

# The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 82.

## 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. T. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.  
Snohomish Athenaeum.  
Snohomish Free Religious Association.  
Union Pre-byterian Church and Congregation of Snohomish City.  
Snohomish County Agricultural Society.  
Snohomish Rifle, Militia Company.  
Snohomish Telegraph Company.  
Snohomish Cemetery Association.

### BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SNOHOMISH CITY.

LAWYERS.—W. M. Tirlot and Eldridge Morse.  
DOCTOR.—A. C. Folsom.  
MERCHANTS.—E. C. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.  
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.  
HOTELS.—I. Catheart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.  
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, W. B. Stevens.  
BEER HALL.—T. F. Maris.  
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson.  
SHOEMAKERS.—Wm. Edwards.  
CABINET MAKERS.—Geese and Son.

### EARTH-BUDS.

We've often called the flowers  
In search of beauties rare,  
Brought forth by pleasant showers  
To make our Earth so fair.  
We've rambled hither—yonder  
In search of Flora's bride,  
Each one seemed purer—fonder,  
Till in our grasp it died.  
But buds we know would never  
Thus quickly fade away,  
They keep their sweetness ever,  
And bode some future day.  
With buds we fill our vases,  
And water well their leaves,  
And watch the flowerets peep  
As time each out line weaves.  
At last, bright open flowers  
Burst forth to meet our gaze,  
The work of hidden powers  
On buds of other days,  
Thus Death, so cruel, marches  
In silence and in gloom,  
And through each household searches  
For flowers of richest bloom.  
He takes the pure and saintly,  
Those nearest fit for Heaven,  
While bitter tears, so faintly  
Tell how our hearts are riven;  
He calls from poor, the sages,  
From homes in splendor drest;  
He seems through all earths ages  
To take the purest—best.  
He's making wreaths of glory  
To crown Jehovah's brow,  
And has through ages hoary,  
Sought buds the same as now  
He gathers flowers immortal,  
Ere touched by earthly strife;  
Just stepping on life's portal—  
The darlings of our life.  
We say, "Thy will"—and falter,  
To Him we know can save,  
As Heaven's plants we water  
With tears o'er loved one's grave,  
Then mother, cease thy weeping,  
Earth-Buds so pure and light,  
In Heaven's vace are sleeping  
To open to flowers bright.  
Thy bud in Heaven completing  
The life begun on earth,  
The Angels now are greeting  
A flower of Priceless worth.

LENNO.

Snohomish July 30, 1877.

**PASSED DOWN.**—Capt Bancroft, who was wounded in the battle with the Indians on the 13th and reported as having died of his wounds, went down to Port Townsend on Sunday evening by the North Pacific. He will be welcomed by his family as one who had arisen from the grave.—*Intelligencer.*

Col. Ick is an unwelcome guest in almost every house in town. His arrival was caused by G. Reen Fruit.

To prevent cockroaches from running too much the vines should be clipped just before they blossom.

## Latest by Telegraph.

### MONTANA.

**DEER LODGE, July 27.**—A courier arrived from Missoula at 9:30 and reported to the Governor at 9 o'clock last night ten miles from Missoula, who sent word to Secretary Mills to arm all the men he could and forward them to Missoula at once.

The mail is just in from Missoula. Capt. Rawn had an interview with Joseph, White Bird and Looking Glass on the 26th, and another talk was set for the 27th. Our people are sparring for time, which the Indians seem willing to give. Gov. Post issued a proclamation on the 26th, but no copy has reached here. He wants every man to the front. Troops will be entrenched and will hold the trail. Volunteers are wanted for offensive purposes. All advices indicate a fight imminent on the 27th. Our scouts report many wounded Indians and ponies.

### EUROPEAN.

**LONDON, July 28.**—The *Times*' correspondent at Tirova at the junction of the Jamboli, Phillipolis and Andrianapolis railroads, writes under date of July 19th, as follows: There has been a horrible massacre of Bulgarians by the Bashi Bazuks at Yen Saghari. Not a single soul would have escaped but for the arrival of Turkish troops. The Bashi Bazuks, Circassians and irregulars, treat all the villages they pass through the same way, burning, ravishing and pillaging.

Of 150 Bulgarian prisoners recently brought to Constantinople, 15 were immediately shot.

**ROME, July 28.**—A cabinet council on Thursday approved the Eastern policy of the government hitherto pursued, and subject to the arrival of present members of the cabinet who have been summoned to come to consider the question.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.**—Turkish official reports claim that the Russian cavalry attacks on Yen Saghari in the direction of Osman Buxard has been repulsed.

**VIENNA, July 30.**—The Hungarian premier and minister of finance have been summoned to take part in the cabinet council, at which the question will be considered whether the moment has not arrived for Austria and Hungary to depart from the passive attitude they have heretofore observed by at least partially mobilizing her army.

**LONDON, July 30.**—Frank Koeliler was arrested on the affidavit of S. S. Gellert, on a charge of wife murder in New Jersey.

Ex-King Amadeus is probably fatally injured by being thrown from his carriage in Turin.

Gladstones magazine article characterizes the reinforcement of the Mediterranean garrisons as a perfect example of the art of disquieting and annoying one side without conferring the smallest advantage on the other. The fourth Roumanian Division crossed the Danube to-day, and occupied Nickopolis.

George Ward Hunt, first Lord of the Admiralty, died at Hamburg to-day.

The court of justice of Epirnay, declared it has no jurisdiction to try actions brought against the Prefect of Epirnay by journals for prohibiting street sales.

Several soldiers were killed yesterday by the explosion of a shell in Fort Valckian.

It is said the Turks lost eight thousand killed and wounded at Karabuona. It is now positively settled that when the Russians reach Adrianople, the Sultan and his government will go to Broussa, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. An official report from Osman Pasha says, the Russians having occupied Lovatz, a Lody of Turks from P'evni

assaulted and recaptured it on July 26. The capture of Shumla was effected after six hours.

**A HISTORIC TOWN.**—Marblehead, Massachusetts, over which a conflagration swept only a few days ago, destroying the principal portion of the town, occupies a proud place for patriotism in the history of the country. She contributed a regiment of one thousand men to the revolution, at the close of which her widows numbered six hundred. In the war of 1812, the American navy, including privateers, was largely recruited from Marblehead, and when peace was declared five hundred of its citizens were held as prisoners of war in England. In the recent war of the rebellion it was the first town to send troops to Boston, and furnished altogether 1,440 men to the Federal army.

The fire swept over ten acres of ground, leaving only ashes and ruins to mark its course. A principal portion of the manufacturing establishments were burned, and over a quarter of the population of 8,000 thrown out of employment. The losses are estimated at \$500,000.

**WHY HE DIDN'T WANT TO GO.**—"Children and fools speak the truth." An unfortunate widower has found that this is true. Preparing, not long since, for a ride with a young lady and desiring to blind the eyes of his housekeeper respecting his errand, he very politely informed his little son he could go too. "No, I guess not," answered the small man in roundabouts. "Why yes, wash your face and come along," persisted the father. "Shan't do it," replied the urchin. "Why didn't you go?" questioned the lady in charge after the father had left; "he wished it, I think." "Didn't either," retorted the boy, "he said in the bedroom he'd give me ten cents if I'd stay at home."

**PARIS NEWSPAPERS.**—The number of newspapers appearing in Paris at the close of 1875 was 836, as against 754 at the end of 1875. Of these, 51 were daily journals treating of political subjects. There were 43 journals devoted to science, 31 to agriculture, 49 to religion, and 20 to education.

A letter from Paraguay says President Gill and his brother were murdered in the most barbarous manner. The President was at home with his family, when he was surprised and killed by a band of assassins, head by Colonel Gerbuer and commanders Morales and Godey. In a subsequent engagement with the troops Gerbert and Morales were made prisoners.

**INSANITY AMONG COOKS.**—Cook's insanity is a peculiar phase of insanity among French cooks. It is caused by the carbonic oxide given off charcoal stoves. The patient believes himself to be the victim of persecution. The principal symptoms are vertigo, oppression, hallucinations of sight and hearing, and syncope.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICE BURNED.**—By way of Portland, we are informed that early yesterday morning the central office and headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on Broadway, New York City, was completely burned, involving a loss to the company of some \$2,000,000. What makes the casualty the more to be regretted, the company had just put in a new set of pneumatic tubes at a cost of \$1,000,000, which are probably involved in the destruction.—*Intelligencer* of Tuesday.

The following dispatch was received by Col. Wheat, from Gov. Ferry: "Lewiston, July 25th inst. Walla Walla Come to Colfax at the earliest moment. Gen. Howard has called upon me for two hundred volunteers to accompany column to Spokane country."—*Courier.*

## The riots in San Francisco the work of Hoodlums.

The meeting appointing a Committee of Safety, a full report of which will be found in another column, and the subsequent enrollment of a large protective force, had a salutary effect yesterday, and a repetition of the riotous conduct indulged in by the hoodlum element on Monday evening was sufficiently guarded against. Gangs of young ruffians carried on a sort of guerilla warfare for a few hours during the evening, several Chinese wash-houses being destroyed. The police were vigilant and in increased force, and managed to keep the gangs separate, and in many instances to disperse them before material damage was done. What was witnessed last night is confirmatory of the conclusion that idle and unruly lads are at the bottom of the mischief, and that workmen, employed or unemployed, have nothing to do with the depredations.

The Executive Section of the Workingmen's party met last evening—James F. D'Arcy in the chair, and Eric Westine, Secretary pro tem. Speeches were made assisting in the preservation of law and order, and the members say that they are as anxious as any class of men can be to maintain the peace of the community, and will labor for this end. A resolution was passed to the effect that as a sensational newspaper saw fit to publish such a strange account of the Workingmen's meeting held at the New City Hall, and a still more remarkable editorial on the same subject, the members of the party be requested to ignore that paper in the future. In answer to questions put to him by a reporter, Mr. D'Arcy stated that the organization with which he is connected is not anti-foreign in its nature, although the members individually have strong views on the Chinese question. The members have families, and many own property, and have everything to lose in the event of a disturbance.

The above is taken from the *Daily Call* of July 25th, from which it will be seen that the real American Workingmen of that place are trying to secure a redress of their grievances in an honest, manly way, and are not at all responsible for the troubles that have taken place there. A vigilant police organization with the committee of safety have the hoodlums in check so they are powerless to do harm.

Jas. F. D'Arcy, the leader of the workingmen there, is a former resident of this county, and a son-in-law of Henry Oliver of Centreville.

**DEFORMITY.**—Some savages follow the custom of flatterring the head in infancy, thus producing a deformity that lasts a life time. Pitiful as is the custom, it is no more so than one followed in civilized communities, that of filling the minds of children with myths, traditions, superstitions and mere beliefs, without facts or demonstrable truths for a foundation; causing a mental deformity they seldom get rid of this life. It makes big, deformed, helpless children out of the material that would have made splendid men and women. It causes them to become dependent instead of self-reliant, cowardly instead of bold, narrow minded, peevish, fretful and selfish instead of charitable, dreamers instead of reasoners and reflectors instead of thinkers. They are mental non-producers and consume only one kind of intellectual food, consequently, few of their faculties are developed and they are shut out from most of the real pleasures of life. Their ignorance makes them intollerant and their bigotry contemptible. The world would be better without them.

**HINTS TO FARMERS.**—Horse rakes run much easier and last much longer if the horse is driven straight ahead. All attempts to run them sidewise or on end have resulted in vexatious failures.

## Communicated.

### The Gorilla.

The little baby gorilla, now about three years of age, in the museum attached to the zoological gardens at Vienna, will soon pay this country a visit. The habits of this animal under domestication has undergone a most remarkable change. His powers of imitation and desire for companionship are most remarkable. His relish for sweets and dainties resembles more that of a child of his own age than that of an animal. He readily distinguishes strangers from those he is accustomed to see frequently, manifests great delight when approached by children with whom he will play by the hour without manifesting anger. To the son of his keeper he is greatly attached, and manifests a sorrow almost human when he is absent, even by the exhibition of tears. He knows the hour for rest and goes to bed voluntarily, sleeping soundly upon his side, lying much straighter and stiller than most children. Within a minute of the time for his meals, he stations himself at the door through which it is to come and manifests a childlike impatience if they happen to be a few moments late.

Great care is used to prevent nothing to his notice calculated to arouse his slumbering animal instincts, while every opportunity is given him to imitate human actions. The experiments thus far go to prove the accuracy and correctness of Darwin's observations of animals under domestication; of course it would require centuries of generations, of the same kind of care and watchfulness, and of the most careful propagation, to produce a species so separate and distinct that it might not again intermix with the original stock. The Vienna expedition, in the interest of zoology, now collecting in Africa, will endeavor to capture as many of the species in infancy as possible, to continue the experiments already so auspiciously begun.

One of the Molly Maguires who were hanged last week came nearer to the rescue than he had any idea of. Right in the crowd at Wilkesbarre, watching the proceedings throughout, was Charles N. Farr, the governor's private secretary, with a reprieve for Duffy in his pocket. His instructions were to see if any of the prisoners in confession should exculpate Duffy. None did so, and finally the secretary telegraphed to the governor that all were hanged. Duffy was the only one about whose case the board of pardons had any doubt at all.

Hen houses should all be provided with sofas. Farmers daughters can then entertain their beaux there and prevent chicken stealing. Such an arrangement will be found to work more satisfactorily without the expense of a light, thus saving oil and carpets.

Common copper rivets, such as are used in fastening belting together, if put through roosters bills, and securely headed down, will prevent them from crowing too early in the morning.

Those who manufacture cologne from onions should never peel them before submitting them to chemical process, as much of the delicacy of the perfume is thus lost.

Hawks can fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour.

Ducks can fly at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

The crow can fly at the rate of 25 miles an hour.

The sparrow can fly at the rate of 92 miles an hour.

The falcon can fly at the rate of 75 miles an hour.

Frogs live from 12 to 15 years—if not eaten.

**Our Resources and Wants.**

A writer in an eastern paper says: "Her mines have made California what she is. Her agricultural and manufacturing interests are destined to elevate her to a degree of wealth and prosperity, undreamed of by her most sanguine admirers."

What the mines have been to California, our timber lands have been to this territory. They have made us what we are at present, and they are destined to play an important part in our future development for a long time to come. It is by no means our only resource. California has no natural commercial advantages that are superior to ours. Great commercial lines of steam and sail navigation, stretching across and up and down the Pacific, if centered here would find as great advantages and good accommodation as anywhere in the world. Connect us by rail with the Willamette valley, with the vast regions east of the Cascades and the Atlantic states and a line of commercial marine would follow as a natural consequence.

We have just as rich mines as California ever had, of coal, lead, copper, silver, gold and iron ores that assay as high as their richest bonanzas, undeveloped, waiting for the magic wand of capital to make known and offer to the speculator in the money marts of the world.

We have water powers just as nature formed them, enough to turn all the machinery of the world. From the great civilizer of the nineteenth century, is laid down in paying quantities in every country. The foremost commercial nations of the world are beginning to look with longing eyes upon our magnificent forests of ship timber. None complain of our climate except such as find fault wherever they go. Many persons when they start for a new place draw a map of the country with a picture of its features and scenery, all filled in with beautiful coloring, in their minds eye, and then on their arrival, take one look, and finding some expected feature or scene wanting or transposed, leave in disgust because this new frontier country does not possess all the advantages of an old settled community.

We have not only a good climate, but a luxuriant soil. True our territory is not all fenced in and dotted all over with villages, farm houses and country villas. The land is in its natural state yet, a majority of it. No man who has redeemed it, subdued and cultivated it, has ever had reason to complain of sparsity of yield. Nowhere is the husbandman paid better for his labor. But farmers do not get paid for doing nothing. Crops cannot be harvested that are not put in the ground first and tended afterwards. We come just as near doing that in this country as any other.

Let us do a little summing up. We have as good commercial advantages, as good natural railroad communications as extensive fisheries, as fine natural water powers, as rich mines of undeveloped ores, more extensive timber lands, much of our agricultural lands equal in richness to the valley of the Nile; all these natural resources, mostly in an undeveloped state, but as capable of paying as good dividends on investments, as such resources ever pay in any other part of the world.

Why are we not prosperous? Because all this natural wealth needs invested capital, industry and enterprise to develop it. Connect the Willamette valley and the country east of the Cascades by rail with the Sound and the products of these valleys will come here for shipment. Let the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake road be built. We need throw nothing in its way. The necessity of communicating Portland with the waters of the Sound will be greater than ever. Building that road does not remove the heavy towage and pilotage from the Columbia, or the bar from its mouth. The greater the amount to be shipped to and from Portland the sooner will the road be built from there to the Sound. She may become the great Chicago of the North West, but she cannot be to the Sound region what San Francisco is to California or New York and other Atlantic cities to the eastern states. Connecting Portland with Salt Lake, does not

remove the necessity of building the Seattle and Walla Walla road. But we need not expect any help from Oregon in the latter enterprise. We have got to build that road ourselves—the Western and Eastern Washington has got to shoulder the load themselves; or at least enlist outside aid to do it for them. What is needed, is a few public spirited men to take hold of the matter in earnest, be willing to sacrifice a little, and not expect to become millionaires in a few years through management of the enterprise. It will probably have to be done without government aid. State aid might help it if we were a state.

Our resources are sufficient to warrant the investment of the necessary capital required to build and operate it. We have a greater number of those vast natural resources, that tend to build up great lines of railway traffic, with their requisite branches, than are to be found within the same area of territory anywhere in the United States. There is idle capital enough on the Pacific Slope to do it.

It capitalists could be brought to see these things in the light that every thinking resident of this territory views them, the work would be commenced and pushed through in less than two years. Look at the money invested in timber lands in Western Washington. What is this but locked up capital, vast reserve funds of these mammoth mill companies. Would not a similar amount, invested in this much needed road place the enterprise in such a shape as to ensure its success? And would it not pay a higher rate of interest than the present investment in wild timber lands.

All the available capital of the coast is invested in timber. There is enough left to build two or three such roads, with the help, the starting of such enterprises would soon receive from foreign capital. And the capital can be unlocked and made available by making its holders see that the enterprise is something more than the bantering of an idle dreamer's brain, or a wild-cat speculation. Capitalists have been burned so many times with salted mines, sham railroads, wild-cat banks and bogus factories that they take hold of investments with caution. When they see safety they will invest. Our greatest want is a road across the mountains and to Portland. Give us those and population, manufactures, mining, commerce, wealth and prosperity will be sure to follow.

**Education of Women.**

It is a fact that cannot be denied, that in this land of boasted freedom, woman are denied privileges that are freely granted them in other countries. In France, Germany, Austria, Russia and England institutions of learning are being opened to women, on the same terms as to the opposite sex. Particularly is this the case in medical schools. They are allowed to enter on the same terms, pursue the same course of study, are subject to the same examinations and if successful are granted degrees and allowed hospital privileges the same as male students. Grave professors and learned savants see no impropriety in this. On the contrary they approve it. It improves the character and conduct of the male students. And it does not unsex women.

Any course of intellectual study will improve them as well as men. Knowledge of sciences unsexes nobody. What physician or surgeon of note ever was known to complain of trained nurses? Did Florence Nightingale unsex herself when she went on the battle fields of the Crimea? Do Sisters of Charity unsex themselves by facing death in the contagion of infected hospitals? No answer is needed.

Why should not women then be allowed to follow the impulses of their heart's prompting? Why should law, custom or fashion deter her from cultivating her intellect that she may be the better fitted to fulfill her earthly mission by ministering to the wants of humanity? If she acquires science she will impart it more surely to her sisters than men will. If she turns her acquirements to a practical account, she will elevate her sex,

cause women to become nobler mothers, better wives and more loving sisters, thus accomplishing something toward the elevation of the race.

Those who fear that women will unsex themselves by entering the learned professions are the very ones that drive them to it, by forcing them to become servants and hirelings for less wages for doing the same labor as is paid men. The sad way in which women unsex themselves need not be named. But when we drive them to the factory, to the sewing room, to the shop and the kitchen do we not pave the way for them to unsex themselves. They must perform this drudgery or starve. They are not as a class sufficiently cultivated to assume a higher rate. There is no escape from it but in matrimony, and nine times out of ten, marriage is only exchanging a hard contractor to become the bond servant of a still harder task master.

A vast majority of men when they marry do it for a selfish motive; for economy's sake; to have their trifling wants attended to; because they are tired of hiring servants; they want a nurse; a servant; they want ownership in somebody; 'tis not a wife, a companion, an equal they are looking for; so when they find some poor young girl, who is sick of the restraint of an unhappy home, or one homeless, toiling for the pittance of her daily bread and scant wardrobe; whose lack of education unfits her for any high and nobler calling; who sees no way to better her condition than to accept, the two become one, that is the man is one and the woman is the cipher; the former continues the same round of life as before, seldom curtailing an extravagance or discharging his darling vices, but exacts the most rigid virtue and faithful service from his better half, often narrowing her life and making her service more unbearable than a hireling's.

Now there is a remedy for all this false, heartless life. The universities of Europe are open to women. There are over eighty female students in the University of Paris alone. In Austria, Hungary and Russia particularly, female doctoresses are well patronized and remarkably successful. There is no reason, nothing but prejudice, to prevent them from succeeding in all the professions, all the sciences, the fine arts, in fact all the higher callings of life, if they will take the same course of study that men take to fit themselves for it.

But without this preparation, this study, they cannot succeed. Because they are women does not fit them for doctors or anything else. A female imposter is entitled to no more consideration than a male. A quack in petticoats is as contemptible as one in pants. They both make dupes of their victims and business for those who by education, training, practice and experience have fitted themselves for their calling. There is no intuitive way of entering any of the nobler occupations. Thorough preparation alone opens the door.

Seldom do men or women, when properly trained for their calling, fail, unless overtaken and overwhelmed by disaster. It is dishonesty in business, sham in the professions and shoddy in society that makes lamentable and ridiculous failures. Trained intellect wins and rules everywhere. If women really wish to succeed in any profession or calling they must go through a course of preparation.

Professional men are not honored because they are men. It is their trained intellect and acquired talents that commands homage. We cannot long afford to keep the doors of our learned institutions closed to women. There are too many of the sex already, who are compelled to earn their own living, to permit men to monopolize all the desirable occupations because they are trained for it and women not. Our universities will follow the European example. Several have done so already. When women properly fit themselves for any calling, they will succeed and not before. Then they will command respect.

Three thousand stars are visible to the naked eye.

The different species of birds are estimated at 6,000.

Selections from the address of Bishop Morris at the closing exercises at St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon, July 10th 1877:

"Franklin cited the proverb that a diligent man should stand before kings, as one which was exemplified in his own case. He was caressed by Louis XVI., feared by George III., and lived on terms of easy friendship with the heads of other powers that had combined against England. And his pre-eminence he attributed entirely to his industry. And no man could have been more thorough and careful of little things than was Franklin. A popular writer of our own time says, with point "See, the conquering hero come," is an excellent tune but before this he has had to march in the mud, pour over crumpled maps, and work vulgar sums after midnight, by a flickering lantern, in a gasty tent. While you were snoring in a feather bed, he has slept on the ground in wet clothes, and was up with the dawn for another day of toil and peril. You would have been quite willing to share in his triumphs; would you as willingly have shared in what went before? This is the great mistake that so many people, especially young people, make. They admire and enjoy the flower and the fruit, but the toil and care and patient watching and waiting by which they are produced they would escape.

Before Rufus Choate had reached his eleventh year, he had mastered the entire contents of the public library of his native town, though it contained some pretty ponderous works. Ever after he was a toilsome and painstaking student, and became a man of wonderful learning, and a distinguished master of modern eloquence. When he was a U. S. Senator, and the foremost lawyer of New England, a young man who had been present at one of his grand efforts before a court and jury, was inspired with a desire to be such a lawyer and advocate as he was. He subsequently called upon him and made known his purpose of studying law, and requested to be taken into his office. Mr. Choate received him and quietly set him down to read Blackstone. There he kept him, day after day and week after week, till the young man began to think it was rather a dry undertaking. He finally asked his instructor if there was no other way of being a great lawyer, than by such hard work. Mr. Choate replied: that there was none that he knew of. Whereupon the would be lawyer took his leave, and has never been heard of since. I knew a young man myself, who had very much the same idea. He told me he was going to be a lawyer, and had taken Clay and Webster for his models, and wished to get a copy of their speeches to study. The common-place studies of a grammar school he considered of very little importance. He wanted to skip arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, Latin and Greek, and to start in with the eloquent speeches of Clay and Webster. His career in school was rather a short one, and the last I heard of him he was engaged as a scene-shifter in a low theater in California."

"Little faithfulness. It is all the more necessary for us to contemplate them, because it is not these in general which men venerate or admire. We praise the high, the splendid, the heroic; we dwell on the great deeds, on the glorious sacrifices. When you read how the lady of the house of Douglas thrust her own arm through the bolt grooves of the door and let the murderers break it while her king had time to hide; or how the pilot of Lake Erie stood undaunted upon the burning deck, and, reckless of the intense agony, steered the crew safe to the jetty, and then fell dead among the crackling flames; or how the Russian serf to save his master and his master's children, sprang out from the sledge among the wolves that howled after them through the winter snow; or once more, how, amid the raging storm, the young girl sat with her father at the oar to save the shipwrecked sailors from the shrouds of the shattered wreck—whose soul is so laden that it does not thrill with admiration at deeds like these? But think you, that these brave men and women sprang as it were, full sized into their heroic stature? Nay; but like the gorgeous blossom of the aloe

elaborated through long years of silence and unnoticed growth, so these deeds were but the bright consummate flower-borne by lives of quiet, faithful, unrecorded service; and no one, be sure, has ever greatly done or gloriously dared who has not been familiar with the grand unselfishness of little duties; who has not offered to God—more precious than the temple altars smoking with hecatombs of spotless lambs—the daily sacrifice of a contrite heart, the daily discipline of a chastened life. You would like these? Well, it is a great ambition. But if you would not be false to it, show now, in little things, of what stuff your hearts are made, and you will not be then unprepared if God should ever require of you the hero's courage or the martyr's faith."

**Latest by Telegraph.**

**EASTERN STATES.**

NEW YORK, July 28.—In consequence of the strike of miners, coal has advanced fifty cents per ton.

The Herald's cable confirms the defeat of Sulleiman Pasha and gives the details of a splendid naval victory by the Russians on the Danube.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Journal this morning publishes a revised list of the killed and wounded. The Times gives the names of nineteen killed, with addresses and facts confirmatory. The other papers give fifteen names of killed, and a large number of wounded, and intimates that the lists are incomplete.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The bridge here is guarded satisfactorily, and no real trouble is feared. The thousands of men and women who were forcibly turned out of employment will return to their labors at once.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Advices are received at the War Office this a. m., all of which show an improved condition of affairs throughout the country, and there seems to be a fair belief that the disorders are at an end.

July 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury says the new 4 per cent. bonds having been issued in exchange for gold coin, they could not be redeemed by anything but gold coin or its full equivalent.

SWATHMORE, Pa., July 30.—The dam on Big Crum gave way this morning, washing away farm-houses, crops, bridges and everything in its course. People were rescued from house sweeping down stream.

**EUROPEAN.**

LONDON, July 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, gives a very gloomy view of famine prospects in India. The prospects here, during the past few weeks, become more gloomy. Advices from Bombay state that refreshing rains have fallen, and the price of rice has declined two rupees, and supplies are increasing.

There has been a dispatch of British troops to Mal a.

A regular campaign has been opened by the entire Russian press against England. Some journals laugh at the insignificant force England can spare for an eastern war; while others declare odious England is fighting Russia even now, seeing that Egyptian troops have been equipped with English money, while all agree in regarding English antagonism with utter indifference and not to be dreaded by Russia.

The Times' Bucharest dispatch says the Russian are organizing municipal governments in Kalafer and other towns held by them south of the Balkans.

**MONTANA.**

HELENA, July 27.—An extra from Miss' soula, dated July 26th, 5 p. m., has the following dispatch to Barnett, District Adjutant General at Fort Shaw received here at 4:45 p. m., brought by Lt. Andrews, of Missoula Volunteers. The Indians are between 300 and 330 strong. This information is from interpreters to Barnett, Dist. Adj. Gen. at Fort Shaw: "I am entrenched with 200 regulars and about 50 volunteers in Lolo canon, and have promises of more volunteers, but am not certain of them. Send along more troops. I will go and see them tomorrow and inform them unless they disarm I will give them fight. Walter Bird says he will go through peacefully if he can, but will go through. This news is entirely reliable."

Signed, C. C. RAWNS, Capt. 7th Infantry Commanding.

## Communicated.

## The Darwin Theory.

NEW TACOMA, July 16, 1877.

EDITOR HERALD: I desire through the medium of your paper to publicly express my admiration of the boldness and ability with which Mr. Tade assailed the Darwinian theory of "species' development," in his discourse at File's Hall on last Sabbath morning. This Darwinian theory is nothing more than a greenhouse out-growth of the so-called science of geology. During a period of two thousand years it was an axiom of physical science that the rapidity of descent with falling bodies was in proportion to their weight. For all that time it was part and parcel of the teaching of the most learned philosophers, simply because while Aristotle lived he had taught it. But Galileo proved that the rapidity of descent with falling bodies was in proportion to the height from which they fell, by simultaneously dropping bodies of unequal weight from the top of the leaning tower of Pisa. Subsequently aided by the invention of the telescope, he disproved as palpably the Aristotelian theory of the motions of the earth and sun, in consequence of which, during the remainder of his life, he suffered from the merciless persecution of the scientific world. In this day, though, the prestige of great names cannot long sustain great fallacies. The theory of "species' development," so popular now, is destined quickly to perish along with its congenial parent, geology as now taught, is to the student, as it would be to the mariner, if the United coast surveys were continually working from incorrect base lines. In that case, although conducting their work in other respects with the greatest attainable skill with the best instruments that can be made, their charts, instead of aiding the mariner, would mislead him to his damage or utter destruction.

JUSTIN CHENOWETH.

SNOHOMISH Co., July 28th, 1877.

EDITOR STAR: Please give place to the enclosed and the following comments thereon and oblige your old friend and well wisher.

The above, from the *Herald* deserves to be noticed. Says the contributor, "This Darwinian theory is nothing more than a green-house outgrowth of the so called science of geology." In this the writer misapprehends the facts. The doctrine of evolution and development theory is the result of Anatomical and Physiological research, aided by Chemistry and Geology and confirmed by actual experiment and observation, and is the outgrowth of no particular science, but rather the conclusion, that a vast combination of the well known laws, principles and facts pertaining to all the sciences inevitably point.

As to the philosophy of Aristotle, students are aware that his error in regard to the velocity of falling bodies was a disputed point long before Galileo's time, and that the latter simply demonstrated by experiment what was actually believed by at least half the then scientific world. The assertion that Galileo's astronomical discoveries were rejected by students of science, and that he, "suffered from the merciless persecution of the scientific world," for the balance of his life, will be rare news indeed to the student of science or history or the readers of the life and writings of that celebrated scientist.

How any one could venture to make such a statement so far from truth, and give it to the press, can be accounted for, apparently, in no other way than by supposing the readers of the *Herald* were as ignorant of the facts of Galileo's history and of the facts of modern science as the writer has shown himself to be, upon this subject, at least. The literary and scientific press of this country and Europe, particularly that of Vienna, Berlin and Paris, within the last eighteen months, has contained literal translations of the many charges preferred against Galileo, at different times, by different persons and associations and orders, full and detailed accounts of his different arraignments and trials, both civil ecclesiastical and inquisitorial, and instead of the scientific world's being his persecutors, it was the religious. The church was his accuser, persecutor

and tribunal that arraigned, tried and sentenced him to death or recantation. These documents have been noticed and commented on by the press generally in Europe and America.

It might be added here, that not only was the whole power of the religious world engaged in a merciless persecution of Galileo, but it has been arrayed against the whole scientific world ever since, and the same spirit is manifest to-day toward Darwin and his friends, lacking only the backing of civil power to render it as "merciless" as in the days of Galileo.

As for the prediction that the theory of evolution and geology are destined to, "quickly perish," no doubt the wish is father of the thought. It is one of those false prophecies that will perish in infancy as thousands of its purile race before it. The great principles of geology underlie all that pertains to the past history of the Universe, and affords many priceless indices of its future destiny, and you may as well attempt to hammer the everlasting mountains to impalpable dust with a feather, as to hinder the progress of that science by false statements and misrepresentations through the press.

## Newspapers.

Paris has sixty-three papers devoted to science and education, forty-nine to religious and thirteen to agriculture. Outside of the large cities and towns, in the rural districts of France there are hardly any local papers. One-half the peasantry in the province are unable to read or write. In Germany journalism is also confined to her cities, but her system of compulsory education outside of Alsace and Lorraine, has given her a population in which only one in three hundred is unable to read and write.

These facts speak for themselves, needing no comment. In this country every village has its press. Our population can nearly all read and write and every household has its newspaper, and it is read by all, old and young.

Those who emigrate from the rural districts of foreign countries, even those who are partially educated, care little for newspapers and seldom read one; while those who are from cities and towns are never without their newspaper.

As a consequence, there is little contrast between the newspaper reading element of our foreign population and the native born; while between the non reading and the habitual reader, the contrast is strongly marked. The former are not so well informed or so energetic and active, and they do not readily adopt our manners and customs, or simulate the balance of our population.

The newspaper reader from the old country, in a very short time, acquire the habits of the new and is socially as much at home as the native born; while the non reader seldom if ever shakes off his old country manners, or becomes reconciled to our customs. Nothing ever cures him of an intense longing for the old home over the water, but a visit back there; then after he has seen the many changes since he left and failed to find everything as it was of yore, he willingly comes back, satisfied to make the country his permanent home.

Had he been a newspaper reader he would have been always posted and would not have been astonished at the changes. Before he emigrated, being a non reader, his little native province was his world. After his emigration, his knowledge of America was confined to the county in which he settled and the cities and towns he passed through by the railroad, on his way to and from it. He has no idea of the extent of the country. Our institutions have made little or no impression upon him. He is slow, plodding and methodical still. He is without a newspaper and is not a live man. He does not know what a busy, bustling world he lives in. The steamboat, railroad and telegraph, he admits to be great conveniences, but of the important part they play in national development he has not the slightest idea. He clings to and hates to give up old methods and adopt new. The rapidity with which everything is accomplished here confuses him. He is a dead weight hitched on the car of progress, and quietly protests as he is being dragged along with the mass.

While on the other hand, the newspaper reader, in the old world or the new, is always found in the forward car of every train of enterprise, and if possible would take a seat on the cow-catcher of its locomotive. Reading of newspapers imparts vigor, vim and push to every man, and he who neglects or dispises such reading, will inevitably fall into the ranks of old fogyism, help swell the army of croakers, growlers and evil prophets, will always find some one ahead of them in every enterprise they may contemplate, and will be kicked, cuffed, pushed and elbowed out of the way at every turn, by those who are superior in nothing save the general information that newspaper reading has given. Young men form the habit of reading newspapers.

## Grasshoppers.

The bulletins, which are weekly forwarded to the agricultural bureau at Washington by the locust commissioners, are forming very important documents for farmers in the threatened districts. The origin of causes which produce them the regions favorable to their multiplication, their habits and destination after hatching and subsequent development are already well known. Means of preventing their ravages are also recommended; but farmers as a class, are slow in adopting anything new, and the grasshopper remedy in order to be effectual must be generally applied by all, that we fear the present seasons' hatching, when the time comes for the flight of these pests they will migrate east and destroy every green thing wherever they light.

The eggs, when once deposited in the ground, cannot readily be destroyed until after they are hatched. But after hatching, they must subsist upon something until sufficiently developed to take wing, migrate and the new crop deposit its eggs.

Between their hatching and their time of flight, quite a period elapses; and if the hatching ground is rendered barren of vegetation, the young locust soon perishes for want of food. This will necessitate the growing of such late crops in the incubating regions, as can be matured after the eggs have hatched, and the keeping the ground so thoroughly broken and cultivated as to prevent all vegetation till after that time. In some regions the lateness and shortness of the seasons will prevent the accomplishment of this. And even then, if the vast regions of the plains, where every favorable season, as often as from five to fifteen years, a fresh colony originates, from natural causes, unless the soil is kept in a broken condition so as to prevent them from finding food during the period of development, they will mature, fledge out and migrate eastward as they have done heretofore.

A thorough cultivation and irrigation of the entire region, where there is now any vegetation naturally from east of the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi river would be a complete remedy. Until this is done, the only crop that can be relied on will be such as will mature after the flight of the locusts, unless some chemist discovers a cheap remedy that will destroy the entire deposit of eggs before the period of hatching.

## NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the firm of FROST & FOWLER or to M. H. Frost, or J. D. Fowler, members of said firms, 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.

## 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.

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DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

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CONSISTING IN PART OF

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Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &amp;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

v1n1

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

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SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

THIS HOTEL,

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FIRST CLASS BOARD

Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates.

THE BAR

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

Also a First-Class BILLIARD TABLE

To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.

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Give me a call. Get my Prices before buying elsewhere, as I will not be undersold by any one.

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

The Northern Star.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Editor and Prop'r.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

DR. A. C. FOLSOM. - - MRS. FANNIE MORSE.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

Resources of the Snohomish.

NUMBER SEVEN.

THE MARSH OPPOSITE SNOHOMISH CITY.

The three largest marshes in this river valley are, the La Grand Marsh between this place and the Skykomish river, the one on the Snoqualmie, opposite Duvall's, some fifteen miles up river, above this place, and the one, called the big marsh, situated opposite Snohomish City, and extending from Lowell to Fiddler's Bluff, being some eight miles long and from one to two and one half miles in width. These three marshes contain about 40,000 acres of fertile agricultural land capable of being brought into cultivation at a very reasonable expense.

This article will be devoted to the last named one.

A county road is located from Lowell to Fiddler's Bluff, along both the front and rear of it.

The first place reached is that belonging to Amos Hurst, who lives about one and three fourths miles from Lowell. Has been there some half dozen years, and has cleared some thirty acres of land. Had a fine field of winter wheat. More hay than he would cut. Raises each year one of the best vegetable gardens in the county. This year it looked very fine, only he said it was infested with the cut-worm, to destroy which he had turned a stream of water on it, to drown the worms. We noticed a field of about one third of an acre of onions from which he estimated the yield would be about 300 bushels.

Mrs. H. is quite an amateur in flowers, last year exhibiting almost one hundred varieties at the county fair.

Next beyond Mr. Hurst's is Mr. Beards home, he has been there about three years, has some fifteen acres cleared, and besides an excellent vegetable garden, has a fine field of oats. Mr. Larrimer lives about two miles beyond Mr. Beards, he has some thirty acres cleared, has a fine lot of grain, vegetables and meadow-land. Has been there about the same length of time as Mr. B. as well as Mr. Stevenson, who lives within about two and one half miles of Fiddler's Bluff. Mr. S. clearing is also about thirty acres in extent.

These four gentlemen have made their clearings, and built their houses, on alluvial deposit formed by crystal, almost ice cold streams of water, which run out of the bluffs, and have brought with them this mass of matter that has raised itself from seven to ten feet above the level of the marsh; thereby being far above the highest water that flows in the river.

Their land has been easy to clear, and when cleared, they have a beautiful, swiftly flowing, ice cold stream of water, running close by their house, suitable for all kinds of domestic uses, and every thing that could be asked for stock or dairy purposes. All of these little streams seem to come from deep seated springs, and are scarcely increased in size by rains, or diminished by drouth. Each one is large enough to run a good sized water mill to saw up the cedar and fir growing so plentifully close at hand, or to grind the hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain destined ere long to be raised each year on the marsh into which they flow.

There are quite a number of other streams like these, with chances for at least two or three dozen more families to secure good homes on this road back of the marsh. The soil is equal to any in the world, the scenery beautiful, and with the drainage of the marsh, there will be 10,000 acres of land with scarce no timber on it, high enough above the river to raise grain or grass, nearly ready for cultivation.

The lower portion of the marsh will probably be drained this year, by Messrs. Smith and Hurst, by continuing Mr. S's. present ditch to Mr. H.'s ranche, so that Smith can haul the timber from it to the river. This will drain all the lower part of the marsh effectually.

Messrs. Larrimer and Stevenson propose to start immediately after harvest, and attempt to run a drain from their places to the river, striking it about two miles below town. It is reasonable to suppose that in this public spirited enterprise the settlers to be benefited on the river bank will liberally aid them to complete this work. They propose to start in the first part of this month.

All these settlers are honest, intelligent, energetic, go ahead men, anxious to forward every institution likely to develop the community. They are all among the most earnest supporters of the county agricultural society, and will make a good show of agricultural products at the next fair. Each of them have beautiful homes, and what is especially noticeable is the variety and amount of flowers found growing about their houses. We know of no place were more beautiful homes can be made, then there, in their vicinity.

With the digging of the ditches for agricultural purpose, and the drainage of the marsh, a slight additional expense, putting in dams, &c., and making them a trifle larger and deeper, then boats and logs, as well as sawed lumber could be floated to the river from the bluff.

This done, all the water privileges would be available for local saw mills. There is to-day a market for what one hundred small mills could saw at paying rates of cedar and other woods found in abundance near these streams. Probably no more large mills will be built for a long time to come around the Sound. If one half the money now invested in logging for these large mill companies was employed in building up, and running these small, local saw mills, utilizing the power now wasted, and finding a market for its products, our county would be one hundred per cent better off. This work, with the cultivation of these marshes, grinding our own feed and flour, as well as raising it, especially raising quantities of fall wheat for flour, would make this, one of the wealthiest regions on this coast.

The Indian War.

From an article in the Courier, it appears that Gen. Howard, in his latest encounters with the Indians, has been victorious so far as to kill and wound a great many, taken prisoners and demoralizing the balance to a considerable extent. Several bands of stragglers have come in and begged for terms, but none were promised except unconditional surrender. Joseph and his band appear to be striking for the Big Horn country. He has received no great amount of accessions to his fighting force and appears to be hampered with his women and children, his stock and a feeling of disaffection among his warriors and allies. The destruction of his caches is a blow that he cannot easily recover from.

The call for volunteers has been promptly responded to by Gov. Ferry, who will be able to furnish all required, east of the mountains, without any call for Sound troops. The success achieved will quiet all the Sound Indians and those nearest us east of the mountains, so that without some unforeseen contingency no troops will be needed from here.

A friend has placed on our table The Shaker a monthly periodical published at Shaker Village, New Hampshire. It is a Spartan advocate of morality, ably edited and a credit to the society. It is less sectarian and broader in its views than most religious papers.

Sediments.

Perhaps no truer index of the age of the world can be had reckoning from the present time back for a great many centuries, than the sedimentary deposits of streams. The annual increase of these deposits has been regularly measured for a great length of time, the average deposit per annum noted, and from that data calculating the number of years that must elapse in order to produce a deposit of certain depths. This method only proximates accuracy, as the depths of deposits vary each year, owing to the effect that variation of temperature has upon the volume of water and its accompanying sediment that given streams carry to the bays or oceans into which they empty. Civilization tends also to increase the amount of sedimentary deposits in nearly all streams. Navigation also disturbs the deposits already made, rendering the water turbid, and causing an unnatural quantity to be carried to greater ocean depths, shallowing the water in some places and increasing its depths in others.

For these and many other reasons, measurements of sedimentary accumulations at the mouths of streams, in bays, harbors and along ocean beaches cannot be depended upon, as some have supposed, as correct indices of the lapse of time.

Such a stream, however, as the Nile, which annually overflows, and deposits its sediment on its banks, and which is known to have missed its regular annual overflow only twice in nearly 4000 years, affords a data accurate and reliable, because there is nothing to disturb these deposits after they are once made.

Excavations at various points have revealed the fact that it would require over 20000 years for that stream to deposit its present depth of soil. Streams that overflow each year regularly, and only once, leaves a layer each year; and by counting the successive layers, you arrive at the time that has elapsed since these deposits commenced.

But in this case even the estimate cannot be accurately made, because, after excavating to a certain depth, the great pressure from above has obliterated the layer marks. And, even if this was not the case, at a certain depth, a point would be reached, where the deposits were made at a time when the point examined was an ocean bed, subject to the same causes as disturbs ocean and harbor deposits at the present time, consequently inaccurate.

These examinations, then, are valuable only as forming reliable data as to the time that has elapsed since the valley has been filled up sufficiently to confine the stream to its present channel, except at the period of its annual overflow. These figures have given the astonishing number of over 20000 layers. However, this is really only a short period, when contrasted with the time required for the zoophytes to build up coral reefs from the bed of the ocean.

Another interesting fact in connection with the deposits of annual overflow is, that they must have all occurred in the modern period, as no traces of geological change have been found among the debris of the layers. And when we remember that we can number the overflows of the Nile only after the sediment carried by the stream had filled up the valley, actually redeemed it from the sea and removing its present outlet a number of leagues inland, we have reliable data only for the latest portion of the modern geological period.

We should be completely at fault, and could form no accurate data at all, for any period, were it not for other facts that assist us in solving such problems. When sedimentary deposits, on account of their depth and the pressure from above, begin to be chaotic, and of unreliable occurrence, stratified rocks take up the calculation, and carry us back such an immense period of time, that we begin to comprehend that nothing but eternity would be sufficient to complete the plan of the ever changing Universe.

Quite a number from here will go to Lowell to-night to attend a little social. We predict a pleasant time for all who participate.

Eastern Riots.

From the tone of our exchanges, and late telegrams, it appears that the strike and consequent disturbance are about over. Business on most of the roads, where the damage done was not so great as to preclude operations altogether, has been resumed, and express, mail, passenger and freight trains are running as usual. The railroad property destroyed will be rebuilt as rapidly as possible. General business throughout the country checked temporarily for want of communication, is fast resuming its usual status, though crippled somewhat by the interruption, and no doubt some time must yet elapse, before the country recovers fully from the effect of the late disastrous riots.

It seems as though the railroad employees should not be held responsible for all the damage done during the strike. All the railroad corporations combined for a reduction of wages on all the roads throughout the eastern states, and a counter combination was formed to counteract it, by the employees. They went further and attempted to prevent the movement of trains and when they resorted to force to accomplish that object, riots followed. So far the employees are blameable. But the great destruction of property and loss of life which followed, was the work of the lawless element that is found in all large cities and towns throughout the world. Such elements are found ready to take advantage of every unusual excitement. Their object is plunder, and it matters not to them who they plunder, provided they get something for nothing. True, the houses of the rich become their first object of plunder, not so much on account of hatred of the class, but because a greater amount of plunder is to be found there. True to their instincts, they availed themselves of the strike and the confusion which followed, to aggravate the feeling and initiate riots, and they succeed best, and caused the greatest amount of damage where that element of disorder and lawlessness was the most abundant.

By arraying themselves on the side of employees and laborers, they succeeded in causing the disturbance to spread and assume a proportion and character uncontrollable by any ordinary police regulations and threatening at one time to end in general anarchy. In many recorded instances laborers and employees generally, assisted the officers of the law and the military, in saving property from destruction and arresting the ring leaders of the riots. In this disturbance we find the old principle verified, that riots or revolutions are easily started but it is beyond the province of any to control them in such a manner as to have them result in anything almost, except that which their originators contemplated.

The first white settler on the Skagit river was Chas. H. Jones, now a resident of Port Townsend. In 1859, he went from Utsalady, where he had been working to the Skagit river, settling near the present site of Skagit City. Besides there about a year and one half; cleared some seven or eight acres of ground, and then in the spring of 1861, left his claim; going east of the mountains to the Oro Fino gold regions, near the present field of operations of Joseph and his band. This turning out to be a fizzle, he returned to the Sound. His house having been burned in his absence he abandoned his place; the river being without settlers for some time after that. In 1865, after Sartwell and others had settled there, he was on the river again, went above the jam to Baker river, and there prospected for gold. He went above the timber on Mount Baker, and camped for a month on its side.

His main camp was about ten miles above the main canon of the Baker river.

Has not been on the Skagit river since that time. When there, he says that the south fork was called the Skagit river, while the north fork went by its Indian name of Squanamish river; the terms north and south fork being unknown. The above facts were related to us by Mr. Jones, on our last visit to Port Townsend.

Nice ripe plums are in the market.

HEAVY rain on the night of August 2. Considerable hay has been damaged.

CALL at the drug store and see some of Mr. Missimer's town views.

DON'T forget the social at Athenaeum Hall next Thursday night.

PETE Chuck is reported rising from the heavy rain of Thursday night.

A very substantial sidewalk is being laid from First St. to Mr. Hughes' bar or shop.

THE Yakima came in Friday morning bringing freight and lumber. She left on the morning tide.

MR. Ross' little boy, whose severe illness we noted last week is now so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

SEATTLE papers inform us that the Zephyr is still out of luck. In addition to the expense of raising and towing her to Seattle, she broke down on reaching the ways. The Zephyr has been a good little boat and we hope she will soon be afloat again.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen from this place started last Sunday morning for the Falls. This sublime natural scene is attracting an unusual number of visitors this summer. We think if some enterprising man with an eye to the future, would build a hotel at the Falls, it would be a first class investment, though it probably would not pay much for a year or two. We are satisfied more would visit the Falls if there was a good hotel close by.

MANY persons are represented as hostile to railroads, when in reality they are in favor of them. Much of the hostility to the N. P. R. R., is not to the road, but to the manner in which the means were raised to build it. No man ought to be in favor of granting National State or Territorial aid to any enterprise unless the government becomes part owner thereof. The donation of government to that road in lands was sufficient to have built it, and equity demands government should control it. We deny the governments moral right to give the people's heritage to corporations or individuals.

WE are no longer surprised that the courage of Dept. Whitfield went the way of a cabbage leaf in the hot sun. We come to see the arms sent us from Makilleo. There is room enough for a regiment of his caliber to maneuver on that mighty saber blade and comfortable quarters could be found for them in the chamber of that terrible rifle barrel, if their physical stature was in proportion to his mental capacity. The donation address and all, was found stowed away in Furg's back room, the strategic point selected by the failing presenter to hide his inability to gracefully carry out the part of a friendly burlesque he volunteered to perform. Query--was it want of courage, inability or a covetous desire to retain the weapons for himself that prompted the non delivery?

ONE great reason why laboring men, particularly journeymen mechanics, seldom rise above the laborer's common level, is their lack of practical education. They are often debarred from taking advantage of opportunities to better their condition because not qualified by previous education to fill the proffered opening. They are not wanting in handicraft, neither in natural mental ability, but they lack elementary mental training, and often think they are too old to learn. 'Tis never too late to learn. It requires more to fit a man for the berth of master mechanic or contractor, now than forty years ago. If the masses were better educated there would be fewer millionaires, and less suffering from poverty, and wealth would be more evenly distributed.

HORSE chestnuts should always be dug before the fall rains, as damp weather causes the horse to broom up when used for pickaxes.

Why should so much time be wasted in trying to cure bots? They were never known to be sick. We have never, a bot yet that was not in good health and appetite, unless he had been subject to a course of medicine. If let alone they are sure to live and do well.

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

Local Items.

**WEATHER.**—Notwithstanding the fine weather for a few weeks past, several of our farmers have been caught by the recent rain and have had considerable hay damaged. A few more mowing machines would have saved quite a loss. Any farmer with fifty tons of hay to cut will save cost, every year, in labor alone by purchasing a mower; to say nothing of the advantage of being able to rush haying in good weather and cut their grass just at the right time, when neither too green or too ripe. Farmers who are slow to avail themselves of an improved system of agriculture and of labor saving machinery, may learn by dear bought experience, but they are pretty sure to be scorched several times before they get their eyes open.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Agriculture is slowly but surely rising to the dignity of a science. Those who at first scoffed at the agricultural bureau and agricultural colleges, are beginning to realize their practical value. Scratching the earth and impoverishing the soil, by repeated cropping without manuring with such ingredients as different soils demand, does not pay. Land is too valuable to be ruined by a single generation. Scientific farming increases the value of land every year. Ignorance is a curse to farmers as well as everybody else.

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**—The view of the lower wharf, the steamer Nellie, Ferguson's store and the Exchange Hotel, taken by Mr. Missimer, the artist, is the best taken yet. He has taken many out door views as well as photographs, and has proved himself to be an excellent artist. We are satisfied that nowhere in the Territory can any better work be done in the photograph line than Mr. Missimer has done since he has been here. Those who do not now have their pictures taken will regret it when he is gone.

**THE INVESTIGATION.**—The Oregon investigation is over and all the facts in the case, according to the published testimony, are now as clear as mud. To those who were on the ground and heard the testimony and were eye witnesses of the skillful wire pulling on both sides no doubt the case is transparent as ink. We never tried it, but we fancy we should greatly prefer a second joint of crow, provided it had not been shot too long, to a diet of Congressional investigation.

**LECTURE.**—The Rev. Mr. Galvin and party returned from their trip to the Falls late Saturday night. He gave a lecture Sunday evening, on the events of the day, and the conflict of labor and capital. The advice he gave laboring men was the best we have heard for a long time. Those who were absent lost a most valuable lecture. We hope ever long that a moral lecture of a similar character will be provided as often at least as once a week.

**TAKE A CLAIM.**—Let all young men take warning by the eastern riots. Instead of spending their time at the card table and money at the bar, let them take up a claim of their own and apply both to the development of the same. In that way they will soon achieve a standing and character in the community.

**BENEFACOR.**—If he who causes, "two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," is a benefactor, how much more so is he who makes a happy home out of a wild claim in the "far North West."

**COURAGE.**—Our young friend, recently of the retail butcher shop must not feel discouraged. There is time enough yet at his age to fail in business a dozen times yet.

**COMPANY DRILL.**—The Snohomish Rifles meet for monthly drill Sunday, Aug. 5th at 2 o'clock P. M., at Athenium building, lower hall.

**HOMES.**—The recent troubles east will send emigration to the Pacific slope. Here a poor man can procure him a home and be independent.

**STRIKES.**—No just man can say that the railroad employees have no reason to complain, though we condemn most emphatically a resort to riotous violence. That system of legislation that permits corporations to pay to Presidents, Superintendents, and Attorneys, salaries from 5,000 to 25,000 and even 50,000 per annum, build palatial offices that cost two or three times as much more, spend hundreds of thousands in subsidizing Congress, State Legislatures and the Press, then enter into competition with rival roads, cut down freight and fare below remunerative figures, then reduce the wages of employees to starvation prices, at a time when all the necessities of life are so unprecedently high, is an act of oppression, that loudly calls for redress. If expenses must be reduced, let them commence at the other end of the list first, and then working men will have less ground of complaint.

**LOWELL.**—Last Wednesday we paid Lowell a flying visit. Both the logging camp close by are running full handed. Mr. E. D. Smith will cut about one hundred and fifty tons of hay, seventy-five of timothy and the balance oat hay. The school under Miss Merwin is in a flourishing condition. The gardens there are suffering from the work of cut worms. Not only are the leaves of vegetable but those of trees and even the fruit has suffered by this pest. A wet spring, succeeding a mild winter, followed by a dry summer are favorable to their development. Tar placed about the roots of trees and the stocks of some vegetables, prevents them from ascending to feed on the leaves and fruit. Ashes, lime, sulphur and finely powdered blue stone sprinkled on the plants and ground, if the season is not too wet, will kill the worm. All these substances are good for both soil and plants.

**THE SHEER BOOM.**—The pile driver is at work on the boom at the head of Ebey Slough. Quite a force is employed. The long, hewn timbers are all bolted together and workmen are now fitting the rudders. Mr. Mills is determined to have it ready before the fall freshets. The jam at the head of the slough has all been cut away, and we see no reason, it up river loggers are ready when the river raises to start their logs ahead of the drift and follow them closely, why any loss should occur.

**UNPLEASANTNESS.**—William and John got into a dispute the other day and the former used hickory arguments that speedily convinced his opponent, the old fashioned way of settling misunderstandings in the absence of peace officers. This is the first affair of honor in a long time. When will the exhibition open again? And have they a right to perform without a license? Auditor please answer.

**A WILL PROMISED.**—Col. Morse has expressed the intention, in the event of his sudden annihilation, of willing the arms, lately presented him by Mukilteo, to the Athenium, and the Trustees of that institution have instructed the Superintendent of the Scientific Department to devise means of putting the society in possession, as soon as the will is executed.

**CORRESPONDENT.**—Owing to its length and the time that has elapsed since the appearance of the article referred to, the communication from New Jersey is respectfully declined.

**EXCURSIONISTS.**—The parties who left last Sunday for the Falls returned Friday afternoon. It has rained every day and night since they left; yet they say they had no occasion to use an umbrella since they left till on their way home Friday. They report rain at night up the river since they left, but less in quantity than fell here.

**THE SAW AND PLANNER** at Ferguson & Morgan's mill is running whenever there is water. It is doing good work. The rustic, ceiling and flooring, both pine and cedar, is superior to that shipped from mills across the Sound, because it is uninjured by frequent handling.

A splendid article of green corn for table use, can be prepared by dissolving a couple of pounds of blue stone in the water in which the ears are boiled, adding a little alum to set the color.

The Attention of Farmers is Called to Our

**American Mammoth Rye;  
OR DIAMOND WHEAT,  
FOR FALL OR SPRING SOWING.**

A new variety, entirely distinct from the common rye or any other grain ever introduced.

It was first found growing on the Humboldt River, Nevada; since which time it has been successfully cultivated wherever tried. It yields from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. Mr. A. J. Dufur, United States Consular Agent, Oregon, asserts that he has known it to yield eighty-seven and a half bushels to the acre. It was awarded the highest and only premium at the United States Centennial Exposition, and pronounced the finest and only grain of the kind on exhibition.

It has been grown as a Fall and Spring grain with equal success. Single grains measuring one half inch in length, and the average close to that.

Price per package 25 cents; Five packages, \$1 00; One dozen packages, \$2 00. Sent post by mail.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO INTRODUCE THIS WHEAT.

NOTICE.—We are in no way connected with any other SEED HOUSE in Cleveand or Chattanooga.

All orders, letters, etc., should be plainly addressed, thus

S. Y. HAINES & CO.,  
Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn.  
BRANCH HOUSE, Sweetwater Monroe county, Tenn.  
Sample sent free on receipt of a three cent stamp

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WATCH MAKERS,**

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**WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY,  
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS  
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THE CELEBRATED  
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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 enquire of

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One copy, for one year, in advance, \$3; for six months, \$1 50; single copies 19 cents.  
E. T. GUNN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A SOCIAL HOP GIVEN every two weeks, beginning on THURSDAY July 26th, 1877, until further notice.  
ADMITTANCE, ONE DOLLAR.  
WM. H. WARD.

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at 8 A. M., returning alternate days.  
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**TOOL FORGING!**

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Logging camp work

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I guarantee to give satisfaction.

Orders promptly attended to from all parts of the Sound.  
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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. TIRTLOT.  
n 74: 2m

**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.

**\$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 TRUB & Co., Augusta, Maine. 69tf

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All Surgical Diseases of the  
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Skillfully Performed.

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Diseases of Women

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

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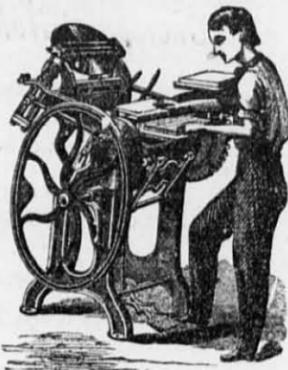
They must leave their orders in time.

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FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY  
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HAS LOCATED IN  
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The Doctor has had a large practical expe-  
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New York and Philadelphia, as well as years  
of successful private practice. She comes  
well recommended, and offers her professional  
services to the people of Seattle and the  
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The Doctor will open her home to ladies  
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Will send medicine by mail or express to  
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kind and careful attention. Charges reason-  
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**NEW WEED**  
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Why is it the Best?  
IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,  
DURABLE, PERFECT.  
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Has no cams for shuttle motion,  
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It can be cleaned or oiled without lifting  
from the table; and the best thing of all,  
It has *Perfect Self Adjustable Tension*.  
Call and examine this Machine before  
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**MUTUAL LIFE**  
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CAPITAL \$100,000 00 Gold  
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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.  
v1:4

**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.**  
v1:5

**HARDWARE!**  
wholesale & Retail.  
MECHANICS' TOOLS  
OUR SPECIALTY.  
FARMING  
Implement.  
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 53,  
Seattle, W. T.



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

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Stock.
Milk Cows, 1/2 hd. \$25.00 @ 50.00
Went. Oxen, 1/2 yoke \$150. @ 250.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.
Bacon, 1/2 lb. 12cts
Pork, do. 8cts
Chickens, 1/2 doz. \$6. @ 4.50

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. J. N. LOW

KNOX STALLION,



MAINE HERO.

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

PEDIGREE:
Sire, Emperor William; he by Gen. Knox; dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; combining the two best strains of blood in the world. Gen. Knox is the sire of Lady Maid (record, 2:51 1/2); Camors (2:19 1/2); Plato (record, 2:31); Gifford Knox (record, 2:29 1/2); Messenger Knox (record, 2:32); Maine Slasher (record, 2:32); and many other very fast ones. Following is a record of the best time made by a stayer, another noted flyer of the same strain: 1874-2:23, 2:23, 2:20, 1875-2:22 1/2, 2:21 1/2, 2:22, 1876-2:21 1/2, 2:18, 2:17, 2:20, 2:16 1/2, 2:19 1/2, 2:17 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:18, 2:19 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:17, 2:16 1/2.

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

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

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,

Perfumery, PAINTS, COAL OIL, AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. 177.14.

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 meal 25 Cts 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

W. A. Jennings, Importer & Jobber,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

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.

Hunt & Learne D.

COMMISSION 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. n78: tf HUNT & LEARNED.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Lawyer; SNOHOMISH.

F. M. EQLSWORTH. C. H. HANFORD Ellsworth & Hanford, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, OFFICE-IN FRAUNTAL 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.

DR. G. BRYANT, Physician, Surgeon and Oculist. OFFICE IN COLEMAN'S BUILDING, SEATTLE, W. T. n. 75:11.

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 n73:1f 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 dispatch. 1:24

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 the parties can return by the next boat. n73 D. LOCKE, M. D. Dentist.

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.

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.....18611 H..... R. D. ATTRIDGE

B. S. MILLER,

Port Townsend, W. T. 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. n73:1f

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 installments as desired. Can be had of the following Agents: L. A. TREEN.....Olympia. ALBERT A. MANNING.....Seattle.

Stetson & Post, SEATTLE PLANING MILLS

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

S. P. ANDREWS. T. W. WARD

S. P. ANDREWS & Co.,

DEALERS IN--

Stoves and Tinware,

Commercial St., Seattle, W. T.

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

All Job Work pertaining to the business done in a workman like manner. Orders from Abroad Receive Prompt Attention.