

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 75.

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nications, first and third Saturdays of each
month.

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tory and Judge of the Third Judicial Dis-
trict.

Prosecuting Attorney.....W. H. White

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Treasurer.....John D. Morgan
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Chas. Harriman.....Qualeo Precinct
hitfield.....Snohomish Precinct
J. H. Irvine.....Centerville Precinct

TERMS OF COURT.

District Court—Third Tuesday of March,
and Second Tuesday of November of each year.
Probate Court,
Fourth Monday of January, April, July
and October of each year.

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ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS

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Breast Hooks,

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

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Park Place,

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Described by the 1870.

now is now reported, however,
that the Union would be required to coin
the standard currency in the
territories.

PETERSBURG, June 9.—A new
company of 18,000 men has been organized.
SOUTHAMPTON, June 9.—The Mayor
has appointed president Grant to a munici-
pal banquet.

LONDON, June 9.—Pasha has applied
for admission into the postal Union at
Bern. It is thought an civilized gov-
ernment will directly participate in the
advantages of postal Union.

BERNE, June 9.—The German ironclad
squadron, on its way to the East, has
been ordered to proceed with greater
speed. The second practice squadron—
seven vessels—is about to be formed.
The admiral is preparing to enlist
sailors. No persons liable to service in
the navy, are permitted to leave their
districts.

PESTH, June 9.—Stamani announced
in the Hungarian Diet that he would in-
terpellate the government regarding the
principle of its policy in the East, name-
ly, whether a convention exists between
Austria-Hungary and one of the belliger-
ents, and whether annexation or occupa-
tion is intended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—Mukhtar
Pasha telegraphs from Erzerum, under
date of June 6th, that the Russians re-
treated from Otlie to Penck. No en-
gagement.

Pacific Coast.

LODI, June 13.—Byron D. Beckwith
had about six thousand dollars worth of
wheat destroyed by fire night before last
in the field.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, June 13.—It is reported
that application will be made to the
British Government for extraditing
Richard B. Connolly, ring comptroller,
on a charge of forgery.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Post's
Washington special says that assistant
Secretary French has given an opinion
that all United States bonds are payable
only in gold, and not in silver.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Captain Lee, of
the 10th cavalry, has forwarded to Sheri-
dan from Fort Griffin, Texas, an account
of his engagement with a band of Com-
anche Indians near Lake Quemado. A-
kirmish occurred on the fourth of May.
Four Indians were killed. Four squaws
and fifty-six head of mules and horses
were captured, and fifteen lodges, with a
very large supply of powder, provisions,
etc. Sergeant Charles Balter was killed.

The Tribune's Bucharest correspondent
has seen a private letter from a high
Russian official at St. Petersburg, to one
of the Grand Duke's staff, protesting ear-
nestly and with great bitterness against
the idea that the Czar will make peace
and evacuate Roumania. He considers
it a great ignominy which the Russian
people would not tolerate. It adds that
the Czar, before he left the capital, per-
sonally informed the writer, that the
Russian new era of Conquest had begun.

The Tribune's Constantinople special
says the Sultan has ordered special praise
services at St. Sophia, on account of the
news of the Turkish recapture of Otlie,
and the defeat at Penck of the Russian.
Foreigners distrust the news. The above
is not from the immediate scene of oper-
ations, and previous dispatches stated
that the Russians were withdrawing in
the direction of Erzerum. An order to
prosecute the siege of Kara, reduced it,
and keep their rear from attack, and also
that the Grand Duke Michael, command-
er-in-chief of the Russian armies in Asia,
commences personally to reconnoitre
Kara, is reported.

DIXON, Ill., June 13.—The jury in the
case of Rev. S. H. McGhee, who for the
past ten days has been on trial here on
the charge of poisoning his wife, brought
in a verdict this morning of guilty, but
fixed the period at the lowest penalty of
imprisonment by law—fourteen years.
McGhee was pastor of the Christian
Church in Ashton. The motive for the
crime was supposed to be a desire to
marry a young lady parishioner.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Tribune's
Constantinople special says there is great
rejoicing over the reported repulse of the
Russians in Asia and on the Danube.
The Turks are regaining confidence in
their powers of defense, this confidence
having been shaken early before by
Mukhtar Pasha's reverses. In the Cham-
ber of Deputies the formal announcement
of these victories were received with
cheers.

St. Louis, June 12.—Six small fires
between 8 and 12 o'clock last night de-
stroyed \$72,000 worth of property.

Communication.

"You tickle me, and I'll tickle
You."

EDITOR SNOHOMISH STAR:

The Evening Dispatch in this city, of
the 7th instant, contains the most bare-
faced example of the "You tickle me,
and I'll tickle you" policy, that the peo-
ple of Seattle have ever known. Beriah
Brown to put his foot into. Many peo-
ple in this community believe that the
life and study of Daniel Bagley is
power—and that he hesitates at nothing
—not even to making his pretended re-
ligious sentiments subservient to all
manner of tricks and schemes to further
his designs, and get "the drop" on peo-
ple, so that he can use them at his will;
but that he should trap the long-headed
Beriah Brown, even after years of con-
stant and persistent efforts, is the most
astonishing local item that has ever ap-
peared in either of our papers. When
Beriah jumped the Democratic party a
few years since, it was believed to be the
"bread and butter question" which
prompted him, and not any real change
of sentiments, on his part, and hence
many of his friends had charity for him,
although they did not believe the move
a wise one, even in a financial point of
view.

The result has verified their belief,
and all over Seattle to-day, (and it has
been the same for the last two years,)
you can hear men saying "had Brown
stuck to his honest convictions, instead of
trying to "carry water on both shoul-
ders," he would have been better off
financially, and preserved his reputation
as a logical writer." When a man acts
up to his honest convictions, he can weather
almost any storm without stumbling,
but the moment he begins to cater to
the whims and notions of others, for
policy's sake, that moment he loses his
balance, and becomes a target for all
manner of ridicule, not only from his
enemies, but from his friends, for the
latter can't help it. The last jump of
Beriah's into the bosom, not of "Abra-
ham" but of "Daniel," is too plain that
Bagley has finally conquered, and got
"the drop" on the old man after all.
Does Mr. Brown offer a single proof that
the religious meeting said to have been
held in this city, with Bagley as chief
spokesman, to destroy the STAR, did not
take place? Not one. He dare not. The
fact is too well known for Beriah to at-
tempt a defense. If Bagley did call
such a meeting, and it was held for the
ostensible purpose of arraigning the re-
ligious influence against the STAR, who
would doubt that he would use all of the
influence in his power to stop the regular
circulation of the STAR, through the Se-
attle Post-Office? Not even Beriah
Brown! He knows Daniel Bagley too
well. He has not so soon forgotten his
trials with him in the University matter.
The public has not forgotten Beriah's
hostility to Bagley and son during the
last three years, and not until the even-
ing of June 7th, have they ever heard a
word in their favor from Beriah. And
what caused this flash, as a meteor, across
the eyes of our reading public? Ah! Beriah,
is it possible that the "dimness
of age" has so obscured your mental
vision that you cannot see or realize,
that these are natural perceptions of the
people? Is it a fact that the accumulated
years of Daniel Bagley have "out witted"
yours? If so, it is because he has kept
steadily in view on purpose—no matter
how mercenary or selfish that purpose,
and bent all of his energies and wits to
accomplish his designs, while you have
deserted that high standard of sustain-
ing what you honestly believed to be
right—that selfishness, which has been the
pride and glory of your best days, and
taken to catering to other views and
ideas for policy's sake. Poor policy!

Beriah. Had you have held steadfast to
your colors—or, if you became satisfied
that you were wrong; choose that which
you believed to be right, and nailed your
honesty of purpose to it, instead of cast-
ing yourself upon a sea of uncertainties,
and floundering around to the whims of
this man, and that man for favors, your
best friends would not have lost all con-
fidence in you. No man to-day can put
his thoughts on you, and tell where you
honestly belong as an editor of a news
paper. No party would dare trust you
with its helm. In religion it is the
same. Daniel Bagley says "here Beriah,
the Snohomish STAR is making it rather
hot for me—Tom Merry has made it hot
for you—it is going to be a hard task
for you to get the people to believe that
you have not wronged Mr. Merry under
the pretense of necessity without some
outside aid—now you help me out of the
Postoffice Scrape with the Snohomish
STAR, and Clarence—my son Clarence,
dear, good boy that he is—and "a chip
of the old block", will screen you in the
Merry scrape." Oh Brown, where were
your wits that you could not see the
light in which this would place you, in
the eyes of a reading observing public?
And both articles appearing in the same
issue! The public were never more
thunderstruck at your stupidity.

Never were you known to make such a
weak defense of anything before the pub-
lic, as this sham pretense for Bagley's sake.
Your quotation from the New York Her-
ald is imbecile on your part. You know,
and the public knows that the Snohomish
STAR is now, and has ever been since its
first issue, open to both sides for a free
discussion of the various religious dog-
mas of the day. Witness the recent pub-
lication of the Rev. Charles J. Segner's
discourse on "Our free School System,"
the Bishop of Vancouver's Island B. C.,
also discourses of Rev. J. R. Thompson
and others. You say "an accidental fail-
ure on the part of a professed Christian,
(please stick a pin in that word accidental
—it sounds so nice, and logical for a
man of your known ability in dealing
with facts) is attributed to malicious
motives and the result of a conspiracy
extending through all who profess Chris-
tianity." What a handy thing to have
on such occasions is this word professed,
it is such a nice shield to many of the
acts of these professed Christians, but we
will let this pass now, and ask if you
will deny that the meeting, referred to
—with D. Bagley as chief spokesman,
was held, and that too as a conspiracy
meeting against The Snohomish STAR?
If not, then see how easy you stumble in
logic, when trying to foster up a decayed
carcass, when you can smell its rotten-
ness. When a man attempts to cover up
what he believes (or possibly knows) to
be a fact, he is bound to betray himself,
before he gets through. You say "but
for Christian parents to take measures of
any kind to protect their families from
doctrines which they regard as perni-
cious in their tendency, is regarded as
persecution." Is not this equivalent to
admitting the fact of that meeting, and
its purpose? Oh! Beriah, where were
your brains? Evidently not with your
honest convictions. Do you not know
that the Catholics are constantly taking
just such steps against the Protestants,
and all others who do not believe (for it
is all a matter of belief and faith with
them) as they do, and constantly lectur-
ing their hearers, that they are terribly
persecuted people. And the same wail
goes up from the Protestant side against
the Liberals. It all hinges on a matter
of belief, the difference being that the
Liberals are willing to test their belief
with the light of reason and science,
while both the Protestant and Catholic
element want to be left alone, while they
through our streets and obstruct our high-
ways to preach us into hell because we
don't believe as they do. If we raise a

voice against their right to follow us
about the streets—yea even into our
dwellings, and damn us because we will
not swallow theirs "thus saith the Lord,"
we are accused of "contempt against
holy sentiments". Why is it that these
professed Christians will not reason upon
the validity of their beliefs in what they
call religion, as well as in other matters
of importance to the human family?
Let Beriah answer this question, now
that he has taken a hand in the Religious
muddle. EQUAL RIGHTS.
Seattle W. T. June 11, 1877.

ENTERPRISE.—Last January Mr. L.
Samuel, publisher of THE WEST SHORE,
issued a magnificent "holiday number"
of that valuable journal, which con-
tained 44 pages of interesting reading
matter, and 56 engravings of scenes in
the Pacific Northwest. The entire
edition cost about three thousand dol-
lars, and surpassed anything ever at-
tempted in the line of enterprising jour-
nalism on the Pacific Coast. The enthu-
siastic reception given to that number,
and the liberal patronage extended to
him since, have induced Mr. S. to issue a
"midsummer holiday number," and for
the past two months his artists have
been busily engaged in producing beau-
tiful sketches of scenery about the mouth
of the Columbia river, Eastern and
Southern Oregon, Northern Idaho, East-
ern Washington, British Columbia and
the great lumbering and coal mining re-
gions of Puget Sound. Besides these
sketches a host of able writers are fur-
nishing interesting descriptive articles.
When ready for delivery, in July, this
number will be a lasting monument to
its enterprising publisher, and accomplish
a vast amount of good for the Pacific
Northwest. As Mr. S. furnishes these
mammoth editions to all yearly sub-
scribers without extra charge, and as the
subscription price is only \$1.50 per
year, we think that every citizen of the
Pacific Northwest should not only have
this interesting journal in their own
homes, but subscribe for extra copies to
send to friends abroad. Address L.
Samuel, Portland, Oregon.

SAD ACCIDENT.—From the Mercury
we clip the following account of the
death of Langdon M. Caldwell:

On last Friday evening there occurred
a sad accident near Corvallis, which on
the evening following, resulted in the
death of a very estimable young man.
It seems that a party of young men were
going on horseback to a party, when the
horse that L. M. Caldwell was riding
stumbled and fell, throwing young Cald-
well upon the ground with such force as
to render him insensible. His compan-
ions procured a conveyance and brought
him back to Corvallis as soon as possi-
ble. Dr. Lee was summoned and every-
thing within human power was done to
relieve the sufferer, but without avail.
He lingered until Saturday evening,
when death ensued.

Mr. C. was a foster brother of Geo. F.
Smith of this office. We extend him our
sympathies in this his loss of one near to
him.

At a certain depth all hearts communi-
cate—all hearts are one.—Fredrick
Brewer.

No man became great or good except
through many and great mistakes.—
Gladstone.

Fred. M. Walsh, a Seattle type stick-
er formerly of this city, is talking of start-
ing a paper in Yakima City.

The Messenger and Otter are now run-
ning between Olympia and Seattle on al-
ternate days.

Ex-porser Treadwell, of Seattle, like
Owen Moore, has run away, on a more
than he could pay.

The Political Situation.

The telegraph has brought us an able review of the political situation, and particularly of the Southern policy, by Senator Morton. The letter containing his opinions was published in the Indianapolis Journal, of May 24th, and we deem that, in view of the ability of the author and the interest universally manifested in the objects and effects of President Hayes' Southern policy, we cannot more satisfactorily serve our readers than by giving editorial space to Senator Morton's ideas of the political situation.

The letter in the Journal was published in answer to an open letter addressed to him through the New York Times, some weeks ago, on behalf of a large number of southern Republicans, stating their views on the political situation and asking his. He says he has received many letters asking the condition of the Senatorial contest from Louisiana at the adjournment of the Senate. He then says:

The committee on privileges and elections met soon afterwards and the Republican members united in a report that *Prima facie* S. B. Packard was the lawful Governor of Louisiana; that the legislature was the lawful legislature, and that Wm. P. Kellogg had been elected in conformity to the act of Congress and was entitled to be sworn in and take his seat. As a number of members of the Senate were absent and the subject would lead to a long debate, and there was a general anxiety to adjourn, the report was not laid before the Senate. If a majority of the Senate shall at the next session be of the opinion that Kellogg was lawfully elected by the legislature of Louisiana he will be entitled to his seat notwithstanding the events that have since occurred. No subsequent breaking up of the legislature, combination or arrangement can effect his title or destroy the legality of what took place at the time, though the very members who proclaimed the election of Packard and made that of Kellogg should subsequently declare that of Nichols and take part in the election of Spoford. It is too clear for argument. They could not take away a right which had vested, or make that unlawful which had been before lawful. Unless Kellogg voluntarily withdraws, the Senate will have to decide the question of his election as it stood at the time of adjournment. The Republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have yielded to force. They have gone down before an armed minority, whose threats of future violence were guaranteed by a long train of bloody deeds in the past. I regret that the real character of the transaction should be obscured in the least by the pretended investigations. Stripped of all disguises and pretences, the simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the government of the United States, in the exercise of its discretion, refused them the United States support. Their legislatures, finding themselves defenseless, fell to pieces, and from their ruins in part new legislatures have been constructed whose legality consists only in the fact that they exist, and there are none to oppose them. The administration decided that such a case of insurrection and violence was not presented as authorized by the national government to intervene, and that the contending parties, it was apparent, worked out through the presence of the commission and seemed to take the form of a negotiation. Assurances were given that the rights of all classes should be protected and the government administered for the equal benefit of all. General promises of this kind amount to little especially when left to the voluntary execution of a party which believes that the colored man ought not to have political rights, or even personal freedom, and who have never considered him a part of the people. President Hayes was urged to give up Louisiana and South Carolina at once, and was told it was only a question of time; that at the new election they would go as Mississippi, Alabama and other States had, and it would be better to give them up at once. However repulsive this argument, it was unfortunately too true. The same crimes and violence which had wrenched Mississippi and Alabama from the Republican party and so entirely captured Louisiana

and South Carolina, would certainly succeed the next time. This was an argument of expediency, not of right and justice. President Hayes has accepted the situation as it was bequeathed to him on the 4th of March. Republican government in Louisiana and South Carolina could only be kept in place by the army, nor would it have been in the power of the President to maintain them by the army with a Democratic House of Representatives which recently withheld appropriations for the support of the army except on the condition that it should not be used in the Southern States. It was clearly unconstitutional to put such a condition into the bill but it did and was likely to do it again at the extra session, thus made necessary. The majority of the House made up of Southern Democrats, late Confederates and desperately earnest, and of Northern Democrats wholly subservient, thus threatened the existence of the army and had it in their power to destroy it. The question was, should the President yield to the inevitable defeat? While in my judgment it was clearly the right of the President under the constitution to recognize the Packard government and support it by military power, the undertaking would have been futile and the failure disastrous. With a divided public opinion in his own party and both houses of Congress against him, he would have failed in the end. I do not believe that President Hayes intends to desert or destroy the Republican party and attempt the creation of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity, and in his undivided purpose to make his administration a beneficence to his country. The language of his inaugural was strong, and the declaration of his devotion to the great doctrines of human rights which constitute the foundation of the Republican party, left nothing to be added or desired. In the centennial of national affairs, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, when the minds of men were greatly divided as to what should be done, and all were agreed that something should be done and that things could not long go on as they were, he marked out his course and addressed himself to it with undaunted courage. Mr. Hayes was selected as a Republican, and I believe will be a Republican President, not in the mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principles and in the maintenance of the Republican organization by placing political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans. Political principles do not now execute themselves. They require a party to do that. We hear it said that the Republican system of reconstruction is a failure. The system is the true one, and the principles upon which it is based inimitable; and the only sense in which it has failed is that it has been resisted by armed and murderous organizations; terrorism and persecution the most cruel and wicked of the age, and if Democratic assurances to President Hayes in Louisiana and elsewhere of protection and equal rights are executed in good faith, the system will not be a failure but a grand success extorted from its enemies. Let it be understood the great purpose of the Southern people is to recover from the losses inflicted by the rebellion. They do not think of leaving the Union they are not now preparing schemes for future secession, but they are with intent and earnestness revolving plans for recovering from their great losses. For this purpose they will support the Democratic party of the North as long as it is subservient to their policy, notwithstanding their ill-suppressed resentment for its influence in getting them into the rebellion and its sneaking and cowardly course while it lasted. We are told there will be quiet in those States when Democratic rule is established. Very likely, when they have gained complete power and the Republican party has ceased to struggle, there will be no inducement to shoot men down because of their politics. There will be peace when there is abject submission. In the late House the dividing line between loyal and rebel claims was ignored, and in a single Democratic administration would be obliterated. The destruction of the Republican party would make the Democratic party supreme and fasten upon the country its odious policy and principles. The men

who directed the bloody crusades in the South for the last ten years, that have now culminated in final victory in South Carolina and Louisiana, are still living and have lost none of their power. The men who within seven years have wielded the Democratic party in solid column North and South against the fifteenth amendment are still in the ascendancy. Is any man weak enough to believe that they or a majority of them have been soundly converted and are honest advocates of the equal rights of man? It is my opinion that the body of the Southern Democracy have not changed in regard to the civil and political rights of the negro, and if Tilden had been elected with his term of four years, the 14th and 15th amendments would have been substantially overthrown in most of the Southern States. This would have been accomplished by methods recently illustrated in Mississippi and other States and is altogether possible to that requisite political genius which can extract a Democratic majority of sixty thousand from a Republican majority of thirty. No one prays for conciliation and fraternity between the North and South more earnestly than myself, but conciliation and fraternity to be honorable and durable must be based upon the concession of equal, civil and political rights; peace and protection to men of all races and creeds. If the men who held the colored people in bondage and who at every step since the war, and until yesterday, fought against civil rights and the constitutional amendments, are to-day regenerated and will now administer the great principles asserted by the Republican party and placed by it in the constitution and laws, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Such a frame of mind on the part of the Southern people I should regard as the most important and deliberate of all political conditions, a grand result which every patriot has at heart; but if I do not believe in this sudden conversion, I ought not to be considered incredulous and prejudiced. In Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, part of Missouri and Middle and Western Tennessee free suffrage exists chiefly in name. The voluminous testimony taken by the Senate committee establishes the fact that the liberty enjoyed by Republicans, both white and black, was but nominal. They were outcasts from society, oppressed in business, hunted like criminals and denied the protection of the laws. If South Carolina, with a Republican majority of 25,000, and Louisiana, with a like majority of 15,000, are to be calmed and pacified in the same way, the hope and promises held out to President Hayes will have been broken in every part. If on the contrary, Republicans of these States, white and black, shall be protected in persons and property, freedom of speech, action and occupation, I shall be the first to acknowledge the grand result. I will ignore the past, let bygones be bygones accept the new conditions with joy, and believe that the rebellion was not suppressed in vain. It is to this happy condition that President Hayes aspires, and all should earnestly pray for the full realization of his hopes. By the voluntary withdrawal of the army, the South has been placed upon her good behavior. Following a bloody campaign for political power, they have been treated with magnanimity, and should they not protect all classes and races in the enjoyment of their rights, the most conservative Republican will see there is no security but to preserve the government in the hands of the Republican party. As the Democracy have acquired a solid South by force, Republicans should acquire a solid North by vigilance and the eternal justice of their cause. Northern Republicans are now admonished that they can endure no division that will endanger their success. Should the North, by unhappy discords, be divided, and thus fall a prey to solid confederate South, the rebellion will have been suppressed in vain, and the fruits of the war will be lost, and our last condition worse than the first.

(Signed) O. P. MORTON.
—Portland, Me.

DIMENSIONS OF NOAH'S ARK—Length 325 feet; width 87½ feet; height 52½ feet. A sacred cubit is 21 inches.

Propagation of Salmon.

From the *Olympia Transcript*.

Mr. H. C. Vining, a gentleman who has been engaged for a year or two past in putting up salmon at Mukilteo, writes to the *Snohomish Star*, advocating the artificial propagation of Columbia river salmon in the tributaries of Puget Sound. He proposes that an effort be made to secure an appropriation by the legislature from the Territory. This is well enough, and such an appropriation, to continue the work for several years, until our rivers are well stocked with the finest qualities of those fish, would be of incalculable benefit to the business of the Territory, and wealth to its people. But something of the kind should be done this season and not lose a year's time. Let the business men of Puget Sound raise a fund, even if it be a small one, and have the work commenced now. We could then, with a better grace, ask the legislature to continue the work. It requires several years for the fish to grow and reach maturity, and the sooner it is commenced, the quicker will the Territory reap the benefit. The suggestion of the *Star*, to have the legislature memorialize Congress, is equal to doing nothing. As long as this Territory is under government vassalage there is little prospect of anything of this sort, and before it will have become a State too long a time will have elapsed. Even a State like Oregon does not look for such aid from that quarter. The *Oregonian* states that Prof. Stone, under the direction of the United States Fish Commission, will shortly reach Oregon, to take charge of the enterprise for the artificial propagation of salmon in the waters of the Columbia river. By the leading business men of Portland and Astoria, and the proprietors of the principal fisheries, the sum of \$30,000 has been subscribed for this purpose, which will be ample for the present year's work, including the expense of starting the hatching establishment. Our Oregon friends wait not for uncertain legislative or government aid, but have taken hold of the matter in earnest. Our Puget Sound friends need not start as an extensive scheme as Oregon has done, but a small beginning might be made. Eastern exchanges tell us that young salmon have recently been taken from the Connecticut river. They are evidently fish hatched in 1875, which have returned from the ocean. The eggs from which these young salmon have grown were sent from the Columbia river a few years ago, and is proof enough that all of our Puget Sound streams can be filled with them, if the proper effort is made and care taken.

Proof in Homestead Entries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proof of residence, occupation, or cultivation, the affidavit of non-alienation, and the oath of allegiance, required to be made by section twenty-two hundred and ninety one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may be made before the judge, or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of record of the county and State, or district and Territory, in which the lands are situated; and if the said lands are situated in any unorganized county, such proof may be made in a similar manner in any adjacent county in said State or Territory; and the proof, affidavit, and oath, when so made and duly subscribed, shall have the same force and effect as if made before the register or receiver of the proper land-district; and the same shall be transmitted by such judge, or the clerk of his court, to the register and receiver, with the fee and charges allowed by law to him; and the register and receiver shall be entitled to the same fees for examining and approving said testimony as are now allowed by law for taking the same.

SEC. 2. That if any witness making such proof, or the said applicant making such affidavit or oath, swears falsely as to any material matter contained in said proof, affidavit, or oaths, the said false swearing being willful and corrupt, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the same pains and penalties as if he had sworn falsely before the register.

Approved, March 3, 1877.

Latest by Telegraph.

EUROPEAN.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, June 7.—This morning about 2 o'clock the Arcade saw mill, situated on the Humboldt road about 33 miles from Chicago was burned. The mill belonged to the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company. The loss is estimated not to exceed \$15,000. The fire was accidental. The family residence of Wm. Hill was burned to the ground this morning about 10 o'clock. The family barely escaped. The house was situated on the Dayton road about four miles from Chicago. Loss about \$3,000; no insurance.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The increasing European demand for American produce is indicated by the fact that to-day's steamers take full cargoes, including 104,000 bushels of grain, eleven hundred boxes of bacon, 2,300 boxes of cheese, 3,000 packages and 4,400 boxes of butter, and 7,600 quarters fresh beef.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Secretary of State has inquired into the truth of the rumor of an expedition being fitted out in New Orleans to aid the Cuban insurgents, and received information that there was no foundation in the rumor.

LONDON, June 9.—The Turkish journals assert that Hobart Pasha left Varna with his squadron to bombard Odessa.

As stated a state of siege having been proclaimed in Roumania, telegrams concerning military movements henceforth will be stopped. One of the great causes of the state of siege was the unsatisfactory working of Roumanian railways. All railroad officials are now subject to the military authorities.

The Russians not only intend to occupy Bulgaria, but have all arrangements for remaining at least three years in the village of Adrianople. Russian merchants in the latter ports are reported to be clearing wharves and warehouses by exporting all goods as fast as possible, apprehending a general prohibition of exports.

The Montenegrins are cannonading Ipoz.

The Russian forces from Aradham have reached Ardawdusch. The government and four battalions of the garrison at Ardaham have reached Ezerum. The governor will be court-martialed.

There have been skirmishes with the advance of the Russian right wing near Maurran.

Mukhtar has sent a force to cut the communications of the Russian right wing and centre.

The Russians attempted to cross the Danube in force between Nickopolis and Systovia Friday, but were repulsed.

It is reported Mukhtar Pasha has been cut off from Ezerum and Kars.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A reduction in the Customhouse has already begun. Seven men were discharged and reductions made. One man who received 7,000 per annum has been reduced to \$2,000.

A special dispatch announces that Jno. Frourey, tax collector of Hartford, Conn., is a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000. His bonds amount to \$50,000.

The *Tribune's* Washington special states on what appears to be good authority that there are now \$96,000,000 of legal tenders locked up in the Treasury in various funds, while the debt statement accounts in detail are only \$16,000,000. It is now learned that Secretary Sherman issued no definite order forbidding the issue of one and two dollar notes. The printing of such notes has ceased and sub-treasurers have received instruction which they construe as a prohibition on paying out any notes of less denominations than five dollars. The retirement of the small notes can now be regarded as a feature of the present financial policy and purposes no doubt to pave the way to resumption. A prominent member of the syndicate made the discovery that the new 4s and 4½ per cent. bonds, redeemable in silver as well as gold, under the act authorizing their issue provides for payment in gold or silver coin of the United States, and these words are printed on the face of the bonds. According to the claims of silver men these bonds may be redeemed at maturity, without further legislation, in silver coin of standard weight and

(Continued on first page.)

The Jews as a People.

The sweeping assertion is often made by the prejudiced and the unthinking, that in matters of religion the Jews are a progressive people. Many believe that there is no difference of opinion among them, and that the forms of worship are identically the same to day as they were in the time of Moses. This is a error founded in ignorance, and that ignorance is more the result of prejudice based upon the false representations of the christian sects, who are forced to resort to false statement in order to justify the atrocious treatment the Jews have received at their hands in times past.

The Jews are and ever have been a peculiar people. But as a nation they never at any time exerted a great political influence. It can hardly be said of them that they were an independent power. To read the scriptural accounts of their wars and prowess, the unthinking and uninformed reader would naturally suppose that they were the chief power of the earth and wielded as much political influence on the races that surrounded them as ever did the Romans, Greeks, Egyptians or oriental empires. This is all a mistake. Until they were dispersed all over the world by their conquerors, they never were a numerous people and had control of only a small geographical area. Occupying Palestine they were directly on the highway from Egypt and Europe to the east, and from the east westward. Ever since the history of the world emerged from tradition and fable, until comparative modern times, there were always three great powers, the Oriental, the African, and the European contending for supremacy. This fact, their geographical position, was one great, if not the controlling influence that made the Jews a peculiar people. It often was for the interest of these powers, to maintain an independent, neutral state in the south west corner of Asia. The Jews were at various times under the control of Persia, Egypt and southern Europe. They also at various times wore the yoke of these different powers as a punishment for alliances formed with their enemies. At no time could they have resisted unaided any one of them. They were frequently over run and reduced to slavery, and again under the protection of some other power that happened to gain the ascendancy. Thus politically, the part they have played in the worlds destiny has been insignificant.

They were the first except the early Aryan, and Chinese to establish Monotheism. All the surrounding nations believed in a multiplicity of Gods. This has been a distinguishing feature of the race. It distinguishes them now. They have no faith, and many of them little knowledge of the modern doctrine of the trinity. Some of them believe only in the teachings of Moses and reject all the forms of the Talmud. Others again believe in both. Some adhere to the ancient forms of worship as practiced before and after the building of the temple at Jerusalem. Others, especially in Germany, France, England and America, believe those ancient ceremonies were instituted when they were surrounded by idolatrous nations, and necessary, perhaps then, to keep them from contamination and retrogression. But that the times are changed, the world has advanced and they are now no longer essential. Some expect the Messiah, who will gather this people together, restore them to Jerusalem and give them the earth for a dominion. In the North of Europe and America, the numbers of that class are very few. In most of their synagogues they have abandoned many forms of ceremonial worship, changed many of their household customs, no longer regard Saturday as essentially the Sabbath, do not observe all their ancient feasts and festivals, do not regard the doctrine of atonement and offerings and sacrifices as absolutely binding, in fact, have modified their theological teachings and rendered them more in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. Their services in the synagogue are no longer confined to the Hebrew language. They have organs and pews in their synagogues, the families sit together and their services are hardly ever longer than they are in protestant

churches. Many of their Rabbis are learned in the sciences, are free from superstition, and as a class are far more advanced and enlightened than the Catholic or Protestant clergy. The essentials of their creed are the unity of God, the immortality of the soul and pure morality. On this point the Jews are a unit all over the world. The differences are only of form, ceremony and observances. From the extreme of modern liberalism there are shades of opinion back to the ceremonial law of Moses. There are discussions and dissensions among them, rupturing of congregations, and often bitter feelings. They have their reform and orthodox synagogues, differing in outward appearance, internal arrangement and ceremonies. Their domestic arrangements differ, their ideas of the Sabbath, the Messiah and the restoration. They are a numerous people, and when not oppressed by the state prosperous. No people on earth have been so unrightously, persecuted, oppressed and cruelly tortured. Most of this they have suffered at the hands of christian nations. They are accused of the crucifixion of our Savior, though under the Roman yoke at the time. If it be true, from the beginning, that man was to fall, and Christ was to be the atonement, how could it be helped? It was fore-ordained, fore-ordered. What right have christians to take on themselves the punishment of the Jews, for what was done under sanction of Roman law, and continue that punishment for many hundreds of generations with a fiendishness and cruelty that is without a parallel in the history of mankind? They are a race, that have suffered without trial, unjustly and indefensibly. The morality of this question, the right of it too is all on their side; and the injustice, the inhumanity all on the side of Christianity. Except this country the blood of this people has moistened the sod of nearly every rod of soil in every country that ever laid claim to civilization. They have fared better often at the hands of savages and barbarians than christians. And this contrary to the teachings of Christ, of humanity, charity and justice, and there is no atonement that will erase the bloody stains. It will remain forever a foul blast upon the professed disciples of the meek and lowly redeemer. As a race they are law abiding, peaceful, industrious, frugal, enterprising, seldom ignorant when not oppressed, scholarly and when they know their guests charitable, liberal and hospitable. They care for the sick and the helpless. Seldom is one of the race found begging bread or in the criminal dock. Their aggregated wealth is enormous, and to-day they are the supreme rulers of the financial world. The destiny of Europe is in their hands. They have only to close their coffers and draw in their horns and retire from financial and business enterprises and every government of Europe would be bankrupt, every throne overturned and anarchy reign instead. Scattered all over the world, their numbers are probably exceeded by no other people. Where the government is the most liberal, they prosper best and are the most liberal in return. No foreigners make better citizens. They have scholars, statesmen and financiers in abundance. Few of them have any thought or desire to return to Palestine. That is a dream that is fast passing away, especially where they have been accorded justice and political rights. They could purchase the whole of the "kingdom of the fathers," if they desired it, and only tax themselves a few mills on the dollar. Few would go to occupy it as a gift. Most of them have less curiosity to visit it than do other religionists. The time will come when all bigotry and intolerance will disappear and the Jew be recognized as an equal and a brother.

There are twenty-two journals in Washington Territory. Four dailies, sixteen weeklies and two monthlies.

The average price per acre of all land in California, as appears from the reports of the county Auditors to the State, is \$10 08.

Her voice was soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman.—Shakespeare.

CONSISTANT AND CONSCIENTIOUS METHODISM.—The committee of the Chicago District Methodist Camp Meeting stipulated with the railroad companies to run Sunday trains to their camp ground. Why do railroad companies ever deare to run Sunday trains. *To make money.* They are run to this Camp Meeting for the same and no other object. Western Methodists have been fighting Sunday trains for years. It is right to run trains to a camp meeting on Sunday it is right to run pleasure excursions on that day too. Man was not made for the Sabbath. Every one has a right to enjoy the day as his conscience dictates. Methodists have no exclusive right to dictate how the day shall be observed. If, ordinarily, running of Sunday trains disturbs the Methodists, then these very Methodist trains may disturb other denominations on that day. The Methodist is a mighty church, powerful in numbers. Might does not make right, nor multitudes create special privileges. If running Sunday trains is a sin, then that Methodist committee are abominable sinners. They are guilty of making corporations, which are notoriously wicked any how you take them, more corrupt and soulless than ever. And the whole church, by acquiescing is guilty of participating in a crime against its own professions and teachings. Any way to make converts and build churches now days. Honesty and consistency is departing from the Methodist organization.

ORTHODOXY TO THE FRONT.—Christianity is threatened with a new danger. The Chinese are establishing missionaries in this country to convert us heathens to Buddhism. No doubt this seems foolish to the average American, so do our efforts to the average Chinaman. These missionaries declare the fundamental principles of their faith to be one God, love, truth, integrity, honesty, and charity. That is about all the virtue there is in any religion. All Chinaman who fail to practice these virtues are not good Buddhists. This faith is believed by four hundred millions. Its records extend back in an unbroken chain twenty-five thousand years, before the age of fable, and forty thousand years, before lost entirely in tradition. If this be true, and Americans can be made to see and believe it, we think Orthodox belief has a slim record to fall back on. As we cannot get hold of these records, and make a big bonfire of them, as we used to of every thing contrary to the Bible and the dogmas of the early church, in early times, we had better burn these missionaries at the stake as fast as they come. Burning them in effigy wont do any good. Our orthodox friends ought to take this matter in hand at once.

OPENING OF CHINESE PORTS.—Four more ports in China are to be opened to foreign trade. The opening of these ports will let more China merchandise and body labor out, to glut our markets, than it will foreigners and merchandise in. This is the way our government treats the demands of white labor; oppress it still more, while the policy makes a few nabobs in the China trade still richer. Such policy will not allay agitation on the Chinese question. But the Chinese are shrewd enough to pull the wool over our eyes, by opening a port or two, knowing the rich harvest they are reaping here will not be disturbed after such concession. Every foot of American soil is open to the Chinese. Only a few ports in China are open to us. Is this true reciprocity? It seems to us the plums are all in the Chinese end of the pudding. Nobody but a few Chinese merchants are benefited by this treaty; meantime the poor are oppressed and the land is being drained of its coin by it. No matter, it will make a few rich men richer.

Leisure is a beautiful garment, but it will not do for constant wear.—Anon.

An organ being some time ago introduced in a parish church in the north of Scotland, some of the members took offense and left. One of these soon after met another member, and inquired, "how the organ was gettin' on?" "Oh, fine," was the answer; "jist blawin' awa the chaff an' keepin' the corn."

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SATURDAY JUNE 16, 1877.

Up Pill Chuck.

We are gradually shaping our business so that we can find more time to visit the different parts of this river valley more frequently than heretofore. In pursuance of this plan, we took a walk one week ago to-day up Pill Chuck valley. First stopping at the mill, where we found Messrs. Morgan and Ferguson, and their assistants very busy sawing, and planing cedar lumber for Blackman Bros.'s new houses. At present they are sawing scarcely nothing but selected cedar logs, and getting out a very fine lot of clear stuff. Houses built of such lumber will be all that can be desired as far as materials go.

Mr. Kikendall accompanied us as far as his place, then we went with E. S. Gregory, to his house from where we followed up the stream to the house of Jasper C. Gregory thence up and across the creek to Mr. Nelson Dubuque's residence. On our return we visited the residences of H. A. Gregory and Fred. Foss.

A couple of years ago, this region was almost wholly uninhabited. No settlement's being then made above Mr. Foss place. Now there are the neat residences as well as cultivated fields of the three Gregory's, the Dubuque's, as well as the clearing of Mr. Rogers, still further above; all living there with their families, as well as several claims held and being improved by single men. The overflow is very slight in this upper part of the valley, while Pill Chuck is one of the prettiest, swiftly flowing streams we ever beheld. We know of no more beautiful locations for homes than some we visited in this valley.

These farmers in clearing up their ranches have cut and put logs into the stream, which together with the regular logging operations of Fred. Foss, and Eddy and Howard, have filled the stream full of saw logs, waiting for high water to run them to the river.

From the saw mill we crossed to the Fair Grounds, thence to Blackman's camp. This is one of the largest and most successful camps in the county. They keep some fifteen men in the woods. Float their logs across the lake, and down a canal to their camp, where they are loaded on to trucks, and hauled over their logging railway to the river. They have so systematized their work that they really accomplish as much as a great deal larger crew could do, working according to the usual methods of work. To flood their canal deep enough to float the largest logs, they have built a high dam. This has given them fall, so that they have a first class water power, which they have utilized, by putting in a water-wheel, and turning lathe. The materials and tools for the latter being home made. By means of this they have been enabled to turn a great variety of ornamental work for their houses, and fences, &c., they are having built in town.

TAME strawberries appeared in the market last Saturday.

JUST as we were going to press it commenced to rain.

To the Skyskomish.

A week ago yesterday, we took a walk from here to Park Place on the Skyskomish river. This road starts from the upper town, and passing over Pill Chuck bridge, that is to be; thence by the residences of Richards and Buchanan to the crossing of Frenchy's slough. This slough is crossed by a raft, with a rope at each end, so that which ever side of the slough may be, when a person wishes to cross, he has only to pull the raft up by the rope to the place where he may stand at the water's edge, then take hold of the rope at the other end of the raft after he is once aboard, and pull himself across. Mr. Sornson is now building a substantial bridge to cross this slough.

Some distance after crossing this slough, we come to the place where Messrs. Cedergren, Sornson and others built a road last winter across the marsh, draining the marsh first for their road. The county paid for some of their work, the rest was done by individuals. The money was well expended. The first residence reached was that of old Mr. Kellogg. This gentleman has met with many severe losses in the past few years, which with hard work has told upon his health and strength, but not upon his will and spirit. After leaving Mr. K. premises the road passes along the west side of the marsh described a few weeks since as the La Grand marsh in the STAR. Messrs Sornson, C. M. Cedergren and others reside on this road.

Mr. Kellogg's place is nearly half way between Snohomish City, and the Skyskomish river settlement at Park Place; the road terminating near the residences of H. McClurg, and Salem Woods. Mr. W. is post master. The mail is carried twice a week between these two places. Mr. McClurg has a well constructed hop house, and hops growing. He intends to make quite a speciality of it.

The public school was dismissed just after reaching the settlement. Upon the invitation of its teacher, our friend Mr. L. E. Beach, we entered the school house, which was a neatly constructed frame building, and by his request the larger scholars returned to the school house and sang in a very sweet manner "The Sword of Bunker Hill." We were especially struck by the respectful and courteous actions of all the scholars present at the school.

After the dismissal of the school Mr. B. accompanied up back to this place; going about one half mile out of our way to visit the big cedar, described by Mr. B. not long since in the STAR. We did not measure it, yet it can not be less in size then stated by him, that is twenty-seven feet in diameter.

It is to be hoped that the death of Arthur Phinney will not prevent the completion of his new mill at Port Ludlow. We left there the evening he was taken sick; while there Mr. J. A. Robb, the gentleman employd to superintend the construction of the whole mill establishment showed us the plans of construction of the machinery as well as the building drafted by himself; while there was a great deal we could not understand, yet we can scarcely doubt that if completed according to design it will be the most perfect in all of its equipments of any mill in Washington Territory. Mr. Robb represents on the Sound the celebrated "Globe Iron Works" of 143 and 145 Fremont street, in San Francisco. It is needless to add that he is a mill wright by trade, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, therefore we hope nothing may prevent the completion of his designs, in building this mill.

THE last number of the Unitarian Advocate is at hand, and is as interesting as ever. In speaking of our trouble with the Seattle post office, after complimenting the STAR it says:

"We do not believe there is any ground for this charge save in the lively imagination of Bro. Morse, and some degree of carelessness on the part of the P. O. officials in Seattle."

In reply we would say, that our orthodox brethren accuse Bro. Utter of having too much faith in the virtue of fallen humanity. In this particular instance, we are more than satisfied that they are right.

DEAR OLD MOTHER GOOSE.—After a long period of moiting, has straddled back on to her old nest, the Dispatch, incubated and her sickly brood are scratching dirt all over us from under the heels of Donkey B. while the old goosy lovingly extends one wing over his drooping head and the other over the clerk of the Seattle P. O. Between her hisses she manages to articulate some drivelling nonsense about the people of Seattle having a right to keep the STAR out of their families etc. That is what we complain of. A large number of people in Seattle have subscribed and paid for the STAR and they want it, and are entitled to its prompt delivery. We do not object to the letter mail having the precedence in delivery, but that mail from this county is not so enormous as to require three or four days, before the clerk could find time to deliver the paper mail. As for the insufficient salary complained of by the clerk, so long as he is there in the office and agrees to do the business for the amount stipulated, he is bound to do it promptly, faithfully and impartially; and if he cannot do it as it should be done for what Mr. Prosch pays him let him leave and Mr. P. would no doubt be glad to find another man to take his place. No doubt the present incumbent could find employment in some saw mill or logging camp to which he is by nature better adapted, for they are excellent places to break in young mules. As for the old lady of the Dispatch; fear of poison being introduced into Seattle families by the STAR, there is no danger; if they can stand the Dispatch and escape contagion they will never have the smallpox, cholera, plague, scabies or rabies, for no tarantular or copperhead ever distilled a venom half as deadly a poison as drips from the pen of the present editor of the once respectable Dispatch.

AMONG our regular exchanges comes the New Northwest. Mrs. Duniway its editor is devoted heart and soul to the elevation of her sex. Whether the ballot, if given to women at present, would be a panacea for all the ills she complains of, is a matter admitting of grave doubts. Of one thing no just man can doubt. The education of women, carried to the same extent as among men, cannot fail to affect the whole human race for good. Womans education generally stops before the intellect is matured. The cares of maternity and a household are thrust upon them too early in life, thus cutting off in a great measure their chances for intellectual development. It is a fact that most women are married too young. Their sons and daughters do not have the benefit of a cultivated mind. Such early marriages, too often result in arrested intellectual development. In fashionable society, managing woman care more to secure for their daughters a rich husband, be he ever so noted a rue, than to keep them on their hands and at school long enough to choose judiciously for themselves. The remedy for woman's present inferiority is education. When she is equally as well educated she will be man's equal. Whether the ballot at present will help her or not is an open question. The time to treat this demand of hers with sneers and inuendo has past. It is easy to blurt out a sarcastic sentence that will raise a coarse laugh. That does not fill the bill. The advocates of womans suffrage are rapidly increasing. The woman who have shown themselves fit subjects to be entrusted with the ballot are multiplying all over the world. It is a grave question and should be deliberated upon and discussed with calmness and dignity. Woman suffrage is one of the things that is bound to be. It is only a question of time. We hope the warm friends of this measure, will imitate Mrs. Duniway, and advocate a higher standard of educational culture for the sex, that they may be better fitted to exercise the rights of suffrage with greater intelligence generally, than they are at present capable of, or is exercised by a majority who now have the ballot. In fact the only real argument against woman's suffrage is the want of political experience, and the narrowness of her education generally.

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Round Bobbin; Streight Needle; makes lock or Howe Stitch; First-class in every respect; Sold for cash down or in monthly installments as desired. Can be had of the following Agents:

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Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of Snohomish County Washington Territory in the cause, Julia McMillan versus Nell McMillan to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and taken into Execution the following described parcels and tracts of land, to wit: the south half of S E 1/4 of Section No. 27 N 1/2 of N E 1/4 Sec. No. 24, S W 1/4 of Sec. 28 & W 1/4 of N W 1/4, S E 1/4 of N W 1/4 and N 1/2 of S W 1/4; S E 1/4 of S 1/4 Section 35 Township 30, Range 5 East containing 560 acres more or less, said land being situated in Snohomish County W. T. Notice is hereby given on Saturday the 30th day of June A D 1877 at the hour of 3:30 P M, of said day at the Court House door of Snohomish County, W. T. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, the whole of said premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the Judgment and Cost, according to said Execution. The said property will be sold subject to the Lease now held by Benner & Young and a Mortgage in favor of Henry Mills.

BENJ. STRETCH Sheriff of Snohomish Co., By Wm. WATFIELD, Deputy. Dated at Snohomish City, May 31, 1877. W. A. TIRTLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Dr. Hewes,

The Great Magnetic Healer and Clear Seer! has located at Seattle, W. T. The Doctor is unparaled in the treatment of chronic diseases; heals speedily all that are curable—Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cancer, Catarrh, Liver, Lungs; all diseases of Uterus, Nervous and Mental Derangement, diseases of the Eye and Ear. The Doctor treats Magnetically and with corresponding remedies. Office and Residence, Union St. bet. 4th and 5th.

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.



To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samplers worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Seattle Nursery!

One Mile due East of Yesler's Wharf, on the stage road to Lake Washington.

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

New Advertisements.

DR. G. BRYANT,

Physician, Surgeon

and Occulist.

OFFICE IN

COLEMAN'S BUILDING,

SEATTLE, W. T.

n. 75-T.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

Local Items.

THE hay crop promises to be a large one.

MONSE and Tirtlot are out of town—no agitator left except Nelse Babcock, and he is harmless. Hence quiet reigns.

MR. J. RADLEY, from the Snoqualmie, landed a small raft of ship knots at Packard & Jackson's wharf last Wednesday.

THE new church is finished all but the tower and painting, and will be occupied next Sabbath.

WORKMEN are building the bridge across Richards Slough on the Skykomish road.

THE remainder of the brick left in Richardson's kiln was sold Friday at auction. We did not learn the amount, the purchaser or the figure.

THE Athenaeum received last Saturday one-half dozen pair's of birds from Maine and Geological specimens from Kentucky.

A fresh invoice of hats, caps, boots and shoes, clothing, gents furnishing and ladies dress goods, just received at E. C. Ferguson's. Patrons had better call soon as they are going rapidly.

MR. J. ELWELL Sr. is having his dwelling hard finished, grained, repainted and repapered throughout. Mr. Benj. Cox is doing the work and making a finished job of it.

MR. MCKAY and family from Maine and three gentlemen from Canada, came on the last steamer and will settle permanently in this county, the former in town.

FOUND.—A pocket knife. Enquire at this office.

THE following strangers are at the hotels, W. H. Gillan, A. J. Boynton and L. B. Parker, of Seattle, Daniel McKay and family of Vanceboro, Maine, and Alex. Ferguson, Jas. Rupert and W. Rodgers of Stayner, Ontario.

A new saw and other machinery for Ferguson & Morgan's mill came on the last boat. The best clear cedar lumber, ever seen in this county, was cut this week at their mill, for Mr. Webster, who is using it on Blackman Bros.' houses.

AT Seattle on the 10th inst. the immense structure of the Seattle Coal & Transportation Co. fell without warning into the bay. Fortunately no one was injured and no damage done except to the Washington Libby, although the coal Co.'s works are a complete ruin.

THE queen of bouquets was brought to our office, last Tuesday, by Mr John Richards, from his garden two miles from town. It was a queen both in beauty and size and the donors Mr. and Mrs. Richards have our sincere thanks for their kind remembrance.

MR. GRUB whose arrival was mentioned several weeks ago, has made arrangements for power at Ferguson & Morgans mill and will commence manufacturing furniture as soon as he can get shop, tools and benches in working order. We hope every one needing furniture will give him an order. It is economy in the end to buy furniture made to order as it will stand thriffler the wear and tear of the gilded rubbish shipped from the east.

WE are in receipt of a letter from a gentleman from Los Angeles, desirous of locating here for the purpose of going into the tin and hardware business. Also from many parties east asking for back numbers of the STAR, containing articles descriptive of different parts of our county and counties adjoining. Parties are daily purchasing copies to send to their friends who desire information of the country. Those who think the STAR has not had and will not continue to have an influence in inducing emigration to this county, had better undertake to answer some of the letters of enquiry we receive every mail. That might change their mind.

THE reputation of Pinkham & Saxe of Seattle for fair dealing and an accommodating spirit is unrivaled among business men. We can add also, that their taste in the selection of stock cannot be excelled. Their goods are of the very best quality, especially in the clothing department, their business and dress suits as well as their furnishing goods contain the best materials substantially made up and can hardly fail to give purchasers perfect satisfaction. One who cannot be suited after examining their ample stock must be very hard indeed to please.

THERE was pattering of little feet up the stairs followed by a timid tap at our office door, early last Monday morning. To our grief, "come in," a flaxen head peeped in at the door and a little hand held towards us a beautiful bouquet of flowers, fresh cut with the dew still trembling on the leaves. We placed the beautiful offering on our table making our dingy room bright and fragrant. May the beautiful donor gather garlands of the freshest truth from this hour to her grave—and may that be a long—long way off.

COMING down from Seattle last Tuesday, we met Mr. Geo. T. Myers, the gentleman from Oregon; then on his way to Mukilteo to establish his salmon canning establishment there. He proposes to go into the business on a scale large enough to thoroughly test it. To establish a store to supply his employees as well as the surrounding country, so as fully to develop the admirable business advantages possessed by Mukilteo for a commercial center. Besides canning salmon, he will also engage extensively in the canning of berries, fruits, and vegetables, thereby furnishing an excellent permanent market for everything of this kind for the Snohomish valley, Whidby Island; as well as the rest of the down Sound country.

LAST Monday we paid Seattle a short visit, and was gratified to learn from our subscribers that since the article first appeared in the STAR relative to the Seattle post office, our papers have been promptly distributed. Something before unknown, since Carr became clerk in that office. While there our attention was also called to the apology of the Dispatch for the corrupt negligence of the clerk of the Seattle office. We intended to notice in detail this singular production, but unexpectedly on our return finding in the mail the communication signed "equal rights," which so perfectly represents the sentiments of Seattle in reference to this matter, we have given it a place in our columns instead.

SPEAKING of his new church in Olympia, Brother Utter says, "we cannot dedicate to God what is mortgaged to man." And why not?—has the Deity lost confidence in Unitarian promises to redeem their outstanding paper? Or has he become too sharp for the church members who put and call stocks, bonds and mortgages and shave paper all through the week and don't quit scheming on Sunday even in church? Again, speaking of Brother Thompson and the new Presbyterian church in this place, he says "it is all right for you Brother Thompson, to steal our (Unitarian) thunder, only be careful that it does not blow you up." Brother T. will make a blue rocket of the Adeocate man and send him skyward in a twinkling, if he touches off one of his hardshells under Brother U's tripod.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr Howard of the firm of Eddy & Howard, Pill Chuck loggers fell between the skids, on the log road and was severely bruised by having nearly the whole turn pass over him! Fortunately no bones were broken, though he narrowly escaped serious if not fatal injury. Mr. James Clark, who is logging on the Snoqualmie, cut his knee a few days ago, and is now suffering from inflammation and swelling. Mr. James Hughes accidentally sprained his ankle, but is able to get about a little with the assistance of a cane.

DR. HEWES THE GREAT HEALER.—Will be in Snohomish City on the 20th of June to remain four days, for the healing of the sick. In Old Tacoma on the 26th and remain four days. At Seattle, from 3d of July until the 8th, at Olympia July 9th to remain four days. The Dr. comes to us with the best of recommendation.

FOURTH OF JULY 1877.

The following programme as near as practicable will be carried out on the coming FOURTH.

1st. Firing of the usual salute in the morning.

Parades and other exercises till ten o'clock A. M.

At half past ten literary exercises in the Athenaeum Building, to consist of vocal and instrumental music, reading of the Declaration of Independence, with appropriate speeches, to conclude with an Oration by his Excellency, Gov. E. P. FERRY of Olympia.

In the afternoon an excursion on the steamers NELLIE and YAKIMA to Lowell, when a grand banquet will be given by the citizens of that place. The steamers to return in season for the GRAND BALL at the new Athenaeum Hall which will close the days entertainment.

ON our last trip across the Sound we visited the garrison near Port Townsend. This port is now occupied by some twenty-seven men of Company C, 21st U. S. Infantry, under command of Capt. Burton. While retired and secluded, and perhaps of little value as a military position, it is the neatest and prettiest military post of its size perhaps in the United States, at least the neatest ever visited by us. Mr. Richit, the first sergt. of the Company, very kindly showed us over the whole grounds.

The Revenue Cutter, Oliver Wolcott was lying at the wharf, undergoing a thorough overhauling, Capt. Seldon, and Lieutenants Mitchell and Cheater, as well as Engineer Hassell did everything in their power to make it pleasant, in showing us over their vessel, and in explaining the use of each part of it. We were surprised to see how neat and beautiful as well as convenient were all of its internal arrangements, and the pains taken by officers and men in keeping everything in trim.

To those interested in the improvement of fish culture in the waters of Puget Sound and its tributaries, especially such as favor the introduction of spawn from the Columbia river, it might be well to take into account, before going to much expense, the effect of location and other environments that affect all forms of animal life. All animals are more or less affected by their surroundings. All the natural elements combine to form the organisms, limit their development and control their growth. Probably the waters of the Columbia and that part of the ocean to which the fish go after having left their eggs in fish water, causes the difference in the flesh grain, its fatness, firmness, &c., as well as the superior size of the fish; and in all probability, if the Columbia variety was introduced here in a short time they would simulate to a certain extent the varieties that naturally inhabit these waters. The shad and trout, recently introduced into the waters of California, are assuming already distinct characteristics from the original stock, which is becoming more marked as the species develop. Possibly, if the Columbia variety were introduced successfully here, they would mix with the natural habitat of these waters, improving them somewhat, and deteriorating themselves also, thus producing a modified variety resembling both; but it is hardly probable that the new introduction would reach that state of perfection and size they arrive at in the Columbia. One thing can be done. We can prevent the wholesale destruction of those we already have, by legislation to protect them during the spawning season.

MARRIED.

At Dungeness, May 22d, by Rev. B. J. Sharpe, Mr. Francis A. Bartlett and Miss Imogene K. Whitacre, all of Dungeness, Clallam county.

NOTICE.

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

n 74. 2m

S. P. ANDREWS.

T. W. WARD

S. P. ANDREWS & Co.,

--DEALERS IN--

Stoves and Tinware,

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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.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

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Stetson & Post,

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(Adjoining S. and W. W. Railroad.)

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Buy the Best!!

ASK YOUR MERCHANT

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CLOTHING

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MANUFACTURERS,

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This is the Largest Hotel North of San Francisco, and is

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Free Coach to and from the House.

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

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SHOP — IN THE UPPER TOWN.

Call and see my work.

THE CELEBRATED

Buttrick Patterns

Of the Latest Fashions and of all descriptions kept constantly on hand by

Mrs. W. E. Sanders, Dressmaker.
Gentlemen's Shirts and Children's Clothes made to order. Commercial street, SEATTLE, W. T., Opposite new Hotel.

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 inquire of
W. H. WALE
or M. W. PACKARD.

JULIUS DICKENS,

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL,

STELLACOOM, W. T.

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY given that I have sold all my interest in the Riverside Hotel to W. H. Light, who will hereafter conduct the business himself. All persons indebted to me must call and settle at once, or their accounts will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection.
E. SHONE
Snohomish City, June 9th 1877.
n74.2w

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W. M. TIRTLOT.
n 74: 2m



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PURE WINES and LIQUORS

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

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HILL & WARD,

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SPRING BEDS.

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

Warranted for Five Years.

First Premium

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

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\$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 True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 691f

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

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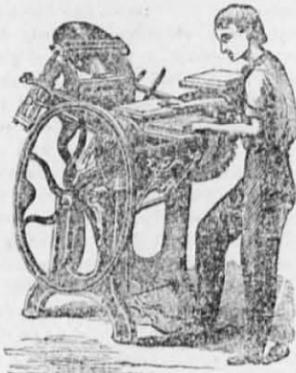
They must leave their orders in time.

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

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 Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Quince,
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John M. Swan, Olympia.

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Will be given at
ATHENEUM HALL,
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FLOOR MANAGER:
Mr. George Flatau,
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TICKETS, including Supper, \$3.50
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 Every effort will be made to have this affair
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Tickets for sale only at L. Wilbur's drug
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 IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,
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It runs easy and quiet.
 Has no cams for shuttle motion,
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 The needle is set correctly without screw-
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 It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting
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 It has Perfect Self Adjusting Tension.
 Call and examine this Machine before
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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.
H. W. Light

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel
 Building, for a Term of Years and refitted it in good style, beg leave to inform the
 community that they are now prepared to accommodate the
 public. They propose keeping a strictly

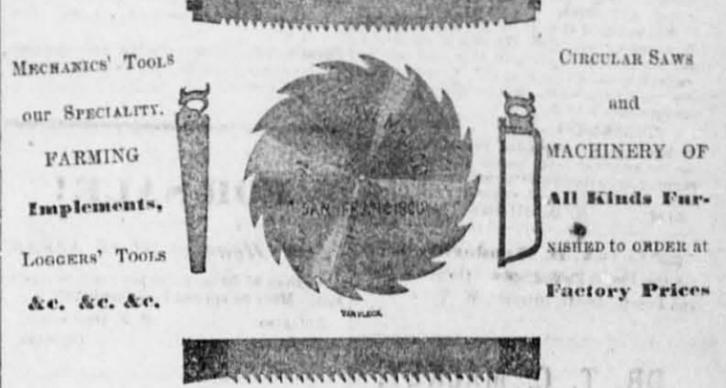
First Class Hotel

The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
 FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS
 ON HAND

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

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

Table with market prices for various goods including Stock, Groceries, Provisions &c. Items like Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, etc.

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, April 5, 1877.

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 bay, with black mane and tail. Breeding: Mrs. Emperor William; by Gen. Knox; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; combining the two best strains of blood in the world. Gen. Knox is the sire of Lady Maud (record, 2:31); Camors (2:19); Plato (record, 2:31); Ambrose Knox (record, 2:30); Messenger Knox (record, 2:32); Maine Slasher (record 2:30); and many other very fast ones. Following is a record of the best time made by Messenger, another noted flyer of the same strain: 1874-2:23, 2:33, 2:30; 1875-2:22, 2:24, 2:22; 1876-2:17, 2:18, 2:17; 2:30, 2:19, 2:19, 2:17, 2:15, 2:18, 2:19, 2:15, 2:17, 2:16.

TERMS - \$50. By the season. Mares not proven with foal can be returned next season free of charge. Studling or pasturing furnished at reasonable rates. Mares at risk of owners. 64 tf R. D. HILTON, Proprietor

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. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, ORIENTAL HOTEL, SECOND STREET, SEATTLE, W. T. N. LOUIS, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging by the week \$6.00 Board and Lodging by the day 1.00 Magic meal 25 Beds 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 Skillfully Performed. Cataract Extracted, And Cross Eyes straightened. Artificial Eyes - a large assortment of the best French manufacture always on hand. DEAFNESS, and all Discharges from the Ear, and Nasal Catarrh particularly treated. Diseases of Women Nervous Complaints and Lung Disorders also my specialties. Any number of first-class references given. 5947

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.

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 Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. FOR WHATCOM AND WAY POINTS - Steamer J. B. Libby, Britton, master, leaves every Monday and Friday, at 7 A. M. FOR SNOHOMISH CITY - Steamer Nellie, C. Low master, leaves every Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturday, 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 - Str. Dispatch, Moore 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. Allida, Browner master, every day, after P. M. FROM SAN FRANCISCO - Pacific Mail steamers, leave San Francisco 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

FOR SALE! 400 Head of Stock Sheep. At from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per head, in lots to suit. Must be applied for immediately. Apply to B. F. Denison, n73 2w Olympia.

American House, First House Above the Steamboat Landing, SEATTLE, W. T.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST CONVENIENTLY located of any in the city, being at the head of Yealer's Wharf, where all steamers arrive and depart. Board and Lodging, per week \$8 00 Board, per week 5 00 Board, per day 1 00 n73tf HALEY & MCGRAW, Pro's.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that a special tax of 3 mills on the dollar for the purpose of building a school house, and 2 mills on the dollar for school purposes, has been levied in School District No. 5, according to a vote of the legal voters of said district, at a special meeting legally held for that purpose, April 14, 1877. Said tax is now due and may be paid to the Clerk of School District No. 5. Lowell, May 30, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE! Having located permanently at Seattle I shall be happy to attend to the calls of my friends from all parts of the Sound. All my work will be replaced without cost if it does not stand a reasonable time. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Teeth will be made in a day so that parties can return by the next boat. n73 D. LOCKE, M. D., Dentist.

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, \$ 0; Weekly, \$3. Advertising desired, and inserted on reasonable terms. Address THOS. W. PROSCH, Publisher, v14.

H. C. VINING, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., MUKILTEO, W. T. Full stock of Blanks on hand. Business done with accuracy and 1:24 dispatch.

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. v1:35

C. H. LARRABEE, I. M. HALL, W. R. ANDREWS, Larrabee, Hall & Andrews, COUNSELORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SEATTLE.....WASH. TERR

NICOLAS MURPHY SEATTLE IRON WORKS, On McNaught & Leary's wharf. Manufacturers of high and low pressure boilers. Sheet iron work of all descriptions. Particular attention given to repairs. Also SHIP SMITHING, MACHINE AND TOOL FORGING. Agricultural Implements made and repaired. We guarantee to give Satisfaction. 67

City Drug Store. HARRIS & ATTRIDGE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT and PROPRIETARY MEDICINES. Country Dealers and Logging Camps supplied on most reasonable terms. GOODS SENT C. O. D. TO ANY PART OF THE SOUND. GEO. W. HARRIS.....no71 tf..... R. D. ATTRIDGE

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 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.