

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 81.

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF COURT.

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

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Masonic, Centennial Lodge, U. D. Regular communications first and third Saturdays of each month.
I. O. O. F. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.
Snohomish Advertiser.
Snohomish Free Religious Association.
Union Protestant Church and Congregation of Snohomish City.
Snohomish County Agricultural Society.
Snohomish Bible, Bible Company.
Snohomish Telegraph Company.
Snohomish Cemetery Association.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SNOHOMISH CITY.

LAWYERS.—W. M. Tritel and Eldridge Morse.
DOCTOR.—A. C. Folsom.
MERCHANTS.—E. C. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.
HOTELS.—I. Cathcart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, W. B. Stevens, Beer Hall—F. F. Marks.
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson.
SHOEMAKER.—Wm. Edwards.
CABINET MAKERS.—Gore and Son.

Latest by Telegraph.

EASTERN STATES.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The Governor called on the President for troops this morning, and the latter directed the commandant at Fort McHenry to send all the available force. Gen. Hancock, of New York was ordered to send three companies to-day to Baltimore.

The police commissioners have issued an order, in view of the prevailing riot, to close all the bar rooms and places where liquor is sold. Martial law is threatened.

No trains arrived or left Camden station after last night. There was no interruption on the Baltimore and Potomac, or the Northern Central railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—General McDowell transmits a telegram from Aide Lieut. Keller, in which he says volunteers of the character and status of those operating with Gen. Howard would be worse than useless. If you had been here during their operations, I am sure you would discourage the use of volunteers in any emergency.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Tribune's London special says that the formidable character of the Russian advance over the Balkans was realized to-day when it was learned that 40,000 men had gone through Hamkai Pass and that the artillery are on the way.

The Times' London Pera correspondent telegraphs that the Turks are utterly demoralized by the Russian advance over the Balkans, and doubts if any substantial opposition will be made to the Russian movement on Adrianople.

CHICAGO, July 22, 3:50 P. M.—Specials from Pittsburg since 4 o'clock this morning, give the following interesting facts not already telegraphed: Cannon shots were fired at the 500 military cooped up in the round house by the 20,000 persons, including women and children, who were aiding and urging the strikers. Pillaging meantime flourished, though private property was untouched.

At 4:35 o'clock eight men were killed by the soldiers, and their comrades swore vengeance over their dead bodies, declaring that no one of the military should escape. At that hour two or three hundred cars were burned, and the mob were threatening to burn every car between Pittsburg and East Liberty stock yards, five miles distant. The wires are cut at East Liberty. Up to that hour, three hundred and fifty people were killed and about 100 wounded. At 7:15 o'clock many infuriated men surrounded the round house, and the soldiers have taken refuge in the pits, which was an admirable defense. Nobody was allowed

to pass the dead line at the peril of life. The mob had lost the cannon and were trying to recapture it from the soldiers by running cars between it and the building, so as to form a defense against the soldiers' rifles. Many cars were burned with grain and provisions. The loss is roughly estimated at \$2,000,000. It was then rumored that the company would accede to the strikers' demands. The soldiers were denied food and could not sleep and are getting desperate.

At 5 o'clock the cars before the transfer office, laden with combustible material, were fired, and burst, spreading the flames everywhere. The Philadelphia troops thereupon, at 7:40, left the round house and fired upon the crowd. The walls of the main office soon after fell and the soldiers were driven back into the shop. At 7:45 the military formed a solid column and went down Liberty street with a Gatling gun in front, and made for the Allegheny arsenal, where the firing soon commenced. At 8:20 the top, or round house caught from the burning freight cars and it with 70 freight engines were speedily destroyed; loss, \$1,000,000. The building is a mass of ruins.

At 8:30 the Union line office caught fire and in fifteen minutes was leveled to the ground. Houses on Liberty street caught fire, but the engines were allowed to play on them and put out the flames. There is little danger of a general conflagration. Upon arriving at the arsenal, the United States troops refused admission to the Philadelphians, and the latter continued on and were last heard of at Allegheny, where they were partially disorganized.

At noon it was reported that the Philadelphians were demoralized and retreating toward Sharpsburg hills. Fires are still raging and firemen are not allowed to work at railroad property. Thieves are constantly at work. A citizens' meeting was called at 12:30. The strikers held two guns captured from the military. Railroad officials had all left the city, fearing their lives.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Governor Hartranft is en route for Philadelphia, and has telegraphed, ordering out every militia company in the State. He has also telegraphed the President of the United States, calling for troops and suggesting the propriety of calling for volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An order for the Powhatan and Swatara to come to Washington has been revoked, and they have been ordered to Baltimore, where they will arrive to-morrow morning. They have on board 560 men. The government has taken steps to protect the arsenal at Pittsburg and Indianapolis by ordering United States troops to those points. Troops for Pittsburg have been ordered from Columbus. It is reported in army circles that Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to Pittsburg.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Afternoon 2,000 rioters captured from 200 soldiers the Lake Shore round house and drove the military off. Subsequently a company of the sixty-fifth regiment made a futile attempt to recapture the place and were hissed and hooted at by the mob, badly maltreated and driven off.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Robert D. Attridge has been appointed postmaster at Port Ludlow, Jefferson county W. T.

READING, Pa., July 24.—The mob which has been burning up tracks here to-day, came in conflict with the Fourth Regiment shortly afternoon. The soldiers fired into the crowd, killing four and wounding several others.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Mob law has run its course in our community, and order reigns again. Yesterday opened ominously, but by nightfall the feeling of security became general, and this morning it is acceded the crisis is past.

A committee of Public Safety has the

city under surveillance. Volunteer companies of citizens and the local military co operate in keeping guard. The police force has been strengthened and is able to cope with any riot in its capacity.

The situation on different railroads remains unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Tribune's London special says that there is no disguising the gravity of the situation. The Russo Turkish war is entering upon new complications which may involve more than one of the great powers which have hitherto held aloof.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A telegram at the Treasury Department from Port Townsend, confirms the report of expected hostilities by Indians at Sitka on account of the removal of troops.

HORNELSVILLE, N. Y., July 25.—The remainder of the 23d Regiment from Brooklyn arrived this morning at 8 o'clock. They found the track torn up. As the train advanced it was relaid, but the strikers moving forward tore up more. Squads of soldiers were ordered to proceed ahead. They dispersed the crowd, but the rails had also been removed a mile east of there.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—The strikers have closed all the saloons at Collinwood and will allow no disorder or destruction of property, unless the militia attempt to start the trains. President Vanderbilt declines to make any concessions to the strikers. Livestock is dying here of thirst. Cars of dead fowls make a terrible stench.

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana, July 25.—Strikers control all the railroads here and have stopped all train but have not interfered with mails. No efforts have been made to carry passengers. No rioting, violence or drinking has occurred. Three hundred miners at Brazil have tendered their services, but the offer was declined. The strikers to-day adopted resolutions soliciting the sympathies of all classes in their resistance to the encroachments of capital, and deprecating all vandalism and formed a safety society for self protection.

IDAHO.

Forty Indians Surrendered.

The following dispatch, dated General Howard's camp, July 17, was received last evening:

On the 16, Red Heart, a Nez Perce chief, with sixteen warriors from Joseph's and Looking Glass' bands, with twenty-three women and children, surrendered themselves to Gen. Howard. They were made prisoners and told that they would be tried; that the murders of white men and outrages of women must be punished. Joseph did not surrender, as he proposed to do, but instead, started for the buffalo country with other hostile chiefs.

The prisoners had but two guns and no ammunition or supplies. It is thought by some that this party who surrendered got separated from Joseph and were left without horses, arms or supplies, and were compelled to surrender. Monday, 16, all the men that Gen. Howard could mount were sent in pursuit of the fleeing hostiles. They have about twenty-four hours the start of the troops.

The prisoners say that Joseph's men are getting short of ammunition, and that Joseph and White Bird had quarreled, and that they would likely separate their forces.

The War Bwinding.

Capt. Ainsworth received yesterday the following dispatch from Capt. Babbitt. The telegram is dated Fort Lapwai, July 18 via Walla Walla, 19:

"The war is virtually ended. The Indians are badly whipped and quarreling among themselves. Small parties are continually coming in and surrendering. The Indians' loss is undoubtedly heavy. I have been ordered here with Weeks to equip a new column merely for observation in the Snake country."

Gone to the Buffalo Country.

Capt. Jas. A. Shaden received last evening at 5:30 o'clock the following:

Dispatches from Gen. Howard, dated camp M. P. Miller, Hamiah, I. T., 6 P. M., July 16, says: Majority of hostile Indians have fled by Lolo trail eastward to buffalo country. Thirty-five men, women and children have voluntarily surrendered themselves. Gen. Howard is in pursuit in a direct line. He directs in formation to be sent to Gen. Sherman and posts east of the Bitter Root mountains.

Capt. Bancroft, who was wounded on the 11th inst., in the Indian fight on Clearwater, died of his wounds on the 13th. He was a brave and gallant officer. Deceased leaves a wife and six children at Port Townsend.

LEWISTON, July 21.—A Teller extra of Friday, July 20th, says that Capt. Hunter, of the Dayton volunteers, left the camp at Kamia on Wednesday and arrived here at 6 P. M. Thursday. From him we gather the following items:

The regular cavalry and Lewiston volunteers pursued and overhauled the Indians on Tuesday. Jim, Reuben and Levi with several other friendly Indians acted as scouts. They came up with the Indians on Weipe Camas ground amid very much undergrowth of pine. The Indians fired on the scouts and killed Levi and one other and wounded Reuben and another was shot through the lungs. McConville with 18 men were in advance and in a position of much danger. The Indians were concealed in the timber on both sides of them.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The following is the obligation signed by the members of the newly organized Vigilance Committee:

We the undersigned citizens of San Francisco, do hereby enroll ourselves as a General Committee of Safety, subject to the requirements of a Special Committee of twenty-four, of which Wm. T. Coleman is President; and we do hereby bind ourselves to act with this committee to preserve the peace and well-being of this city with our money and persons.

MONTANA.

HELENA, July 23.—Advices from Missouri to one o'clock A. M., on the 21st, report eighteen lodges of hostiles in the valley, having come over the Lolo trails. The Indians are coming in fast. All the settlers are moving into stockades. The Indians appear to be trying to escape through the upper end of the Bitter Root into the Big Horn country. There is no doubt they belong to Joseph's band. The mail rider says it is reported quite a number of Indians are wounded. A company of soldiers left Fort Ellis for the Missouri yesterday, and others will follow from other posts as speedily as possible.

EUROPEAN.

VIENNA, July 21.—Grand Duke Nicholas invited all foreign military attaches to personally inspect places which have been named as scenes of Russian atrocities.

It is reported Kazaulik has been taken by the Russians, who are rapidly advancing towards Philippopolis.

A Constantinople special says the Russians are within three hours' march of Philippopolis. The Turks are now displaying great activity; troop and munitions are being dispatched in all haste. Unhappily fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect, and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been announced for this destination, have not been delivered. Some of them have been dispatched in all haste, but are still on the railway.

Complaints are heard, about want of everything—soldiers' rations, and especially money.

The Russian left wing is marching

from Dobrujscha, one division against Siliastria and the other against Bazardjik. The Russian army of Rustchuk has advanced the vanguard of the 12th corps to Radjau, south of Rasgrade. The 11th corps starts from Sistova for Tiernova. The Turks have only from 50,000 to 60,000 men between Rustchuk and Shumla. The 9th army corps started from Nicopolis to besiege Widden.

An Athens correspondent telegraphs that it will be difficult to retain the Cretans and Thessalians any longer.

VIENNA, July 27.—Nine hundred thousand men are on the way to reinforce the Russian and Circassian army. Three brigades of foot artillery with forty-eight guns each and ten battalions of Cossack artillery with six hundred guns have already arrived at Tiflis. The Russian artillery there will shortly be reinforced by two hundred guns, and only then will a fresh advance be attempted into Armenia in order to gain some fortified places before Winter sets in.

The eldest son of Schamyl, who was in the Russian army, has joined, at Chusian, the insurgents.

CHICAGO, July 27.—At 1:14 the artillery left its quarters for the scene of conflict, now on Halsted and 16th streets, and in a few minutes after its arrival the booming of cannon showed the regulars had opened on the mob with grape and canister. A correspondent at the scene confirms this. The slaughter will be terrible.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The following significant card will appear in the evening papers:

HEADQUARTERS COM. OF SAFETY, }
July 26, 1877. }

People of San Francisco: You are earnestly cautioned against being on the streets after nightfall unless it be in connection with some of the organized companies under the direction of the Committee of Safety, and regularly constituted authorities. Parents are especially requested to keep at home their boys under age. This is deemed necessary because more vigorous means than have heretofore been used will be employed to suppress riotous proceedings, and innocent parties may suffer serious consequences if they do not heed the above warning.

(Signed) W. T. COLEMAN,

President Com. of Safety.

OMAHA, July.—Two companies of dismounted cavalry arrived from the west to-day. Everything is quiet, the bridge being guarded. General King left for Chicago to-day to take charge of the troops there. Engineers East on passenger trains on the P. & B. R. R. re-struck at three o'clock.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 26.—A large mass meeting was held to-night for the purpose of organizing for home defense against the Indians. The county commissioners have issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$350 for every Indian killed or captured in the limits of the county. Couriers from Spearfish have just arrived, and report the return of Lieut. Lobbay, commander of the troops in that place.

JACKSON, Mich., July 27.—The strike on the Michigan & C. branches ended at 6 o'clock. Division Superintendent Brown and a company of strikers had a consultation and came to an amicable understanding, the strikers to go to work with the assurance that their grievances will be settled by arbitration, and justice be done. The trains started moving to-night, and no further trouble is anticipated on this road.

Ethnic Religions.

A SERIES OF RELIGIOUS LECTURES, DELIVERED BY REV. D. N. UTTER, AT THE ATTLE AND OLYMPIA, W. T.
NO. 4.—BUDDHISM.

Distance from an object either in space or time renders clear vision of it difficult. On certain summer days you may stand down here on the shore and look across the bay at the islands, and the opposite shore and find it impossible to distinguish the line where the land and water meet. The reflection of the land in the water is so perfect and the magnifying and distorting power of the atmosphere is such that real shore cannot be clearly made out.

It is just so, when we look for historical truth and reality, through long reaches of time. Fiction can be made to resemble truth so closely and truth itself is so strange oftentimes, and the distorting and misrepresenting tendency of historians, is so great that in many cases it becomes impossible to separate the actual facts from the legendary and mythical elements in which it is found. While this holds true in general of all history, it is particularly and emphatically true of religious history. The myth-making tendency or element in human nature, seems closely allied to the religious nature, and faith easily degenerates into credulity, when we deeply love desire to exalt the object of our affections, and that desire renders us incapable of giving a just and true account of any matter involving our affections. In searching for historical truth we have not only to guard against the conscious fictions invented by men for a purpose, but against the false views unconsciously taken, and set forth as truth, by ardent disciples of some beloved cause.

The attempt to give a sketch of the life of the founder of Buddhism, that shall be true in every particular, is for these reasons pronounced hopeless by the best critics and scholars, who have studied the subject. If on the one hand we reject all that seems too wonderful and miraculous to be believed we have left only a man too ordinary to have wrought the mighty religious reformation that he inaugurated and that bears his name. If on the other hand we accept as true, all that his enthusiastic followers relate, we are led into absurdities to gross for sober contemplation. In such cases when there can be no authoritative or final settlement of a question, it is best to attempt no arbitrary settlement of it, but allow it to remain open for individual judgment to weigh and consider, and settle or leave unsettled as it will. With these introductory remarks, I proceed to give you a brief sketch of the life of Buddha leaving out as much of the mythical as possible.

He was born at Kapilavaster, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, situated at the foot of the mountains of Nepal. He was born a prince of the great solar race, and his father was king of Kapilavaster. The family name was Sakya, so when he became a hermit he was called Saky-muni which means hermit prince. He is also called Gautama from the clan to which he belonged. The name given him at birth was Siddharta which means desire satisfied. By his life of virtue, and contemplation, he won the name Buddha which means the Enlightened, so that of names and titles there is an abundance.

His mother's name was Maya Devi who was also the daughter of a king, and was a princess of wonderful beauty.

The story is told of Buddha's celestial choice to enter this world for its salvation, and of the descent of the divine child into the bosom of this beautiful princess while yet a virgin. He approached her we are told in the form of a white elephant, bearing a lily, thus making sacred the life of animals and flowers.

He is born amid joyful adoration of the heavenly powers, an ancient saint discerns upon the babe manifold marks of divinity. We read of the perfections of his childhood, of his six years fasting in the wilderness, where he is tempted by Mara the spirit of evil.

As a child he knew more than his

masters, and could be taught nothing. He refused to take part in the games of his playmates, and was never so happy as when he could set alone lost in meditation in the shadows of the forest. It was there his father found him once after having lost him, and in order to prevent the young prince from becoming a dreamer, determined that he should immediately be married. When the subject was mentioned to the young prince he demanded seven days to consider it, at the end of which time convinced that not even marriage could disturb the calm of his mind, he bade the ministers look out for a princess. He was married to the beautiful Gopa, and the union was one of the happiest, but the prince remained as he had been before, absorbed in meditation upon the problems of life and death. Nothing is stale he used to say, "nothing is real." "Life is like the spark produced by the friction of wood—it is lighted and extinguished, we know not whence it came or whither it goes. It is like the sound of a lyre, and the wise man asks in vain whence it came and whither it goes. There must be some supreme intelligence where we could find rest. If I attained it I could bring light to man, if I were free myself I could deliver the world." The king perceiving the melancholy mood of the young man, did everything in his power to divert him from his speculations but all in vain. Three of the most ordinary events that could happen to any man, proved of the utmost importance in the career of Siddharta.

One day he was driving through the eastern gate of the city on his way to one of his parks, he met on the road an old man broken and decrepit. One could see the veins and muscle over the whole of his body, his teeth chattered, he was covered with wrinkles, bald, &c., and hardly able to utter, hollow, and unmelodious sounds. The prince enquired of his coachman, who the man was and whether there was anything peculiar in his family, that his body was so bent and wasted and his walk so difficult. The coachman replied that it was old age that afflicted the sufferer, that it was not a family peculiarity but the common lot of all living creatures. "Then what have I to do with pleasure?" he cried, "if at last I must come to this." "Coachman turn my chariot quickly" and he returned to the city without going to the park.

At another time driving through the southern gate to his pleasure garden, he found on the road a man suffering from a fever, without a home, without a friend, hardly able to breathe, and frightened at the prospect of death. Again the coachman was questioned, and again the chariot was turned about, the prince saying where is the wise man, who having seen what he is, can any longer think of joy and pleasure? A third time driving through the western gate, he saw a dead body on the road lying on a bier covered with a cloth; the friends standing about it, sobbing and crying, and tearing their hair. The prince again calling his coachman to witness the painful scene exclaimed, "O woe to youth which must be destroyed in old age. Woe to health which must be destroyed by so many diseases. Woe to this life where many remain so short a time. If there were no old age, no disease, no death, if these could be made captive forever." Then betraying for the first time his intentions, the young prince said, "Let us turn back, I must think how to accomplish deliverance. Afterward driving through the northern gate he saw a mendicant, a Brahman monk so to speak, and asked the coachman who the man was. The coachman, replied that he was one, who had renounced all pleasures and all desires, who without passion or envy walked about asking alms. "This is well said the prince. The life of a devotee has always been praised by the wise. It will be my refuge, and the refuge of other creatures, it will lead us to a real life to happiness and immortality. With these words they again returned to the city, where he declared to his father and to his wife his intention of renouncing the world. He was closely guarded but one night the guards slept, and leaving the palace and all its pleasures behind, leaving his beautiful young wife and child,

mounted on his horse and attended by a faithful groom, he escaped to the desert, riding all night and sending back the groom with his horse and all his princely ornaments.

He first went to Vaisale and became the pupil of a famous Brahman who had gathered round him three hundred disciples. Having learned all that the Brahman could teach him he went away disappointed.

After trying another still more famous teacher with a similar result, he went away followed by five of his fellow students, and dwelt in solitude for six years, subjecting himself to severest penances, before appearing before the world as a teacher. At the end of this period however, he arrived at the conviction that asceticism, far from giving peace of mind and preparing the way of salvation, was a snare and a stumbling block in the way of truth. He gave up his exercises and was immediately deserted by his five disciples. Left to himself he began to elaborate his own system. He had learned that neither the doctrines nor the austerities of the Brahmans were of any avail, in accomplishing deliverance from fear of old age, disease and death. After long meditations and ecstatic visions, he at last imagined that he had arrived at that true knowledge, which discloses the cause, and thereby destroys the fear of all the changes inherent in life. It was from this moment that he claimed the name of Buddha the wise, the Enlightened.

"At that moment," says Max Muller, from whom we take the above sketch almost word for word. "At that moment we may truly say that the fate of many millions of human beings trembled in the balance; Buddha hesitated for a time, whether he should keep the knowledge to himself or communicate it to the world. Compassion for the suffering of man prevailed and the young prince became the founder of a religion which after more than 2000 years is still professed by 455,000,000 of human beings."

From the time when he became the Buddha he went about preaching and making disciples. Now he taught at Benares, now lectured at a Monastery, and now on the hill top. He is said to have wrought many miracles to alleviate the suffering of those with whom he was brought in contact. He thus lived to the good old age of eighty years. His wife became one of his followers, and his worst enemy, the assassin of his father, was also converted, confessed his many crimes, was forgiven and became a disciple. He foretold his death when leaving a city, and crossing the Ganges, he looked back at the city saying with emotion, I shall not look on it again. On his last journey he halted in the year 246 B. C. This date is fixed through the Greek records of one king Chandragupta who was grandfather of Asoka and cotemporary of Alexander the Great.

Of the canonical books of the Buddhist scriptures, I shall not attempt any particular exposition. The sacred literature of this religion is so voluminous and the relations of the books to each other, and their differing degrees of sacredness, for so complicated a system that any attempt at explanation short of an entire lecture would be vain. I shall not even burden your memories with the names of more than one or two of these books. There is to begin with the sayings of Buddha himself, this is most sacred of all. King Asoka the Constantine of Buddhism as he is called, reminded the council that finally settled the sacred canon that what Buddha himself said, that only was well said. Upon these sayings there are commentaries and explanatory parables, and then there are explanations of the explanation and so on till confused and weary, we give up trying to remember all about it. This has at least been my own experience. And doubtless the difficulty is greatly increased by the fact, that only a few of these books have been translated into any modern language, and our knowledge of them is confused by misunderstandings and ignorance of their true relation.

The fundamental doctrine of Buddha as set forth in this extensive literature is contained in four great truths.

1. All existence is evil because subject to change and decay.

2. The source of this evil is the desire for things which are to change and pass away.

3. This desire and the evil which follows it are not inevitable, for if we choose we can arrive at Nirvana where both shall wholly cease.

4. There is a fixed and certain method to adopt by which we attain this end, without possibility of failure. There are eight steps of this method or way to Nirvana.

1. Right Faith. 2. Right Judgment. 3. Right Utterance. 4. Right Motives. 5. Right Occupation. 6. Right Obedience. 7. Right memory. 8. Right Meditation.

Buddha gave a law of ten commands, five of which are moral and to be observed by all, five of which are pertaining only to the novice and are to be obeyed only by the monks. They are as follows:

1. Do not kill.
2. Do not steal.
3. Do not commit adultery.
4. Do not lie.
5. Do not become intoxicated.
6. Do not eat after noon.
7. Visit no dance or theatre.
8. Use no ornament.
9. Use no soft beds.
10. Accept no gold or silver.

I said Buddhism was a sort of Protestant Reformation of Brahmanism. It makes its protest in the name of reason or right thinking. The old religion proposed to save men from future hells by ceremony. Buddhism proposes to save men from present hells by teaching him right thinking and right doing. A book of Buddha's sayings called the Dhammapada begins thus. All that we are is the result of what we have thought; it is founded on our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of him who draws the carriage.

All that we are is the result of what we have thought, it is founded on our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows him like a shadow that never leaves him. Again "As rain breaks through an ill-thatched house, so passion breaks through an unreflecting mind. As rain does not break through a well thatched house, so passion does not break through a well reflecting mind." Again they who imagine truth in untruth, and untruth in truth, never arrive at truth, but follow vain desires.

They who know truth in truth and untruth in untruth, arrive at truth and follow true desires.

The spirit of the Buddhist religion is merciful and human. "My law is a law of mercy to all" said the master. Thou shalt not kill applies to animals as well as men, and connected as it is with the doctrine of transmigration of souls has had an almost marvellous effect upon the bloodthirsty spirit of the races it has prevailed among. It is related that Buddha gave his body at death to a tigress who through weakness was unable to nurse her young. Buddhism makes perpetual war upon the caste system. It proclaims the equality of all men. A hermit asks a low caste woman for water—she expresses her surprise "Give me water," he said, "and I will give you truth;" thus striking at the caste system just such a blow as Jesus struck at Jewish prejudice. Buddhism abolished all human sacrifices—all bloody offerings and its innocent altars are crowned only with leaves and flowers. It inculcates hospitality, establishes hospitals for the sick and poor, erects animals even, plants shade tree and erects houses for travelers. And with all this, we are told it is a system of Atheism and Nirvana means total extinction of being, annihilation. I hope in a future lecture to discuss the meaning of Nirvana, and the Atheism of Buddha. It will be found that authorities differ, and their scriptures are not consistent throughout, meanwhile Buddhism endears itself to millions of hearts by its sweet and merciful spirit, by throwing restraints of reason and reflection over all out breaking passion, and pointing to Nirvana whatever it is, as a place of satisfied desire.

In conclusion I will read you a Buddhist parable, illustrating the law of

death, and also how Buddha is looked up to as a divine being.

Kisagotami gave birth to a son, when the boy was able to walk by himself he died. The young girl, in her love for it carried the dead child clasped to her bosom and went from house to house asking if any one would give her some medicine for it. When the neighbors saw this they said "Is the young girl mad that she carries about on her breast the dead body of her son." But a wise man thinking to himself, "Alas this Kisagotami does not understand the law of death I must comfort her" said to her "my good girl I cannot myself give medicine for it but I know of a doctor who can attend it." The young girl said, "if so tell me who it is. Buddha can give medicine" he said, "you must go to him." Kisagotami went to Buddha and doing homage to him said, "Lord and master do you know any medicine that will be good for my boy?" Buddha replied "I know of some." She asked "What medicine do you require?" He said, "I want a handful of mustard seed." The girl promised to procure it for him, but Buddha continued, I require some mustard seed taken from a house where no son, husband, parent or slave has died." The girl said "very good" and went to ask for some at the different houses, carrying the dead body of her son astride on her hip.

The people said "here is some mustard seed take it." Then she asked "In my friend's house has there died a son, a husband, a parent or a slave? They replied, lady what is this that you say! The living are few but the dead are many. Then she went to other houses, but one said I have lost a son, another I have lost my parents, another I have lost my slave. At last not being able to find a single house where no one had died from which to procure the mustard seed she began to think "This is a heavy task that I am engaged in. I am not the only one whose son is dead."

Buddha said to her "you thought that you alone had lost a son. The law of death is, that among all living creatures there is no permanence." When Buddha had finished preaching the law, Kisagotami was established in the reward the novice, and all the assembly heard the law were established in the same reward.

Some time afterward when Kisagotami was engaged in the performance of her religious duties she observed the lights, now shining now extinguished and began to reflect. "My state is like these lamps. Buddha who was then in the building, sent his sacred appearance to her, and said just as if he himself was preaching. "All living beings resemble the flame of these lamps, one moment lighted the next extinguished, those only who have arrived at Nirvana are at rest. Kisagotami on hearing this reached the stage of a saint possessed of intuitive knowledge.

Max Muller quotes this parable and adds. This is a specimen of true Buddhism, this is the language intelligible to the poor and the suffering, which has endeared Buddhism to the hearts of millions—a specimen of the "beautiful the tender, the humanly true, which like pure gold his buried in all religions in the land of the Buddhist canon.

In the whole of the Savathe country everywhere, children are dying, parents are dying. Thinking thus she was seized by fear, and putting away her affection for the child, she summoned up resolution and left the body in a forest. Then she went to Buddha and paid him homage. He said to her, "Have you procured the handful of mustard seed?" "I have not" she replied the people, of the village told me, "The living are few, but the dead are many."

When an unsophisticated Reno girl gets her pompadour panier on before, in the excitement and nervousness attendant on her wedding trip, her general resemblance to a Central Pacific snow plough is what makes people stop and stare at her in speechless amazement.—Carson Tribuna.

The fixed purpose sways and bends all circumstances to its use, as the wind bends the reeds and rushes beneath it.

Communicated.

The Chinese

We often hear the advocates of cheap labor drawing comparisons between the opposition to European emigration 40 years ago, and that of the Chinese at the present day. The comparison is unjust and the parallel inexact. The European immigrant he never so poor, does not long remain a common laborer. He husband his wages, builds himself a home, develops our frontier, enters into business and best of all, becomes a citizen, defends our institutions when threatened and adds to our national wealth and prosperity. He becomes a producer or consumer, or both, and the proceeds of his industry he invests here at home, among us, in fact one of us, as much so as a native born, sending none of his accumulations out of the country, except a mereittance, occasionally to assist a relative or friend to join him in his new home. In skill, art, learning and morals they are our equals, and as a class, more industrious, frugal, peaceable and law-abiding. They have caused foreign capital to seek investment among us. They have built railroads, vessels and steamboats, established manufactures and business enterprises of vast magnitude, and among our most prosperous business men, have materially assisted in extending our commerce to all quarters of the globe, and as public men, have displayed more statesmanship and less of the politician than have the average of our American born citizens.

Not so the Chinese. They have but one quality to recommend them. They are peaceable, frugal and industrious. But they do not become citizens and develop the country by investing the fruits of their economy here. On the contrary they are slowly draining the country of its coin by sending their wages to China, and by drawing their supplies from the mother country instead of consuming the productions of our soil and manufactures. They benefit only the rich. The servant and sewing girl has been driven from our houses. And to what are they driven? Practical Chinese morality is an abomination. Yet Chinamen often have the care of our little children. Prostitution among them is no crime. It is an occupation and those who practice it are not ostracized. Every enterprise they engage in they ruin for a white man. They drive the present incumbents from the field, and thus increase poverty and crime among us. They may cheapen the price of a few fabrics and possibly a few of the necessaries of life, but they impoverish the country by decreasing the demand; for they deprive the masses, the consumers of the means of purchasing; thus the supplies gradually accumulate to be disposed of at a sacrifice; finally benefitting no one but the Chinaman whose plumbs of profit are safely invested in the flowery kingdom. Chinese labor is not free. It is a form of peon servitude. Not one in 500 are their own masters. Cooley labor is the hardest of all forms of labor to compete with. It is claimed by many that the continental railroad could not have been built without China labor. This is a barefaced assertion without fact for its foundation. The eastern division of the Pacific road was built with white labor, 10000 Chinamen were employed on the western end. The same amount of money expended for white labor would have done the work and the money would have been retained in the country, gone to our farmers and manufacturers for supplies, instead of to China for her agricultural products and clothing. All great enterprises east are the result of white labor. The Pacific slope would be better off to-day had China labor never obtained a footing here. There might have been fewer millionaires, but the masses would have been financially and socially better off. The country is rich, but the masses are miserably poor. Cheap labor means social degradation. Corporations and monopolies all cry for cheap labor. But they grudgingly pay school taxes, are noted for their parsimony rather than their benevolence, are quick to avail themselves of every invention and new discovery but are niggardly mean in support of scientific and educational institutions. They import cheap labor by the million, put it in any industrial field they choose, regardless of what

or what is crowded out by it. Cheap labor builds up monopolies, possibly hastens the general development of the country, but at the expense of the masses. Chinese labor, the cheapest of all, impoverishes the country because it impoverishes all other labor. It draws its supplies from China instead of our own country and invests all its earnings out of the country. Its general effect is more injurious than beneficial. Its ultimate results will be more disastrous than African slavery. Free labor cannot compete with coolyism any better than slavery. The present system of Chinese emigration is unjust to the masses of the people. Our present treaty with China is all to her advantage. It throws the whole country open to her hordes of coolies, paupers and criminals, allows them to become citizens even, binds us to protect them, and in return for these concessions we have a few ports in China open to us for commercial purposes only. We have no such treaties with any European power. The truth is the despised "heathen Chinese," has proved himself more than a match for our most skillful diplomats; and her shrewd subjects have not been slow to avail themselves of our blunders. If we must have this cheap labor let it be put on the same base as home or foreign labor from any other country. Give it no advantage. Destroy coolyism and the contract system and let white labor have an equal show. No friend of humanity desires to see white labor reduced to the standard of Chinese. That is the inevitable result. White labor must perform the same work for the same pay, and sustain itself in the same squalid way, or give up the field entirely to the Chinese, unless the cooly and contract system is abolished.

We find the following in the *Intelligencer*, and take pleasure in passing it round: **NARROW VIEWS.**—Narrow minded people deliberately shut out half the pleasures of life because the enjoyment of them clashes with their own peculiar views. "I do not wish my children to read any magazines or papers that have no religious articles in them" said a pious but bigoted mother. Her children, whatever appetite they may have for broad and liberal culture, are to be fed on the pious literature of their special denomination. There is scarce any surer safeguard for a young man or a young woman than a correctly formed, broad, refined literary taste, and the reading of religious books only, will not give this. Imagine any one's banishing Shakespeare from the household! Yet many religious people do this very thing. To them he is a playwright—nothing more. Such people judge all the world by their own petty standard. Twenty years ago we heard a lady talk thus: "I think Natchez is the prettiest city in the world. I have never been in any other city—never been outside of Natchez any distance; but it is impossible that any other city should be prettier than Natchez. Vainly did an enthusiastic youth, with "more zeal than sense" descend on the beauties of Philadelphia, of Northampton, Mass., of Pittsfield in the same State, of parts of Boston, New York and Chicago. To all he said she had but one response: "It is impossible that any city should be prettier than Natchez." The lady is a representative of a large class of people, who, alive to the excellence of their own church, their rank, their station, are so blind to everything outside them, that scarcely less than a miracle could open their eyes. Benighted souls—how they are to be pitied.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Boise City dispatch of the 14th, this evening, says: This evening companies C and F of the First Cavalry and Captain Robbins' company of twenty five scouts will unite with company G and Captain Bender's company at Indian Valley and proceed to-morrow, under Col. G. B. Sanford to reinforce General Howard, via Wire Bridge, on Salmon River. Companies B and F of the 12th, and company A of the 21st infantry, moved from this garrison to-day, to follow as fast as possible after Col. Sanford's column. The Col. of the 1st Cavalry arrived here to-day at 1 P.M. Battery B is still behind. This is the entire command under Col. Green and numbers about 315 men.

To the Ladies.

We call upon the ladies of our county, thus early, to commence preparations for our approaching county fair. It is in the midst of the busy season among farmers and they cannot be expected to do much until after haying. But the ladies can commence at once. Their display of all kinds of fancy work has lent a charm heretofore to every exhibition. Without their assistance our fairs would have been failures. We can furnish lists of premiums from the W. I. Association which will commence on the 8th of Oct. and continue during the entire week. For general programme of the fair see large posters. The flower display will be under the superintendence of C. W. Lawton, that of domestic manufactures, M. E. Hartsuck, that of cakes, pastry etc. W. Meydenbauer, fancy work, Mrs. G. A. Barnes, fine arts, N. S. Porter, miscellaneous W. W. Plumb. No doubt the directors of our county fair will invite exhibitions in all these departments. Women shine in these departments without a rival in the opposite sex. Here they are undisputed sovereigns. Many of our sister counties will enter the list this year as competitors. Older, wealthier and more populous than our county, it would be strange indeed if they did not outrival us in the abundance of their display. But it will be the quality and not the quantity of the exhibits that will draw the prizes. Judging by what has been done we need not hesitate to enter the list. Our ladies possess as much taste and skill as their neighbors and need not be backward. Their efforts will be judged without partiality. We ask every one to take an interest in this coming fair, and try to infuse a little ambition into their husbands and friends, and induce them to come to the fair with an abundance of the productions of the soil and the evidences of their handiwork. No one will be ashamed of our county if everyone brings to our fair an average sample of what has been raised or manufactured during the year. Our ladies never have been backward. We trust they will not now. We think they are not aware how much of our success depends upon them. If they take an interest and talk fair they will awaken more or less enthusiasm among men. We do not think any county can beat us in domestic manufactures if the ladies take hold and do their best. No county has any better fruits, large or small, or dairy facilities, than we have and if we do not make a creditable display, it will be because we have allowed our ambition fail. Considerable will be expected of us. A few cannot get up a fair and allow a majority to come to it, only to be amused. We hope our citizens will display a little more ambition than they did last 4th of July. The citizens part of our procession was a failure. There were plenty of people here then, but they had not patriotism enough to fall into line in the place assigned them. They contented themselves by standing in groups on the street corners and seeing the procession go by, enjoying a fine exhibition, and showing their appreciation of the programme by adverse comments. Such a course, if pursued at the county fair will result in disgrace; not to those who do participate, but to those who fail to put their shoulder to the work. There is not a resident of the county but who can contribute to the success of the coming display. Its success and triumph, or failure and disgrace depends upon the people, and not upon the trustees and officers of the Agricultural Society.

L. HANSON,
BLACKSMITH.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

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

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SHOP—IN THE UPPER TOWN.

Call and see my work.

E. C. Ferguson,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
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Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
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A large assortment of **SHIP KNEES** constantly on hand. SHIP KNEES of any dimensions furnished to order.

Give Me a Call

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Is the Best in Snohomish County, in every respect.

FIRST CLASS BOARD

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Is supplied with the best Wines and Liquors North of San Francisco

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To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.

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SATURDAY JULY 28, 1877.

Renton Coal Mine.

About ten days since, being at Seattle, and unable to return that day to this place, by reason of the failure of expected steamboat communication, the opportunity was improved to pay a visit to the Renton Coal Mine, one of the three mines that furnish the coal shipped at Seattle.

An excursion party were going at the same time to Smith's gardens, Rentonville to enjoy the day.

These gardens are already a quite celebrated resort for excursionists from Seattle, who thereby enjoy a pleasant ride of about fifteen miles on the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad out and back, and a day spent besides the swiftly running waters of Cedar river in these tastefully arranged grounds.

Bidding the pleasure-seekers farewell, as soon as the place of their days recreation had been visited, we passed through the town, down the track to the mines, only a short distance away.

There meeting Mr. O. F. Cosper, the gentlemen in charge of the Co.'s store, we were directed to find Mr. James Williams, the foreman of the mine, who would willingly show us around the mine, and afford any desired information.

Ascertaining, on reaching the mine, that Mr. Williams was inside, and that one could safely walk the whole length of the main gang-way, we followed the directions of one of the coal car drivers and soon found ourselves at a place where the gang-way divides at the branch called the rock tunnel; after waiting a few moments here we met Mr. Williams, with whom we then visited the rock tunnel before dinner, and after dinner went nearly the whole length of the main gangway.

His directions and explanations were so clear and complete, that it seemed as if the whole formation of the mine were pictured on our memory.

Mr. W. is an experienced, life long miner, exceedingly well fitted for his responsible position, and it is from him most of the facts herewith submitted were obtained.

This mine was discovered some three years since by Mr. Smithers. It belongs to the same formation as the Talbot mine, which is only between one and two miles distant. Mr. S. discovered the coal first nearly opposite the entrance of the mine, on the south side of the bluff, then traced it by instruments to near the present entrance, where he sunk a shaft, finding the coal, after which he sold his interest out to the present company for a sum large enough to secure a competence for life for himself.

This coal vein is some fifteen feet thick, and pitches about fifteen degrees to the east. The entrance to the mine is some fifty or seventy-five feet above the bed of Cedar river, and high above the railroad track, built on the river bottom, so that the coal from the mine, is screened as it passes down a chute, after being emptied out of the cars in which mules draw it from the mines, and without farther labor is deposited in railroad cars placed for the purpose underneath.

The coal first taken from the mine was of poorer quality than that now opened up, and owing to the low price of coal in San Francisco no work had been done for three months in this mine until the day before this visit, when work

was recommenced; consequently there were many things to do to get things in systematic running order, and remove the accumulations of debris formed in the mine during three months of idleness.

The main gang way runs from the entrance of the mine nearly due south 2100 feet. For 1060 feet it is nearly level, then there is a fault in the coal of sixty feet, where the strata is lifted up that height above its previous level, this is overcome by an incline of 108 feet, down which the loaded cars go, their weight pulling up the empty ones.

As the coal pitches down fifteen degrees towards the east, the coal is also reached with a level track by the rock tunnel, which branches off from the main gang way before reaching the fault, running in a south easterly direction until it strikes the coal, thence south, parallel to the main gangway. An air passage connects the rock tunnel and main gangway above the fault, following the coal strata.

We followed to the face or end of this tunnel, and found fossil clams, resembling those now found on the Sound, also trunks of trees, one about two and one half ft. in diameter only partially decomposed, not petrified or turned into coal, some 1500 feet from the entrance of the mine, and over 350 feet below the surface of the hill.

700 feet beyond the first fault on the main gang way there is another fault where the strata is broken, and drops eleven feet. By turning the gang way to the west ward 60 feet coal is again secured on a level track. This gangway runs then 230 feet before it terminates, after the second fault.

As soon as the coal is removed from the gangway so as to form a passage for the cars, rooms are cut out above the track, so the dip of the coal will carry the cars from these working rooms or breasts to the track by force of gravity. These breasts usually connect with each other as well as with the main gangway, although solid squares of coal are left between them unworked until all the rest of the coal is removed, when they commence at the farther end, and gradually retreating towards the mouth of the mine, work out these pillars of support leaving the mine to fall after them.

Doors are made to fit tightly, preventing currents of air to flow between the breasts and the gangway, so that the air entering the main gangway is forced its whole length to the last breast, where there is no door. Then from there it circulates from breast to breast, by the air passages between them, until it reaches the furnace room, where Mr. S. sunk his shaft in locating the mine. Here a large fire is built twice daily. This forms a powerful draft. The larger the fire the stronger the draft. By this simple means, a strong current of pure air is constantly kept circulating to the farthest part of the mine, and through all the working rooms.

When in the mind, the only way a cold day can be distinguished from a hot one, is in warm weather the air is closer than in cold weather; consequently in a hot day to cool the mine the fire in the furnace must be increased.

About half way between the entrance of the mine, and the beginning of the rock tunnel, there is a counter gangway, branching off to the south west from the main gangway. This extends some 1300 feet with a rise of 142 feet. The coal cars come down the incline here with great violence on to the main gangway; for this reason we left this unvisited. Altogether we were some three hours in the mine.

At present the company gets only about 75 tons of coal per day, when running at its full capacity its daily yield is about 150 tons per day.

It has enough coal opened up, to keep it running at that rate for two years at very little expense.

We have enquired among the farmers and find that but little damage was done Tuesday night by the heavy showers. Quite a number of the farmers are through haying already, and the weather since haying commenced has been so favorable, that hauling in has kept pace with mowing, so that only a small amount was caught out in the late rain.

Mukilteo Cannery

Last Monday the Cannery at Mukilteo began operation. H. C. Vining's crew hauled in some 1500 fine salmon, enough for a start. This is the first salmon cannery, started on the Sound. It will put up when under full headway some 10,000 or 12,000 pounds of fish per day.

H. C. Vining has a large crew in his employ, knows the ground and will probably catch a large portion of fish required at the cannery by Myers & Co. the gentlemen running that business. Mr. Tull also has a crew, chiefly Chinamen employed fishing, so that between these two crews the cannery will be supplied with all the fish it can take care of. Those not used by the cannery are salted down by Messrs. Vining and Tull.

The building in which work is carried on is erected on the wharf, extending to the shore. The boats come under the wharf, where the fish are taken out, counted, lifted into the old warehouse, cleaned, cut up, and put into one pound cans. Then the cans are set into boxes, and suspended in the vats, where after being subjected to the requisite degree of heat in the boilers, are taken to long tables, where the soldering operations are performed. This table occupies the centre of the building; along the sides, at the back of each operator are small furnaces to heat the irons by which the cans are finally made air tight. This fishery will give employment to as many men as several logging camps, and as long as plenty of fish are supplied can not fail in being profitable to all.

EUROPEAN WAR.—The telegraph has brought the news that Great Britain has declared war with Russia. Such a step by the English government cannot be regarded but with feelings of regret by every friend of humanity. That a professedly Christian nation should attempt to hold up the most corrupt system of government of modern times is indeed a moral calamity. The Ottoman rule has been a curse to Europe and a bar to the world's progress for over eight hundred years. It is an intruder in Europe and if driven across the Bosphorus by any power, and utterly destroyed even, it would meet the fate it long ago deserved. England's only real reason for joining the Turk is jealousy and avarice. She is jealous of Russia and looks with the eye of covetousness upon Constantinople. The latter strategic point in her hands gives her the key to the East as Gibraltar does to the Mediterranean. She is actuated by no high moral principle. Power is what she wants. Russian encroachments and aggrandizement is her perpetual nightmare. Russia would soon have settled with Turkey. England chooses to throw her power and influence in favor of barbarism. Christianity, humanity and civilization weigh less with her rulers than the chance of checking a rival power and of gaining advantages, commercial and strategic for herself. She has, "passed the Rubicon," but the end is not yet. She may find Constantinople her Waterloo of disaster. Ireland and India may yet cause her greater loss than all Turkey could counter-balance. Other powers will be drawn into the conflict. America shuddering will look on, and learn how blessed we are, free from entangling alliances and complication. May right and not might prevail, must be the patriots earnest wish.

THE RAILROAD RIOTS.—Our telegrams are so voluminous that we have not room for them all. The strike of railroad employees has culminated in a collision with the authorities, and the whole constabulary and militia force of the country has been inadequate as yet to quell the riots. Cabinet meetings have been held and proclamations by Governors have been issued with regard to it. Still the employees hold many of the roads and prevent the running of trains. Over five hundred lives have been lost at one place and millions of property destroyed. Nothing so serious has occurred since the rebellion. The end is not yet reached. Most of the Western roads are recinding the order, reducing the wages of employees. This is the result of class

legislation. Monopolies have conspired to reduce wages at a time of general depression, when the necessities of life were never so high priced, and act of injustice that laboring men are right in resenting, though a resort to force is not justifiable.

By Laws of Snohomish Militia Company.

First. This Company shall be known and called by the name of "Snohomish Rifles," and shall as far as practicable, adopt the army regulations for such companies.

Second. The Headquarters of the company shall be at Snohomish City, Washington Territory, where shall be an armory for the safe and convenient keeping of their arms and equipments, in some building selected by the Captain.

Third. The Company shall meet on the First Sunday of every month, at their armory for drill, at the hour of 10 A. M. Such drill to be either squad or company drill, as the Captain may direct. Suitable drill masters shall be selected by the Captain, for squad drills.

Fourth. The officers of the Company shall meet for officers drill on the Third Sunday of every month at two o'clock P. M. All privates so wishing, can join in the officers drill.

Fifth. There should be a squad of at least five members, under the non-commissioned officer, or drill master, living at a distance from headquarters they may drill on any day chosen by them, under said drill master, and if the Orderly Sergeant is notified in writing of the same, it shall be considered in lieu of company or squad drill.

Sixth. Any commissioned officer, absenting himself from company or officers drill, without a reasonable excuse shall be fined one dollar for the first, and two dollars for the second offence, and for the third offence charges may be brought against him, to the proper authority, and he be court martialled.

Seventh. Any non-commissioned officer who shall be absent from company or officers drill without a reasonable excuse, shall be fined fifty cents for the first and one dollar for the second offence, and for the third may be reduced to the ranks, by order of the commanding officer.

Eighth. Any private absenting himself from company or squad drill, without a reasonable excuse, shall be fined fifty cents for the first and one dollar for the second offence, and his name may be stricken from the roll of this company for the third offence.

Ninth. All monies collected by fines or otherwise shall be a company fund, and shall be used as a two-third vote of the members present at any regular drill day may decide.

Tenth. Any of these By laws may be altered, changed or cancelled upon a two-third vote of the members present at any regular drill day, asking for said change or alteration or cancellation. Provided, That a notice be given at least one month previous, that said alterations will be under consideration.

TO OUR KIND MUKILTEO FRIENDS.—When at Mukilteo, last Monday, we were surprised at the unusual anxiety displayed to get hold of the STAR, and the disappointment manifested on receiving it. On enquiry we learned that our friends there, had improvised a set of old Continental arms, equipments, and a presentation address, and dispatched the same to us, by a diminutive specimen of the poodle family who was there and eagerly solicited the honor of bringing over and presenting the same to us, and they naturally expected an acknowledgement from us in last weeks paper. But the courage of the animal for that friendly burlesque turned out like the countryman's veal; it wasn't really sick, it didn't die, he didn't exactly kill it, but it kinder gin out. We saw neither it, the arms, equipments or the address; so our friends as well as ourself have been ushered out of a bit of pleasantry by the sudden wilting of the courage of this little specimen of canine officiousness. If the donation is not forthcoming soon, we shall get a piece of pack thread, bend on a pin hook baited with a writ of attachment and a ten cent

piece, and with our pen holder for fishing rod go angling down that gun barrel for the lost orator and donator, feeling confident we shall be able to jerk him out unless the bait is too big, for he is sure to bite. The object is too small to lose for with the auger of the dimensions we are accused of using.

Communication.

LEWISTON, IDAHO TERR.
July 15, 1877.

Friend Morse:

I have been a long time waiting to see the welcome face of the NORTHERN STAR, but have not been gratified therewith since leaving Alaska. I wrote you from Townsend, and sent a postal card from Walla, asking that the address of my paper be changed to Lewiston I. T., hope there has been no mistakes made as I can't afford to lose the STAR.

By the way I met an old member of D Co, Engineers, last week, enroute to the front as private Solon O. Shattuck, in Co. B 1st Cavalry commanded by that spunky little man Bvt. Maj. Jackson—Shattuck was looking well, somewhat older and more fiercely mustached than in the days when some of us beardless boys worried Tom Rant on the Isle de Goat. I presume you get all the war news by telegraph, and as I am safely ensconced with the supplies, cannot give you any direct accounts of the engagements. One thing appears clear to me, which is that this is one of the hardest fights ever known to the Pacific Slope. The Indians "fight for blood" as a scout puts it. And the soldiers fight hard, because they can't whip the Indians any other way, and 'tis their duty to whip them. And you may assure all our folks that Gen. Howard with the officers and men of the army in Idaho, are thoroughly alive to the situation, are competent, willing and determined to fight to the end, whether the country ever pays the expenses or not. Many a brave man has already fallen. I am personally acquainted with many of them, have met them where hostile bullets flew, and well I know the worth of those men when danger thickened. Lieut. Theller was a splendidly brave man, and had one through many a hard fight. Lieut. Langer of Col Whipples company, in my company through the Madoc war, and many a night we shared Blankets in the dreary fastnesses of the Lava Beds, but the poor fellow has met a soldiers death among the canyons of Idaho, fighting for the good of those who stop in the background and slander with venomous tongues the soldiers, who yield their lives thus uncomplainingly. Many other men true and brave have died the same, and the end is not yet. Capt Bancroft 4th Arty., who commanded Fort Wrangle Alaska, during the last eight months that I was stationed there, was wounded in the last general fight. As there were few men in the army who shoot better than the Captain, it is to be inferred and hoped that he left his mark in Joseph's band before he was placed on the list of wounded. Bancroft had a company, all of whom were good marksmen, and good soldiers, and though I have had no particulars, I'll wager a dime, that the old man has been avenged for every drop of blood lost. But I am afraid some of my best friends may be among the slain. And reports says the fight still goes on. May a speedy ending come, is my fervent wish. My paper grows short, and probably I have written more than necessary already.

Yours Ever, J. S. BROWN.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Gov. Ferry who was so prompt in furnishing the people east of the mountains with arms and ammunition, also in visiting that section of the Territory immediately after the outbreak, is thus favorably noticed by the Walla Walla Watchman:

"We called for Governor Ferry, and he came. He made no speech, but he made close inquiries into our situation. Every man that called upon him, whether rich or poor, received an attentive hearing. After learning all here, he proceeded last Sunday morning to Waitsburg, thence to Colfax in order to ascertain all he can there. Our Governor is willing to do all he can in his power, but that power has a limit, and every sensible man should know and understand that. He aims to do his duty in a gentle, unassuming manner."—Intelligencer.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

Local Items.

How to Procure Arms, &c.—The organization should be reported directly to the Governor, by the Captain of the Co. also he should report to the County Commissioners of his county, as soon as possible through whom arms will be procured. The chairman or secretary of the meeting called to elect officers would also be a proper party to make such report. Besides the Snohomish Co. and Skagit Co. a Co. will probably be organized at Lowell and Mukilteo. These three companies will be in time to report to the County Commissioners at their August session, and get arms, (needle guns) immediately. Latest advices indicate that the war with Joseph is drawing to a close, yet the need, in view of hostilities between England and Russia is none the less urgent for home militia organization. We hope to see three full companies organized in this county, one for the lower river, one between Mukilteo and Centreville, with Capt. Plasket Co. at this place. Will not our representative Mr. Iverson or some other good citizen organize a detachment at Centreville to unite with Mukilteo in forming a Company.

Quick Work.—The Yakima came in on Sunday, bringing a load of freight for this place. She brought a special order for Blackman Bros. for long cedar, and while waiting gathered up a load of shingles. The order, calling for twenty sticks, was cut and hauled on Monday in season for the boat to leave Monday night.

Unitarian Service.—Rev. Mr. Galvin preached to a very large congregation at Athenaeum Hall Sunday evening. Mr. Galvin is a life member of the Unitarian Association, a man of culture and advanced ideas. He is on his way to visit the falls, and we may have the pleasure of hearing him again on his return.

Sociable.—At the Athenaeum Hall Thursday night was a very enjoyable affair and was generally participated in by the young people of the place. These parties are to be given every two weeks, and as they are gotten up to promote sociability and good feeling we hope every body will feel free to attend.

Earthquake.—Soon after midnight Thursday morning a slight shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt up the Skykomish. It was barely perceptible here, came from the south east. Probably it was heavier in Northern Montana and Idaho.

Riots.—The eastern railroad riots have manifested themselves in repeated disturbances between the Chinese and the laboring element in San Francisco. Some damage has been done, so that a vigilance committee is again organized there.

Arrived.—Mr. Wellman, brother of Mrs. Austin and Mrs. H. Ross, and Mr. Boswell of Nevada county, California, have just arrived from there direct. They report everything as exceedingly dull in California, particularly in Nevada county.

Militia Organization.—For the information of all designing to organize into volunteer militia companies, reference is made to the Statutes of 1863 page 532, and onward, where will be found the method of organization.

Fire.—The Lick House in San Francisco came near being destroyed by fire last Tuesday. Between fire and water the pictures and ornamental work was nearly destroyed in the hotel dining room.

Sickness.—Mrs. C. Baker has been dangerously ill for several days but is now slowly convalescing. Mr. J. Ross' little boy who has had a severe attack of Diphtheria is also recovering.

Views.—Mr. Missimer the artist intends taking several views of the town and river from different points of observation.

By-Laws.—We publish elsewhere the by-laws of the militia company lately organized in this place.

PREACHING.—The Rev. I. C. Galvin, just arrived this evening from Snoqualmie Falls, enjoyed the trip. Had religious services at Fall City last night; will again hold religious services in Athenaeum Hall, in this place Sunday evening at 8 p. m.

Go and try Vincents boots and shoes. The Zephyr has been raised.

C. A. Missimer is here still and will take pictures this week. Call on him.

The threatening rain to-day make farmers hurry in the hay.

Painters are at work on the new dwellings of the Blackman Bros.

Sergt. J. D. Morgan is doing a rashing business in the butchering line.

No cannery in Washington Territory could expect to do any better than the one at Mukilteo.

We believe all the children, mentioned in our last, who were sick, are at present convalescing.

A pitying friend donated our associate a new hat. He needed it. The auger feels grateful.

The Yakima came in early Friday morning and returned to Gamble the same forenoon.

Mrs. R. Sheldon of Mukilteo, was taken to Seattle two weeks ago for medical treatment. At that time she was very low.

Mr. Missimer has expressed a determination to visit the Falls and take views not only of them but all the surrounding scenery.

The cannery is doing a splendid business at Mukilteo. They have caught as high as one thousand a day since starting.

Last Monday and Tuesday the atmosphere was very smoky, but Tuesday night it rained for two or three hours and Wednesday it became clear and cool again.

Last week the settlers of Skagit valley organized a militia company, with Robt. Pringle as Capt. Jasper Gates as first Lieut. Martin Coltenbaugh as second Lieut.

BROTHER Bagley of the *Courier* thinks the, "most stoical savage," (that's himself,) "would succumb," "and plead with tears in his eyes to be consigned to the gauntlet or the stake," rather than be compelled to read some of our editorials. Brother B. is only narrating a bit of recent personal experience, which he probably omitted at his last love feast.

BROTHER Cook of the *Herald* says he has known us to, "open a noisy conversation with several parties when each bore with him for forty minutes and then gave him three dollars to keep quiet for a year." We have known Brother Cook to follow us round, "open noisy conversation," keep it up for hours, then give it up without the "three dollars," and don't have the privilege of sending his victims the *Herald* as a reminder. That is the difference.

SINCE the appointment of the editor of the Northern Star to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Governor Ferry, we can already read between the lines of the editorial matter of that paper that the Colonel is thirsting for gore—gore to the hilt.—*B. R. Mail.*

We hope the *Mail* will lose no sleep on our account. That infant is safe. Such babes and sucklings do not afford vital blood enough to quench a musquitos' thirst. Our sugar thirsts for nobler blood. Good night, little one.

THE services in the Union Presbyterian Church, on to-morrow, Sunday, July 29th, will be as follows: Preaching at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. All citizens of Snohomish city and vicinity, and strangers in our midst, are cordially invited to meet with us. T. W. McCoy.

DIED.

At Conpeville, Whidby Island, July 18th, of diphtheria, Miss Lizzie C. Numan, aged 18 years and 4 months, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Numan.

NOTICE:
All persons indebted to the firm of FROST & FOWLER or to M. H. Frost, or J. D. Fowler, members of said firm, are hereby requested and required to settle the same immediately; as they have closed out their former business, and are compelled to settle all old accounts. Prompt payment at Mukilteo, W. T., their former place of business in this county will save costs.
Dated July 25th, 1877.
FROST & FOWLER.

NOTICE:
Meeting Agricultural Society, will be held at the lower Athenaeum hall in this place, next Wednesday evening at half past six P. M., for the transaction of very important business. ALL are requested to attend.
Per order to the
PRESIDENT.
E. Morse, Secretary.

L. P. SMITH & SON,
WATCH MAKERS,
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New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE A SOCIAL HOP GIVEN every two weeks, beginning on THURSDAY July 28th, 1877, until further notice.
ADMITTANCE, ONE DOLLAR.
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CLAIRVOYANT.**

Can be consulted on the past, present and future, at her residence No. 3, Main street, third house from the United States Hotel, Seattle, W. T.
July 21 n80 1m.

NOTICE.

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

n 74: 2m



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Wanted.
 Apply to
J. H. Munson,
 Supt't Agencies, Olympia,
 WASHINGTON TERRITORY
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DOLLY VARDEN SALOON
 FRONT STREET, NEAR THE PAVILION
SEATTLE, W. T.
At the DOLLY VARDEN
 WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,
 Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.
CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY
 AND THE BEST CIGARS IN SEATTLE,
 Are the specialties at this house.
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 SPECIALITY.
 FARMING
 Implements,
 LOGGERS' TOOLS
 &c. &c. &c.



CIRCULAR SAWS
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 MACHINERY OF
 All Kinds Fur-
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 Factory Prices

Patent Ground hin Back Cross-Cut Saws.
Wusthoff & Wald,
 Country Orders Promptly Filled.
 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 Milk Cows, Work Oxen, Beef cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Groceries, Provisions &c., Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Oats, Ground Barley, Hay, Beans, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Apples, Raisins, Coarse salt, Tobacco, Coal Oil, Cabbage, Turnips, Apples, Wood, Shingles, Ship Knees, Logs, Hewed Timber.

Good Bottom Land.

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

KNOX STALLION,



MAINE HERO.

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

PEDIGREE:

Sire, Emperor William; he by Gen. Knox; dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; combining the two best strains of blood in the world. Gen. Knox is the sire of Lady Mand (record, 2:15 1/2); Camors (2:19 3/4); Plato (record, 2:31); Gilbreth Knox (record, 2:36 1/2); Messenger Knox (record, 2:32); Maine Sasher (record, 2:32); and many other very fast ones. Following is a record of the best time made by Smuggler, another noted flyer of the same strain: 1874-2:23, 2:23, 2:30; 1875-2:22 1/2, 2:21 1/2, 2:22, 1876-2:21 1/2, 2:18, 2:17, 2:30, 2:16 1/2, 2:19 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:18, 2:19 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:17, 2:16 1/2.

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

TERMS - - - \$50,

By the season. Mares not proven with foal can be returned next season free of charge. Stabling or pasturing furnished at reasonable rates. Mares at risk of owners.

441f 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. MACKEY, LA CONNER, W. T.

LA CONNER DRUG STORE, LA CONNER, W. T.

A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Pertumery, PAINTS, COAL OIL, AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. 477.H.

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 Single meals..... 25 From 25 to 50 The house is newly built, hard finished throughout, has large and well furnished dining, and first-class Board, on the European plan. Baggage conveyed to and from the house free of charge. No Chinamen employed. 63 1f

W. A. Jennings, Importer & Jobber,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

DEALER IN

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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.

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MISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Our goods are direct shipments from the EAST, and we are prepared to furnish our customers with goods at the lowest SAN FRANCISCO rates.

Therefore, we ask you to call and inspect our stock before purchasing below. 478: 1f HUNT & LEARNED.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Lawyer; SNOHOMISH.

P. 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 1f

W. M. TIRTLOT, Lawyer, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Snohomish City, W. T. 41:35

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

DR. G. BRYANT, Physician, Surgeon and Oculist. OFFICE IN COLEMAN'S BUILDING, SEATTLE, W. T. 41:35.

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 Yesler's Wharf, where all steamers arrive and depart.

Board and Lodging, per week.....\$6.00 Board, per week.....5.00 Board, per day.....1.00 4731f HALEY & MCGRAW, Prop's.

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

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. 473 D. LOCKE, M. D., Dentist.

Dr. Hewes, The Great Magnetic Healer and Clear Seer! has located at Seattle, W. T. The Doctor is unparalleled 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.

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..... 4071 1/2 R. D. ATTRIDGE

B. S. MILLER,

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AGENT FOR

WEBER PIANOS AND STANDARD ORGANS

Pianos and Organs Sold on Easy Instalments.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

Singer sewing Machine.

78:1f Which will be sold at reduced rates on Easy Instalments.

L. A. TREEN,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE

Kip, Calf and Stoga Boots and shoes of his own make constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit. Employing skilled workmen and the latest improved machinery, he is enabled to furnish the best work by the case or single pair at the lowest living prices. Custom and measure work done in any style. Alligator, Tongue or Cork Sole boots; French Calf, Kip and the best brand of leather used. Orders solicited and goods sent to any place by Steamboat, Express or Mail. 473 1f

New No. 8 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine! AT REDUCED PRICE.

Round Bobbin; Straight Needle; makes lock or Howe Stitch; First-class in every respect; Sold for cash down or in monthly instalments as desired. Can be had of the following Agents: L. A. TREEN..... Olympia. ALBERT A. MANNING..... Seattle.

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PROPRIETORS OF

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Rails, Brackets, Pine, Cedar and Spruce Lumber, etc., wholesale and retail.

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T. (Adjoining S. and W. W. Railroad.)

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S. P. ANDREWS & Co.,

DEALERS IN

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COOK, PARLOR, AND BOX STOVES, PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE

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