
" 138.	G. W. Stevenson, Grand Juror, 14 80.
" 139.	J. Little, splitting order 137, 25 00.
" 140.	do. 53 00.
" 141.	E. Morse, Clerk Co. Com. Court, 14 00.
" 142.	E. Morse, hire of chain men Rd. Survey, 12 00.

" 143.	S. F. Packwood, Grand Juror, 14 00.
" 144.	John Richards, do. 14 00.
" 145.	J. B. Roberts, do. 15 00.
PETIT JURORS.	
" 146.	Robt. Parker, 11 00.
" 147.	John Stevens, 42 00.
" 148.	J. T. Cotton, 41 00.
" 149.	A. H. Buchanan, 42 00.
" 150.	A. W. Foye, 43 00.
" 151.	T. F. Marks, 14 00.
" 152.	Beriah Brown, 5 00.
" 153.	Benj. Stretch, Co. Contingent Ad. Tax L. 29 50.
" 154.	Benj. Stretch, Court bill, 126 00.
" 155.	do. do. 53 75.
" 156.	L. H. Witter, J. P. fees Ter. ex. Mathews et. al. 10 65.
" 157.	D. Sheridan, Clk. do., 2 75.
" 158.	W. B. Stevens, Const. do. 23 55.
WITNESSES.	
" 159.	J. N. Low, 2 00.
" 160.	J. H. McFarlane, 2 00.
" 161.	Charles Jackson, 2 00.
" 162.	Wm. Catling, 2 00.
" 163.	L. P. Smith, 2 00.
" 164.	John Harvey, 2 00.
" 165.	Mrs. J. Harvey, 2 00.
" 166.	Mary L. Sinclair, 2 00.
" 167.	Mrs. Blackman, 2 00.
" 168.	Wm. Romines, 2 00.
" 169.	Geo. Signes, 2 00.
" 170.	T. F. Marks, 2 00.
" 171.	Frank Dolan, 2 00.
" 172.	Charles Siffert, 2 00.
" 173.	D. Sheridan, Co. Aud., 73 22.
" 174.	W. H. Reeves, Com., 64 25.
Total, \$952 00.	
FEBRUARY TERM, 1876.	
" 175.	W. H. Reeves, S. Supt. School fund, \$87 50.
" 176.	Hall & Paulson, Fur. Co. Court, Cy., 42 25.
" 177.	T. O. Williams, fees, Brem's case, 68 53.
" 178.	Benj. Stretch, do. 10 45.
" 179.	do. do. 78 75.
" 180.	E. C. Ferguson, Mdse., 53 66.
" 181.	John Little, board pauper Miller, 84 00.
" 182.	H. A. Gregory, Rd. Sur., 2 00.
" 183.	E. S. Gregory, do. 2 00.
" 184.	W. H. Reeves, Com., 21 00.
" 185.	M. T. Wight, do. 14 00.
" 186.	W. H. Ward, Co. Aud. 76 45.
" 187.	T. F. Marks, as Treas., 30 00.
Total, \$520 59.	
MAY TERM, 1876.	
No. 1.	G. F. Kyle, Co. Com., \$28 40.
" 2.	M. T. Wight, do. 24 40.
" 3.	Benj. Stretch, as Sheriff Dist. Court, 97 85.
" 4.	do. Brem's case, 106 50.
" 5.	do. mileage & expenses in Brem's case, 93 81.
" 6.	do. for stationery, 13 07.
" 7.	Jas. Austin, Bailiff Dist. Court, 15 00.
" 8.	F. Mathews, do. 9 00.
" 9.	W. H. Reeves, Com., 15 00.
" 10.	W. H. Ward, Co. Aud., 53 60.
" 11.	E. C. Ferguson, Mdse., 166 11.
" 12.	J. Ross, Grand Juror, 9 00.
GRAND JURORS.	
No. 13.	James Towne, \$9 20.
" 14.	F. L. Foss, 9 00.
" 15.	J. D. Morgan, 9 00.
" 16.	Wm. Whitfield, 10 20.
" 17.	F. H. Hancock, 20 60.
" 18.	L. Wilbur, 9 20.
" 19.	Joseph Getchell, 9 00.
" 20.	Charles Baker, 9 00.
" 21.	A. W. Foye, 11 40.
" 22.	Chas. Harriman, 11 20.
" 23.	John Pike, 9 00.
" 24.	John Davis, 9 00.
" 25.	B. Blackman, 9 00.
" 26.	Henry Oliver, 20 00.
" 27.	Robt. Barrett, 9 30.
PETIT JURORS.	
" 28.	M. Barnett, 18 00.
" 29.	Petter Wilkinson, 26 20.
" 30.	C. H. Stackpole, 17 00.
" 31.	G. W. Stevenson, 16 60.
" 32.	Robt. Parker, 16 60.
" 33.	John Batt, 15 00.
" 34.	L. H. Witter, 15 60.
" 35.	John Hilton, 15 00.
" 36.	Henry F. Jackson, 16 20.
" 37.	Henry Getchell, 16 20.
" 38.	O. F. Murhard, 15 00.
" 39.	John Little, 15 40.
" 40.	Chas. Short, 15 20.
" 41.	Swen Peterson, 17 40.
" 42.	Hans Hanson, 9 00.
" 43.	O. S. Young, 17 40.

" 44.	Samuel Woods, 9 00.
" 45.	Wm. Deering, 3 60.
" 46.	Warren Dodge, 3 60.
WITNESSES BEFORE GRAND JURY.	
" 47.	I. Cathcart, 2 00.
" 48.	Jas. Frazier, 4 00.
" 49.	H. McClurg, 4 00.
" 50.	Joseph Plaskett, 2 00.
" 51.	Alex. Paxton, 2 60.
" 52.	E. C. Ferguson, 2 00.
" 53.	J. N. Low, 2 00.
" 54.	M. W. Packard, 2 00.
" 55.	Geo. Plumb, 2 20.
" 56.	Henry Kordas, 2 80.
" 57.	Robt. Hughes, 2 00.
" 58.	Hans Hanson, 2 20.
" 59.	Aunie Plumb, 2 20.
" 60.	Benj. Stretch, 2 20.
" 61.	Sarah Richards, 2 30.
" 62.	John Richards, 2 30.
" 63.	L. T. Ireland, 4 40.
" 64.	Benj. Stretch, 2 00.
" 65.	Dennis Brigham, 4 40.
" 66.	John Wise, 6 00.
" 67.	M. Lathrop, 6 00.
" 68.	John Collins, 6 00.
" 69.	J. D. Fowler, 6 00.
" 70.	J. N. Low J. P. Fees in case of Ter. vs Brem, 10 10.
" 71.	Benj. Stretch Sheriff in J. P. Court, 7 00.
" 72.	I. Cathcart witness in J. P. Court, 2 00.
" 73.	Geo. Frazier do. 2 00.
" 74.	J. M. Plaskett, do. 2 00.
" 75.	J. E. Frazier, do. 2 00.
" 76.	Henry McClurg, do. 2 00.
" 77.	Dr. Folsom, Surgical Aid, 7 70.
" 78.	A. Lochrie, Clerk, Dist. Court, 5 90.
" 79.	H. A. Gregory, Clerk, Dist. Court, 9 00.
" 80.	Robt. Sheldon, witness Dist. Court, 9 00.
" 81.	Mrs. R. Sheldon, do. 9 00.
" 82.	Chas. Potter, do. 9 00.
" 83.	Jas. Frazier, do. 10 00.
" 84.	H. McClurg, do. 9 50.
" 85.	Dr. A. C. Folsom do. 2 00.
" 86.	T. O. Williams, Fees in case of Jacob Brem, 113 54.
" 87.	H. A. Gregory, Fees as Clerk of Court, 38 95.
" 88.	Packard & Jackson, mdise. for Mills, 24 62.
" 89.	NORTHERN STAR, Blanks &c., 32 75.
" 90.	Shone Bros., Stove Pipe &c., 4 05.
" 91.	I. Cathcart, cleaning Grand Jury room, 2 50.
" 92.	Frost & Fowler, keeping pauper Foley, 124 00.
" 93.	John Little, keeping pauper Miller, 72 00.
" 94.	John H. Hilton, mdise. for Mills, 8 16.
" 95.	Mrs. H. Batt, making clothes for Miller, 3 25.
Total, \$1,663 65.	

**W. H. Pumphrey,**  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.**  
Always keep large stock of everything usually kept in a first class  
**BOOK STORE.**  
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**Pianos & Organs,**  
SOLD ON THE  
**Installment Plan.**  
—:O:—  
EASTERN  
**News Papers**  
AND  
**Magazines**  
furnished at Publishers' prices in coin.  
Cash strictly in advance.  
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**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.  
vln86m. BENJ. VINCENT.

**STOVES AND TIN WARE.**  
**S. P. ANDREWS & CO.**  
DEALERS IN  
**Cook**  
**Farlor**  
**and Box**  
**Stoves**  
**Pumps iron and Lead Pipe.**  
All job work pertaining to the business done in a workman-like manner.  
ORDERS FROM ABROAD  
Receive Prompt Attention.  
Store on Commercial Street.  
SEATTLE, T. W.

**WAIE and CATCHING.**  
DESIGNERS &  
ARCHITECTS,  
Carpenters, Contractors and  
**BQAT BUILDERS.**  
All work entrusted to their care will be done with NEATNESS and DISPATCH.  
CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES.  
Place of business at the old BLUE EAGLE BUILDING, Union Avenue, SNOOMISH CITY, vlnl. W. T.

**ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRIES**  
**In their Season!**  
AT THE  
**PUGET SOUND**  
**Confectionery Saloon**  
Front Street, Seattle.  
Customers will find at this place all the delicacies of the season, the finest Java Coffee, the best Tea and Chocolate; also

**HAM AND EGGS**  
and other Eatables.  
**Fresh Made CANDIES,**  
And an Assortment of  
**FINE CAKES**  
Constantly on hand. Wedding Cakes made to order on the shortest notice. Ball Suppers and Parties supplied.

1776. 1876.  
  
**GRAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**  
**AT SEATTLE, W. T., JULY 4th, 1876!**  
The Citizens of Seattle have determined to Celebrate the Centennial Anniversary OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

On the coming Fourth of July, And, in order to observe the day in a manner befitting the occasion, hereby extend a  
**Cordial Invitation**  
To everybody throughout the Territory to join them and make it worthy of the great event.  
By order of the Committee. vln. no. 11:3f.

**JACKSON & CO.**  
DEALERS IN  
**General Merchandise.**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
**Choicest Brands**  
OF  
**Flour,**  
**Feed,**  
**Sugar,**  
**Tobacco,**  
& **CIGARS, &c., &c.**  
LOWELL, W. T.  
vln. 24.

### Killing for Christ.

A correspondent writes from Neosho, Mo., April 25th, to the St. Louis *Republic*: On last Saturday night, in the neighborhood of Thurman's lead mines in Newton county, Missouri, the attention of some neighbors was attracted to the house of Rev. Mr. Lynch by loud and unusual noise in the way of shouting, singing and praying, and upon going to the house the doors were discovered barred on the inside. Admittance was refused by the inmates, and the doors were broken open, when the shocking spectacle of a nude man and woman stood erect on the floor. The man proved to be Rev. Lynch, a minister of some peculiar sect that approximates Mormonism in all respects except they hold it to be wrong to have more than one wife; the other, the woman, was ascertained to be Mr. Lynch's wife's sister, about twenty years old; upon the bed a plank was lying, on which a beautiful child, two years of age, was lying cold in death, with its skull mashed in, Lynch, the father of the dead child, told the intruders that his child had for some time been possessed of the devil, and that they had destroyed and cast out the devil in obedience to the special injunction of the Lord. At the time he and his sister-in-law were chanting hymns over the innocent babe, its mother and a man whose name I could not learn, were down in the brush near the house shrieking wildly and praying to God. The Rev. Mr. Lynch and his sister-in-law were taken into custody and brought to this place and lodged in our county jail.

I repaired to the jail this morning and had a long interview with the prisoners, especially the young woman. She would converse freely on all subjects except the murder of the child. She was born in Arkansas; her name is Celia Lavina Treace. She is now twenty years old, and is really a handsome young woman. At 17 she became the mother of a girl child, now living with one of her sisters in this county, and some months since a child another illegitimate to her family. She says that a distinguished minister of their church at Neosho county, Kansas, made a slight departure from the recognized dogma of the true church by adding free-love to the original doctrine; that she was misled by him; that said divine is the father of her boy baby now two months old. The child is in jail with her. So far she refuses to eat; she says she will not eat for forty days and nights. I told her the child would starve. She replied that the Savior of the world was on the mount that long, and lived afterward. The prevailing opinion here is that the prisoners are crazy, and their insanity is confined to religious hallucination. Mr. Lynch seems to be familiar with the Old Testament, and insists that he was fulfilling the requirements of scripture when he killed his little girl, it is an offering to God for sin. He imagines himself Abraham, and feels that he must prove his faith in God by sacrificing his child.

The examination of the prisoners was held before Joseph Hewitt, Esq. The defendants made no defence and were committed for murder. The mother of the dead child is afflicted with the same delusion that seems to have fallen upon the prisoners.

### A Disappointed Hoosier.

This is the way his name read on the hotel register:—

"Constable Henry Harrison Paul, Indiana."

He was a portly man, he talked in a loud voice, and he darkly hinted that he was here on important business.

The next morning after his arrival he spread out five or six papers on the reading room table, and went over each column of each paper in turn. He was occupied for nearly two hours, and as he was folding up the papers a gentleman who had been interested in his actions, inquired:—

"Well, didn't you find what you were looking after?"

"No, sir, I didn't!" said the Hoosier, in a loud voice.

"I always thought the press of New York was up to the mark in enterprise, but I came into town early yesterday morning and not a dum paper has a line of notice about it yet."

**PRACTICAL JOKES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.**—Colored people are, as a rule, very superstitious, and constantly filled with a dread of "spooks," and other supernatural and mysterious things. Knowing this, medical students seem to delight in playing pranks upon the unsuspecting of the race. One of these practical jokes, which nearly resulted in the death of the victim, was perpetrated at a well known medical school a few days since. A student was going along one of the streets in the western part of the city when he met a young negro man, whom he accosted, and offered to engage to carry a box for him. The negro readily accepted the proffered employment and followed the student to the college. At the door the medical sprig informed the colored man that the box was up stairs, and the man, not suspecting the character of the institution, followed him to the third floor, where the dissecting room is situated. The student's purpose was to frighten the man, by suddenly exposing to his view the ghastly array of corpses, and then enjoy the consternation liable to result. When he opened the door and the negro caught sight of the mutilated and disfigured "stiffs," a tableau ensued. The colored man imagined that he had been enticed into the room for dissection, and the thought of his coming to such a shapeless mass of inanimate flesh as he saw around him was too much for his nerves, and he gave way to a series of violent and spasmodic convulsions. This alarmed the janitor and the few students who were present, and they at once hustled him down stairs and out on the pavement, where he soon revived, to some extent. He was subsequently taken to the house of a colored man in the neighborhood until able to go about, which was several hours thereafter. This is not the first time colored people have been frightened in a dissecting room, if a student, from whom the above information was gleaned, may be believed, and the practical jokers may some day get "picked up."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

### A Practical Joke on Henry Clay.

The *Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury* has this story: "A relative of Gov. Metcalfe has furnished us with the following incident, which will illustrate the habit 'Old Stone-hammer' had of playing practical jokes. Some time before the introduction of railroads Gov. Metcalfe represented in Congress a district of which Nicholas county was a part. Mr. Clay was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams. It was the custom to make the trip to the national capital in private conveyance. It was in the days of Mr. Clay's greatest popularity that the two distinguished politicians agreed to travel to Washington in Gov. Metcalfe's carriage; and, all the arrangements perfected, they started together from the latter's 'Forest Retreat' home, in this county. While passing through the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Clay told Gov. Metcalfe that he had received intimations that in a certain town they were approaching he would be honored with an ovation by the citizens (they, like thousands of his fellow-countrymen, loved him, but had never seen him.) Just before coming to town Gov. Metcalfe, who had all along been driving, suggested to Mr. Clay that he take the lines and drive, as he himself was tired. Mr. Clay readily consented, whereupon the Governor took the back seat in the carriage. The honored statesman drove the team successfully into the town and they were met by a large concourse of people. Gov. Metcalfe alighted from the carriage and being asked whether he was Mr. Clay, answered yes, that he was glad to meet them, etc.; and at this the crowd fairly hoisted him upon their shoulders and triumphantly started with him to the place of reception. Looking back at Mr. Clay, who still sat in the carriage, somewhat nonplussed, the Governor cried, 'Driver, take those horses to the stable and feed them.'

An Irish doctor lately sent his bill to a lady as follows: "To curing your husband till he died."

A Missouri woman, aged 70, increased the population by one the other day. It's something to one's over.

### WADDELL & MILES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### STOVES & RANGES,

TIN, COPPER, & JAPANED WARE,

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

### THE PACIFIC TRIBUNE!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Seattle, W. T.

The Daily is the oldest, largest and best in the Territory.  
The Weekly, now in its sixteenth year of publication, contains more reading matter than any of its Territorial contemporaries. The contents of both will include the fullest home news, editorial matter, the latest telegrams from abroad, correspondence, interesting miscellany, &c.

TERMS:

Daily per annum, \$10; Weekly, \$3.  
Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms.

Address  
THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher.

v1:n4.

### JOHN H. HILTON, BUTCHER.

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

Will endeavor to supply the community with the best quality of

FRESH MEATS.

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

Logging Camps  
Supplied.

v1:20

### 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

### The Olympia Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

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

### G. Kellogg & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,

SEATTLE, W. T.

SIGN OF THE PEOPLE'S DRUGSTORE.  
v1:20

W. M. PACKARD,

D. B. JACKSON.

PACKARD & JACKSON,

DEALERS IN

### DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, CROCKERY,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars.

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

Market.

### A NEW INVOICE OF

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS,  
and as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Territory.

BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,

SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES and LOGS.

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.  
v1:n1

### THE NORTHERN STAR JOB OFFICE!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

We have  
a Gordon  
job press  
and a large  
outfit of

JOB TYPE

IN THE BEST

reasonable



AND EXPERIENCED workmen. We are prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK, STYLE AT Prices.

A Large Stock on hand of Blanks for

Justices of the Peace.

Homestead and Pre-emptiou Blanks,

Business and Legal Blanks,

&c., &c., &c.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF POLL BOOKS,

ENOUGH TO SUPPLY SEVERAL

COUNTIES, ON HAND.

LADIES VISITING CARDS

A SPECIALITY.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERR.,  
May 8, 1876.

Dear Morse:—We arrived at Ogden, the point of connection between the Union and Central Pacific railroad, in exactly two days from San Francisco, the transition, in a few hours, from the hot valleys and plains of California, covered as they are with verdure and bloom, first, to the foot hills, and then to the snowy crest of the Sierras, must always fill the traveler's mind with surprise. I never before fully appreciated the magnitude of this great railroad enterprise, nor the difficulties which its proprietors encountered. All honor to them, and long may they live to enjoy the rewards of their successful labors. After crossing the Sierras, the ride even in a palace car was to me dreary and tiresome, for little facets the eye save rugged barren mountains, and dreary almost unlimitable wastes of alkali and sand. Wherever I saw cattle along the valley of the Humboldt, famous for its pastures, they appeared on the point of starvation. I am completely cured of the desire I used to possess to cross the plains, as did the early pioneers, in an ox wagon.

At Ogden we took the Utah Central R. R., and in two hours were in the City of the Saints. This is a beautiful little city nestling at the foot of snow covered mountains. The streets are very wide and bordered on either side by shade trees and clear streams of water from the mountains. The lots contain each more than an acre, so that every house is embowered in fruit trees and shrubbery, and the whole city has the air of a great straggling country village. Many traces of the great explosion are yet to be seen in the shattered windows. Cities can not be too careful in the management of these infernal explosives which scientific men have discovered for our assistance and destruction. On Sabbath I went to the Tabernacle—heard a sermon by Orson Pratt. This immense structure, the first seen on entering the city, is 150 feet wide and 250 feet long, and capable of containing 13,000 people. The roof of the egg-shaped structure rests on 46 pillars of cut sand stone, and springs from them in one unbroken arch, forming the largest self supporting roof perhaps in the continent. At one end of the building is the great organ, next in size to the one in Boston, constructed by a Mormon after four years of unremitting labor. In the center of the room a beautiful fountain plays upon a bed of water lilies surrounded by marble lions, and giving a most agreeable air of coolness during the heats of summer. Near by is the foundation of the great Temple. It has been building 23 years, and as yet reaches the first story. The dimensions of the building are 99 by 184 feet. The main building will be 109 feet high, surmounted by six towers, three on each end, the center ones rising 200 feet above the ground. The material is a hard granite brought from the mountains, 18 miles away. I have seen the principal places of interest, such as Camp Douglas, the City Hall, Theatre, Brigham Young's "Lion House" and his new "Palace" as it is called. Prest. Young is at present making a tour through Southern Utah, so I will not get to see and shake by the hand, as I expected and desired, this representative man of our age. In regard to polygamy I am permitted an inside view of its workings such as is seldom accorded to the Gentile world. And I am compelled to say that, viewed from this stand point, it seems even more repugnant than it did viewed from a distance. It is more general than I had supposed; but it will not increase, for it bears within itself the seeds of its own dissolution, and without legislative assistance, will soon cease to be a reproach of our country.

Warm sunny days are now the rule and the air is laden with the sweet odor of apple blossoms. The wealth and beauty here created by these peculiar people, show what great things may be accomplished by patient and persistent labor wisely directed by a common purpose, even when confronted by the most powerful natural obstacles. Thus far our journey has been one of unalloyed pleasure. In a magnificently furnished and luxuriously appointed palace car we have been borne upon the wings of steam,

over mountains, through tunnels and snow-sheds, across deserts of alkali and sand, surrounded by all the comforts of the most luxurious home. Next week we expect to pass over the Union Pacific, a journey of little more than two days, and then we will tread the soil of your whilom home, the great state of Iowa. As some of your readers may contemplate a trip east this year, I will give you some idea of the expense. Fare from Seattle to San Francisco by steamship \$30 first class; \$15 steerage. Fare from San Francisco to New York is \$128 currency, first class; \$105 second class, and \$55 emigrant. We have met several emigrant trains filled with passengers who are seeking homes on the Pacific Slope. Our Territory must I think get a fair share of these people, since a good steamship leaves San Francisco every ten days for Puget Sound. I have received one copy of the NORTHERN STAR whilst here and it gladdened my eyes like the sight of a familiar friend. Of course I am quite anxious to learn what was done at the May meeting of the Board of County Commissioners. My letter is already of such length that I cannot allude to the taxation of timber lands as I desire to do, until my next.

W. H. REEVES.

LACONNER, W. T.,  
MAY 17, 1876.

Editor Star:—I have the pleasure to inform you that everything is still lovely around here. Many of the farmers have finished planting grain, while all those who are not done are drawing pleasantly near the finishing up point. The fields are beginning to look green again with the coming crops. The acreage sown to grain in this vicinity will greatly exceed that of last year, while the quantity of grain for shipment will of course be increased in proportion. Mr. J. S. Conner will begin laying the foundation, in a few days, of an immense hippodrome or barn to accommodate his anticipated large crop of grain this fall. You have heard of committees being appointed in Congress to white-wash corrupt officials, and also, that many of said officials didn't look much better in the eyes of the people after the job was finished than they did before. Well, a committee of two or three was appointed the other day to whitewash LaConner, which pleasant duty was performed in a very elaborate and creditable style, and our town now presents an appearance of airy grace almost, and when viewed on a fine evening from some of the rocky points opposite she looks young and healthy and almost romantic, especially if the moon happen to lead the enchantment of her smiles.

Mr. Carlson, the boot and shoe maker, has just finished a neat little residence on a lot lately purchased by him here. Mr. O. W. Lynch, the carpenter, is also erecting a very pretty little cottage; also, Mr. J. F. Dwelly is going to build a handsome cottage soon for himself and family, and several others are contemplating building during the summer. R. E. Whitney and family contemplate starting East in two or three weeks; he will visit Philadelphia and represent us at the Centennial. We all wish him a safe return.

CENTENNIAL.

**DISTURBANCE AT FORT WRANGEL.**—Late advices from Fort Wrangel represent that a serious disturbance occurred there. A number of Indians were drunk at their camp. The U. S. commanding officer sent a guard down to arrest the noisy ones. They refused to go, and threatened to fire on the soldiers. A Gatling gun, says the Victoria Colonist, was trained on the camp, and the savages given a few minutes in which to send out their chief as a hostage for their good behavior. He came out in time to prevent the discharge of the Gatling, and was taken to jail, where he hanged himself the same night. The tribe then demanded 1,000 blankets in compensation for the death of their chief. The commanding officer invited them to square the account with shot and shell, whereupon Shakes, the big chief, fled to Stickeen river, with threat to wreak satisfaction upon the miners. It is said he has issued orders that steamboats shall not be allowed to ascend the river when navigation opens.

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Proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Pill Chuck bridge," and deposited with the Auditor.  
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