

Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.

ALBANY, July 9, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor to receive the personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as candidate for the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you my acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in my occupations to fulfill that engagement. The convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, and to restore the purity of its administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people; but some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval. The necessity of reform in the public expenses, federal state and municipal, and modes of Federal taxation justified all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention. The present depression in all business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want to so many, has its principal cause in the excessive government consumption, under illusions of specious property, engendered by facts. The policy of the federal government wasting capital has been going on ever since 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The federal taxes for the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of four thousand five hundred millions of dollars; local taxation has amounted to one third as much more; the vast aggregate being not less than seven thousand five hundred millions. This enormous taxation followed the civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses impossible. It was aggravated by such unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that the increased sacrifices of the people are beyond the receipts. It was an aggravated financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill, and economy of production and frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculations in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press close upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of the national earnings; yet for these eleven years the government consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times. For all new investments the consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity; but they were never doubtful, never invisible; they were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest.

In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes that they bear heavily on every man's income, upon every industry, and upon every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily unless they arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under the repeating issue of legal tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale the tax-gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm, I simply say that we cannot afford the costly policy of the Radical majority of Congress; we cannot afford that policy toward the South; we cannot afford magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted; we cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation. To the Secretary of the Treasury I said early in 1865, "there is not a royal road for the government more than for an individual or corporation; what you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within

your income; I would give all the leg- erdmain of finance and financing—I would give the whole of it for the old home-made maxim of "live within your income." This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and Executive, that unless objectionable appropriations be consented to the operations of government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment an amendment to the constitution ought to be devised, separating into distinct bills appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral distress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of government. An accessory cause, enhancing distress in business, is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed upon the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of an ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its market value. It is impossible that these evils should not react on the prosperity of the whole country. Nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring every obstacle to be removed to complete a durable reconciliation between a kindred population, once unnaturally estranged on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform. The Constitution of the United States with its amendments is universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered the civil war. But in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of good citizens, as well as every government authority, ought to be lent not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of common self government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate and to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis convention, to establish a sound currency; to restore public credit and maintain national honor; and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchment, and by wise finances, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The object demanded by the convention is the resumption of specie payments on legal tender notes of the United States that would not only restore public credit and maintain the national honor, but establish sound currency for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and means by which this object is to be attained are disclosed by what the convention demands for the future and by what it denounces in the past. The resumption of specie payments by the government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all banks on all their notes. The official statement made on the 12th of May shows the amount of bank notes to be \$30,000,000, less \$2,000,000 held by themselves. Against these \$28,000,000 of notes, the banks held 141,000,000 legal tender notes or a little more than five per cent. of their amount, but they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury as security for these notes, bonds of the United States, worth in gold about \$38,000,000 available and current in all foreign money markets.

In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for their notes to be presented for payment, would have five hundred millions of specie funds to pay 280 millions of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers or calling on any private director for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers means to redeem their excessive issue and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is therefore often associated with the process of resumption, but the conditions which caused distress in former instances do not exist. The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is therefore the sole delinquent. The amount of legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than 300 million of dollars besides 34 million of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business a central reserve of coin adequate to the adjustment of temporary fluctuations of international balances and as a guarantee against transient loans artificially created by panic or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment in coin, of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for specie use or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money. To make the coin now in the treasury available for the object of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve and to provide for such other exceptional demand for coin as may arise, does not seem to be a work of difficulty if wisely planned and pursued.

It ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country; it should, on the contrary, revive hope and confidence. The coin in the treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly \$74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flown out of our country for 11 years, from July 1st, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averaging nearly \$76,000,000 a year, was \$812,000,000 in the whole period, of which \$617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To match the requisite quantity by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of the money market is a result to be easily worked by practical knowledge and judgment. With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in the United States, and which, in order to save interest, will be retained for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into a vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form and the government agreed to pay on them a rate of interest making them desirable investment, they would cease to circulate, and take their place with governments, state, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which a thousand millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus that is withdrawn from any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischief would result from any measures which affected the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used to fluctuations of value, the vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men, even before their beliefs can be confirmed to ascertained realities. The amount of currency necessary at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should be assumed on conjecture that its amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a sub-

stituted use of currency in the place of individual credits; it varies with certain states of business, it fluctuates with regularity at different seasons; for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make purchases and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers; an additional need of currency at such times as five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to be on hand at the money centres a scarcity ensues and also stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such expedients that in the discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York Legislature, in January 1875, a suggestion was made that the federal government was bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public does not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all the wants of business require; the system should allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to every changing want of business; it should imitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade which it has superseded by artificial contrivances. In a similar discussion in my message of January, 1870, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting public imagination with alarms, which impair confidence and contract the whole large machinery of credit and disturb the natural operations of business. Public economy, official retrenchment and wise finance are means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as a provision for resources and redemption. The best resource is a reduction of expense of the government below its income, for that imposes no new change on the people. If, however, improvidence and waste which have conducted it to a period of falling revenues, oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resorts to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private individuals to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. The public debt of nine hundred and eighty-five millions bears interest at 6 per cent. in gold and seven hundred and twelve millions at 5 per cent. in gold, the average interest is 5.58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, and wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of 1 per cent. interest on most of the loans. A saving of 1 per cent. on the average would be one hundred and seventy-seven millions a year in gold; that saving regularly invested at 4½ per cent. would in less than 38 years extinguish the principal, and the whole one thousand seven hundred millions of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people. It is best even when preparations shall have been matured on the exact debt, that it would have to be chosen with reference to the existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, and the course of foreign commerce and condition of exchange with other nations.

The specific measures and actual dates are matters of detail having reference to ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical, administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart; a human intelligence must be at helm to place the shifting forces of waters and winds, to feel the elements day by day, and guide to mastery over them; such preparations are nothing without them. A legislative committee fixing a day and official promises are shams. Among thoughtful men, whose judgment will, at least, sway public opinion, an attempt to act on such a command, or such promises, without preparation, would end in a new suspension; it would be a fresh calamity

prolific of confusion, distrust and distress. The act of Congress of July 14, 1875, enacted that on and after the 1st of July, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin legal tender notes of the United States, on presentation at the office of the assistant treasurer in New York. It authorizes the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing in his discretion certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of four years have passed and Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus application to this purpose. The coin in the treasury claimed to belong to the government had, on the 30th of July, fallen to less than forty five millions of dollars against fifty-nine millions on the 1st of July, 1875, and the availability of part of the sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds; the legislative command and the official promises fixing a day of resumption have been made, but there has been no economy in the operations of the government. The homely maxims of every day life are the best standard of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of a surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty, and his offer of a new promise, or his profession as to the value of old promises, would alike prove derision.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promises of the legal tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption; it denounces the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance towards redemption, no preparation for resumption; but instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend speedily to resume specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrance thereto, and having first denounced the baseness of a promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption; it then demands establishment of a judicious system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation without promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day, without a system of preparation, would be the grain of the substance of resumption, in exchange for its shadow. Nor is denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which in the eleven years since peace which has consumed forty-five thousand million dollars and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. of the expenditure of these eleven years or less would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption. The distress now felt by the people in all their business industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our government, has been greatly aggravated by mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific source of mischief in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculations, on which they can safely rely; they undertake nothing, because they are at a loss in everything they would attempt; they stop and wish; the merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers; the manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay; he shuts his factory and discharges his workmen; capitalists cannot lend on security they do not consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest; men with enterprise, who have creditors to pledge will not borrow; consumption has fallen below the natural limits of reasonable economy; prices of many things are under the range of the frugal specie payment times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in hands unused. A year and a half ago legal tenders were at their

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largest volume and \$12,000,000 since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of \$100,000,000 of bank notes. In the meantime, banks have been surrendering about four millions per month because they cannot find profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind no longer accepts shams; it has suffered enough from illusions in an insincere policy which increases distrust, and an unstable policy which increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in a direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent and safe conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new distress on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten, restoring the prices of nature, and prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis convention concluded its expression in regard to the currency bill by the declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations. We believe such a system, well devised, and above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 95 per cent of all business transactions are performed—a system open to the public and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactories and mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its material sources the prosperity of the people. The government of the people of the United States, in my opinion, has advanced to the resumption of specie payment on its legal notes in gradual and safe processes, tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the Executive office, I should deem it my duty to so exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress so as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficial result.

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the business may not be the prize of party zeal instead of posts of honor reserved for proved competency and held in fidelity in public employ. The convention wisely allowed that reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. The President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers and all others in public trusts. Two evils infest the civil service of the federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of holders, who, in truth, are but the parasites of the people; under the influence of this pernicious error, public employments have been multiplied, and the ranks of those gathered into the ranks of holders have been already increased beyond any requirement of the business; while inefficiency, speculation and maladministration in business, from the highest to the lowest places of power, have overspread the service like a leprosy. The second is the organization of the office into a body of political mercenary governing caucuses and directing nominations of their own party, and using to carry the elections of the undue influence, and by an corrupting fund, systematically drawn from the salaries and fees of the officers. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight, sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule unorganized masses, and to secure universal suffrage; here it has grown into a gigantic power, and is fast becoming a sound public opinion, and an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes a habit, and public spirit has been pitched to the pitch of civil revolution. The first step in reform is an election standard by which the ap-

pointing power selects agents to execute official trust. Not less in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace subordinates. The public interests in an honest and skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the ussuetude of incumbents. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally, by a patient and careful organization of a better civil service system, under test, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity. While much may be accomplished by these methods it might encourage delusive expectations if I were to withhold here an expression of my conviction that no reform of civil service in this country will be complete and permanent, until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election; experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents, no matter what may be their solemnity. In this way the President can be effectually delivered from this great temptation to misuse that power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged. Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment, care and trouble in public affairs. I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty, and though occupied in an unusual degree, during all that period with concerns of government, I never acquired the habit of official life. When a year and a half ago I entered on my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from experience, how much the difference is between going through an official routine and working out reforms of systems and politics, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an acute sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
To J. McClelland, chairman; Geo. W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. J. H. Spannhorst, Hon. J. Rodfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others of the committee, etc.

The Danger of Ambition.

In a late number of the New York Tribune Whitelaw Reid most truly says, "No man may aspire to a high place in politics nowadays save at the risk of his life." The preliminary skirmishes of the national campaign fought by Mr. Blaine in the House of Representatives, are clearly the cause of his sudden illness. The extraordinary mental and physical strain to which he had been subjected in the committee rooms and on the floor of the House, might well have brought down the most vigorous man—then while down with sickness, to have the news of defeat reach him from Cincinnati must have been a thunderbolt to his shattered health. "We had a signal example of the horrors of American political warfare four years ago, when Horace Greely was killed by it." High-strung and sensitive men cannot stand aspersions on their good name, nor brook defeat. Mr. Blaine is to-day in almost an identical position with Horace Greely four years ago, but we hope that this great statesman has physical strength enough to live down his defeat. A man of such iron will as Blaine has so often proved himself, we feel will survive his ill fortune and again lead the Republican side of the House of Representatives. —E.

An enormous block of granite was being lowered into the foundation for a dock at Haulbowline, Ireland. A laborer fell under it unobserved, was crushed into the layer of concrete upon which the stone rested, and his body will remain there, as the truth was learned too late to recover it, except at great expense and trouble.

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FOR THE NORTHERN STAR.

In the STAR of 19th inst., you say, "Religion is a constituent element of our nature." What do you mean by religion? An eminent author has stated that "superstition is a religion out of fashion; and religion is a superstition in fashion." So to my mind religion and superstition is a constituent element of our nature, so is ignorance, for they are always found together, and have so far had a greater controlling influence over mankind than all other things put together; but both disappear in proportion as mankind become enlightened, which proves that they are not constituent elements of his nature; but only unfortunate environments of the individuals and may be nations, for a constituent element in men becomes proportionately stronger as men become enlightened.

You say "no man or people can live without religion." As far as my own personal experience goes, I can most emphatically say that I have lived entirely without it for the last thirty years; and have been much happier without it than I was with it before that time; I abandoned religion entirely and adopted natural morality in its stead. You say, that I find fault with Mr. T., for dwelling on "christian" morality. There is no such thing as christian morality. I said brother T., might as well talk about christian mathematics, christian geometry or christian chemistry, as christian morality; for there are no such things; they all belong to nature—to science; morality is a "constituent element of our nature" and is no more Christ's morality than it is F. H. M.'s or Philo's; it is a science and rests on no dogma; and brother T., in his sermon was very careful to keep the dogmas all in the back ground and out of sight.

For the edification of Philo I will bring out one of the christian dogmas. The miraculous conception of Jesus in which the Ghost called Holy—well Philo, for the sake of decency I will omit the rest of the story. Next the vicarious atonement of Jesus who suffered instead of man the penalty of eternal damnation and torment so that man might go free. I could name more—but think those two obscene and brutalizing enough for one dose. You ask "where are the trophies of reason and common sense outside of the gospel?" I would ask, where are the trophies of the gospel? When did the "dark ages" commence? At the dawn of christianity; and continued for about fifteen centuries, and only began to be dissipated by the light of science about the commencement of the sixteenth century. And what were the trophies of the gospel during those long centuries of its supremacy? Were they the massacres, the stake burnings, the witch hangings, the racks and thumbscrews, prisons and inquisitions for heretics? Did not the people of those long and dark centuries have plenty of knowledge of the old Jew God? Did they not carry out the spirit of their God? I think the world in its wisdom will ignore such a God as that and ought to do it. That is the very God that has descended to us through the gospel from Judaism. What does Philo know of God to day? Philo may be capable of very leity conceptions; but it seems to me that he shows more of arrogance than good sense if he thinks himself capable of either perceiving or conceiving what God is. He says "the heathen philosophers failed to know God, or have any just views of his character; of their own origin or future destiny." Has Philo found that all out? If so he is wise above what is written of God; for that declares no man by searching can find out God—that he is incomprehensible and past finding out. As to the origin of man—does Philo know that God made the first man out of dust, and then the woman, out of one of the man's ribs? As to the destiny of man does he know that the greater part will go to an eternal hell of torment, and the balance to a heaven of eternal happiness?

Is that a just view of God's character? If so, Philo, and you know it, I want you to demonstrate it so that I can know it too.

Philo asks "where is the equal of the gospel as a benevolent scheme for the elevation of mankind?" I do not think it has an equal; but it is very easy to tell where its vastly superior is—it is natural morality. Friend Philo, learn to call things by their right names.

F. H. M.

The Debate.

FOR THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr. Editor: Quite an interesting debate has just closed here between Messrs. Edwards and Edmunds on the following questions. 1st. Does the Bible teach future punishment? 2nd. Is the Bible a revelation from God and an infallible rule of faith and practice? Mr. Edwards argued the affirmative of both questions which were argued three evenings each. On the first question both proved their cases point blank by the same testimony, Edwards by the literal meaning of the English text, Edmunds by the original meaning of the Greek and Hebrew words, and the figurative, allegorical, parabolic, and spiritual sense in which they were used, and thus made it appear that all the punishments threatened in the Bible pertained to this life alone; and argued further that this is the scientific view of the subject of punishment, that when a person violates any of the laws of his being whether pertaining to his physical, mental, or moral nature, the penalty naturally and inevitably follows in the line of cause and effect, and naturally ceases at death. But Mr. Edwards, clinging to the literal meaning of the English text, and also to the religious dogma of man's free agency, contended that the wicked, in this world, do not receive the punishment justly due to their crimes, and that the Bible declared that they will be punished eternally in the world to come, at least all who do not repent and accept of the vicarious atonement, provided through the death and suffering of Christ, and the shedding of his blood for the remission of their sins. He also referred to the principle of retribution as taught in the Old Testament.

But Mr. Edmunds asserted and undertook to show from the book itself, that the worst denunciations of punishment in the Old Testament, for the worst crimes that men could commit, all had reference to this life only; and this mankind left for two thousand years in utter ignorance of future punishment, so far as the Old Testament was concerned. And he also argued that eternal torments were altogether inadequate to any offense that a finite being could possibly commit, and such a view placed God in the light of an unfeeling and arbitrary fiend, and was a blasphemy of his name, &c., in short the arguments and evidence produced by Mr. Edmunds were about the same as are usually put forward by the Universalists, and which would be too voluminous to produce here.

Mr. Edwards submitted his case simply upon reading the text, almost entirely without comment, upon which he relied for the proof of his side of the question and which he understood according to the literal English expression of them.

On the second question Mr. Edwards pursued the same line of argument as on the first. He recited several of the Bible stories, among which were the miraculous conception and birth of Christ—his crucifixion and death, and resurrection the third day, and appearance to his disciples afterwards and his final ascension to the right of God in heaven. The story of the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, &c., &c., and claimed that no such system of justice and morality as it teaches, was ever produced before—that it is superior to any other book or system and therefore it is a revelation from God, and an infallible rule of faith and practice.

Mr. Edmunds on the other hand undertook to show that the Bible does not contain a single moral precept that was not known, understood, and practiced in the world, as well before the Bible as now,—that the dogmas of the Bible, that were not got up by the councils of the church since the first century of the christian era; such as miraculous con-

ception, crucifixion, death and resurrection of Christ, eternal hell, &c., are all borrowed from the Pagan systems far older than Christianity; that these dogmas are inconsistent with justice, reason, common sense, and physical, mental, and moral science. That the track of the Christian church is the bloodiest track that can be pointed out on the face of the earth. And in proof of this referred to the millions that have been slaughtered in Europe in the days of her highest supremacy by the fire of jagots, the sword, the prison, the gibbet and the holyquisition, &c., as well as the quakers and witches that were hung by the christians in Massachusetts—that they have not yet entirely outgrown the spirit heretofore so strongly manifested, as is proved by the spirit they still manifest towards free-thinkers, whom they still denounce and slander without stint, and caution every body to avoid. That reason and common sense constitute man's highest guide—that the revelations of science are the true revelations to man, and the only ones that are infallible.

Mr. Edwards admitted that there are misinterpretations in the Bible—interpolations—apparent contradictions, absurdities, and inconsistencies; yet among all this apparent trash which may have been imposed on that book—still enough of God's truth still shines through its pages to afford an unmistakable and infallible rule of faith and practice.

There were some funny and laughable incidents connected with the debate. Mr. Edwards was asked—who made the devil, and what was he made for? He evaded the answer for a considerable time, but at last out with it.

"God made the devil and the devil made sin God made hell to put the devil in." But next evening he modified it by saying that the devil made himself; God made him an angel of light; but he made himself a devil. He believes in a personal devil, and a literal hell of brimstone and fire.

Mr. Edwards sang a hymn introductory to his argument, followed by a prayer to God. Mr. Edmunds said he did not think it right to allow a monopoly in that kind of performances, so he made a prayer addressed to the devil; claiming it to be as efficacious as the one made by his opponent.

Mr. Edwards claimed that the fear of an eternal hell was necessary to keep men in the path of rectitude; otherwise they would sink to the lowest depths of crime and iniquity. On the other hand Mr. Edmunds claimed that fear was a low, base, and animal motive, unworthy of a man of sense and reason. But if any men are so unfortunate as to be born into the world without any of the principle of conscience, and who had no better sense than to think they could roll sin as a sweet morsel under their tongues; the vicarious atonement offered them a premium on crime; for just before dying they could repent—throw themselves into the arms of Jesus and go direct to heaven.

At the close of the argument all of the audience, which was very large, who thought Mr. Edmunds had the best of the argument, were requested to manifest it by rising; nearly all simultaneously rose to their feet, after sitting down, all of contrary mind were requested to manifest it by rising; three or four only rose to their feet. Thus the debate ended. And the expression of the audience in reference to the debate cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Mr. Edmunds, and encouraging to him in his labors for liberalism and free thought.

F. H. M.

SEATTLE, August 17, 1876.

Mr. Edmunds' Prayer to the Devil.

Mr. Edmunds said, that as his opponent had devoted a portion of the opening ceremony to praying and exhorting the Lord, he thought it no more than right for him to have a session of prayer, which was honestly seconded by Mr. Edwards, and accordingly Mr. Edmunds advancing to the front of the stage, folded his hands in a supplicating attitude and said: "Let us pray."

"Thou infinite, incomprehensible and ever living Devil; thou ruler of all worlds, and divine arbiter of all souls;

who dost here to make christians than all other gods; as thou dost lead them to their humble confession, scaring them out of the world and driving them into the church, where thou keep them with fiery darts and burning brimstone; accept an infidel's thanks for all thou hast done, and all that thou thinkest of doing.—I would further implore thy sulphuric majesty on this occasion to intervene between me and our common enemy. Thou knowest, O Devil, what I will tell thee, that my opponent is unfair and is seeking an unfair advantage when he asks that great world building God to come and help him in this debate. Thou knowest O Lucifer, that I never agreed to debate with a god, but with a man, and I ask thee, O satan, who art a wise and just Devil to speak to the three gods who are trying thee on a merry string of rivalry, and appeal to their reason in the matters whereof I complain and if they will not remain decent, just, or generous, that I ask thee to teach them a lesson of wisdom and propriety. But I do not expect to change the policy to please or profit me, a poor dependent of earth, neither do I deem it necessary for thee to answer my prayer for this reason, that my opponent was probably never near enough to anything above himself to be heard, though he should speak with the voice of thunder. And furthermore O Devil, I hardly believe it necessary for thee to get up a great battle in my defense, for with these books that lie on the table at my right hand—containing as they do the wisdom of the world in the shape of science and experience—I am able to cope successfully with either men or gods; for truth must triumph, and should I gain a victory over both gods and the defenders of orthodoxy, I should feel like whooping, myself, and endeavoring to blow old Gabriel's trumpet, and thus steal a march toward the great consummation.

In conclusion, O Devil, teach us all to mind our own business, work out our own problems of life, and honestly earn the destiny that awaits us; and to the great jailer of hell shall be all the glory now and forever. Amen.

Reason and Common Sense.

FOR THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr. Editor:—Philo in the STAR of Aug. 19th, says, "you speak of reason and common sense." "Where are their trophies outside of the gospel?" They are outside the gospel, for the gospel of christianity has very little to do with reason or common sense. Scientific reason and common sense exists in spite of the gospel efforts to suppress them. It has fought the gospel, as it exists in organized christian churches, step by step for a thousand years. You ask for the trophies of reason and common sense. I point you to the wonderful discoveries in every branch of modern science, for science is reason and common sense reduced to a law, and a fact, and understood, and not believed in as a miracle. The gospel churches have been the bitter enemies of science, have persecuted her votaries with a relentless cruelty that would cause the cheek of a savage to crimson with shame; they have both manufactured and perverted history, have falsified, destroyed and altered chronology to make it agree with the "folk lore," of scripture that the records might confirm their myths and dogmas; its progress through the ages of the past has stained the earth with a crimson trail of blood that will stain the records of history forever. The gospel of Christ has been the enemy of learning and of human liberty, preferring ignorance among the people that the masses might become the slaves of priestcraft. It has fostered superstition and fastened upon christianism a system of demonology that is a disgrace to our present civilization. Even now, gospel ministers and gospel news papers, are mercilessly persisting and thundering their anathemas against the foremost men of the age. They are clamoring for a recognition of God, the christians God, in the Constitution of the United States. As though the Great Superior Ruler of the Universe would be honored, or the nation raised any in his estimation, by being recognized by such a set of men as generally compose our Congress and the various executive officers of the nation.

Or as if he would take any notice of such earth-worm work anyway. The gospel is getting rather *cheap*, so by coming to all the good that reason and common sense have accomplished, after having literally progress in every form and century, and now that science has driven the gospel to the wall, and compelled religion to make its dogmas conform to reason, common sense and science, Philo must have intended his article for the infant classes of the Sunday School. He couldn't have penned such absurdities for men to read. Reason and common sense are older than all the gospels and all the systems of religion in the world, and all their great trophies are outside of and in spite of the gospel.

Marriage Contracts.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Editor: F. H. M. in his letter to you as a lawyer, making inquiries about the legality of a marriage by the written and recorded consent of the parties, expresses the hope that a simple contract is legal and all that is necessary to constitute marriage.

Let us see how that would work. A and B make such a contract for six months. At the end of six months the contract ends; they separate and settle up, and each makes another contract with a different party for three or six months longer, and when that expires they dissolve and enter into another fresh contract with a third person, and so continue to go on for months forming a new contract; in a few years A would find himself a much more of a married man than Brigham Young, and Miss B would find she had been more times married than she was years old. Of course the fruit of such unions would produce children, but everyone of them would not be sure who in the world was his or her father.

Now such a contract system will do, some time in the future, when the millennium has dawned upon the race, and mankind have developed into so high an order of morality that they would not make any contract until both parties were morally certain they mutually desired such a union and were equally certain that it would continue to the end of life. At present, such a system would be little better than promiscuous sexual relations, legalized. If such is law, had men and women will be the first to avail themselves of it, and the scourge of "Hereditry," which F. H. M. portrays so vividly, would receive an impulse of evil, sufficient to destroy Darwin's "fittest to survive."

A Secular Sermon and Prayer.

FOR THE NORTHERN STAR.

Text: "Time." What is it? Duration. A natural reality. It never had a beginning—and can never have an end; it is an eternal necessity—was never created—can never be destroyed; uncaused—yet comprehending all causes; not an effect—yet comprehending all effects not a personality—yet comprehending all personalities; a necessity which can not be overcome by any being, finite or infinite—God or Devil; possessing the attribute of infinity—yet not constituting all things; all things exist in it—yet it has never created anything.

LET US PRAY.

O, arrogant and presumptuous man! in view of these truths, how darest thou assert that thy God is infinite in all attributes and yet a personality! Go humble thyself and confess thy ignorance, and not presume to people the invisible and boundless universe with Gods or Devils, which are but reflexes of thine own character and command thy fellows to bow down and worship them, and fear and love them, under pains and penalties! But O, feeble man! rather study science—the inherent laws of the universe—in that part of the universe of which thou canst take cognizance, and cease thy bigotry, intolerance, and tyranny. So mote it be, Amen.

LORENZO DOW.

A little girl was lately reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied: "Why, the bigger we grow, the better we like 'em."

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Committee of Snohomish county, W. T., hereby announce that a Republican County Convention for the nomination of candidates for county officers, and the election of delegates to the Territorial Convention, will be held at the Riverside Hotel in Snohomish City on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.

The several precincts will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Precinct Name and Number of Representatives. Includes Centreville (3), Mukilteo (1), Packwood (2), Lowell (3), Snohomish (8), and Qualeo (3).

The committee recommend that the several precincts meet on Saturday the 9th day of September for the election of delegates to said convention.

M. W. PACKARD, S. A. WOODS, HUGH ROSS, Co. Com.

Democratic County Convention.

There will be a Democratic County Convention of Snohomish county, W. T., at Snohomish City, on Saturday, Sept 16, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the county offices at the coming election.

By order of the committee.

T. F. MARKS, JOHN DAVIS, CHAS. HARRIMAN, Com.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, of Tacoma, were in town last Tuesday.

Read the new "ad" of W. A. Jennings in this week's issue.

The Yakima is expected to-day or to-morrow.

If you want a clean shave call on Mr. S. S. Hill, Prof. of the tonsorial art, next door to T. F. Marks saloon.

Mr. E. C. Ferguson, has just received a fine lot of knives and perfumery and hair-oil.

We call the attention of our patrons to the advertisement of John Sullivan to be found in another column.

The Fanny Lake came in yesterday evening bringing U. S. Mail, some freight and quite a number of passengers.

Rev. David Sires, pastor of the Universalist Church, Port Townsend; delivered three very interesting sermons here last Saturday evening and Sunday.

For want of space several interesting communications are crowded out of this issue; we hope to be able to find a place for them next week.

Rev. John R. Thompson will preach to the people of Snohomish City and vicinity on Sunday the 27th inst., at half past 10 A. M., and also at 7 P. M.

Mr. W. H. Woodruff, formerly a compositor in the Dispatch office, Seattle, made us a pleasant call one day this week.

We have heard it rumored on the street that "there is another lawyer in town," but we don't believe it, such men usually make themselves known in a very short time, i. e. if our old stock is a fair sample.

THANKS.—Will Miss Fannie Low please accept the thanks of this office for a superb bouquet of beautiful flowers, also for some very magnificent ripe apples.

READ THIS.—E. C. Ferguson has just received the largest and best selected stock of cigars, pipes and tobacco ever brought on this river—prices to suit the times.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Among the parties on board the Nellie last Tuesday were Mrs. Robbins, the Misses O'Brien, and Mr. T. W. Prosch of the Tribune.

Eldridge Morse Esq., editor of the Northern Star, made us a pleasant call about five minutes this morning.

GOOD TIME.—The steamer Nellie, on her trial trip, made the run from Olympia to Seattle, a distance of sixty miles, in four hours and forty minutes. Her owners are confident that this time can be improved on as soon as her machinery becomes thoroughly polished and free from the friction which necessarily belongs to all new machinery.

MUSIC.—Miss Lillie Bell has organized a class, and will give instructions in this valuable accomplishment. As a musician, Miss Bell has no equals in this part of the country and few superiors anywhere. The young people of this place will do well to avail themselves of this rare opportunity, to cultivate a taste for, and gain a knowledge of the beautiful in song.

RETURNED.—The party of Seattle people who have been on an excursion to the Snoqualmie Falls, returned here on Wednesday having been gone just two weeks, they all expressed themselves highly pleased with the trip, lots of fun, some adventures—and scenery—well, we leave them to describe it. An account of which will appear at length in next week's issue, it having reached us too late for publication this week.

SLANG.—We are sorry to see the American people giving themselves up to slang. Even the little village of Snohomish, already afflicted with a chronic Chenook, is not free from its evil influences; as a result of this slaughter of good English, we hear the location of Mr. Bennett's mill on Pill Chuck has already been christened "Jim Town" by these manufacturers and promulgators of the truly ridiculous.

CABINET WORK.—When in Seattle recently we were invited through the extensive establishment of Hall & Paulson for the manufacture of all kinds of cabinet work. We were surprised at the variety of machinery, and the complicated yet beautiful work performed by it. These gentlemen are making a specialty of using hard woods native to this country; by so doing, they are able to turn out for a less price, furniture superior in beauty, strength, finish and durability to any imported; especially would we request persons about to purchase such articles to examine their beautiful Ash furniture.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The entertainment given on the 24th, in honor of the new steamer Nellie, was a grand affair. As usual, all our citizens turned out, and the hall of the River Side Hotel, was crowded with the ladies and gentlemen of the place and vicinity, all bent on doing honor to the resident owner of the steamer, whose liberality and enterprise has resulted in the building, expressly for the Snohomish trade, of the handsomest little stern wheeler that ever plowed the waters of the river on the Sound. That our people appreciate the new era in navigation and communication with Seattle and other Sound Ports, the crowded ball room and general turn out of old and young, on Thursday night, is ample evidence. We hope her owners will reap the just reward that their enterprise merits, and further hope, as time flies and our resources gradually develop, that the beautiful Nellie will be only a fore runner of a fleet of steamers that will hereafter, like her, hail from the Snohomish.

STEAMERS.—We have had steam communication with Sound ports six times this week, and yet we are not happy. Four years ago when the little Black Diamond paid her respects to Snohomish City once in three or four weeks bringing the mails, freight, &c., the people were satisfied, their wants were few; but with increasing population and development we require increased facilities to keep up the requirements of trade. On Sunday the Zephyr made her last regular trip, and were it not for the fact that her place is to be filled by the new steamer Nellie, which is said to be unequalled in model, style and finish by any steamer on the Sound, we would look upon her departure from this route with regret. The Nellie arrived here on her first trip soon after the arrival of the Fanny Lake on Tuesday, bringing quite a number of excursionists; on nearing the wharf she was received with vociferous cheers by the crowd who had assembled there to witness her arrival.

We were also visited on Tuesday by the Black Diamond commanded by Capt. Chas. Low formerly of this place. And again on Thursday by the Nellie, Capt. T. S. Wright in command.

GONE FISHING.—On last Tuesday morning, Messrs. Clark Ferguson and J. D. Morgan of this place accompanied Mr. Henry Jackson of Lowell, floated down to salt chuck, for a little recreation in the way of hunting and fishing. Their fit out as is usual on such occasions consisted of a large number of guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, &c., one loaf of bread, a pound of hard tack and ten gallons of the very best in town. They are all live boys and we predict for them a jolly good time—hiya juu, ludo fish.

LOWELL ITEMS.—The public school closed here last Friday.

Henry Jackson, who had started, with others, on a little excursion; was telegraphed for next day, and returned, to attend the funeral of his infant sister at Port Gamble.

CITY DIRECTORY.—Work will be commenced to-day on a Business Directory of the City of Seattle and of Snohomish county to be issued from the Intelligence job rooms. The book will contain 120 pages, of 24x42 picas each, (six picas to the inch.) and will be well bound in board covers, with leather back, and when bound will be a book of about 6x9 inches. The work will contain the name and location of every man in Seattle, together with facts and statistics of the past and present growth of the city, and a recital of the leading industries upon which its growth depends. Copies of the work will be placed in the hotels of San Francisco, Portland and other leading cities, thus giving immigrants seeking homes on this coast some substantial facts in regard to our city, which is the less advertised in San Francisco of any of the cities of the north Pacific coast. Mr. K. C. Ward will begin the census of the city to-day, and will collect such material for the work as will make this, the first Business Directory of the City of Seattle, compare well with the directories of other cities. The book will sell for \$1 per copy, and orders may be sent in at once. To help defray the expenses of the work, advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per page, and as our entire business community are interested in this matter, no doubt a goodly number of advertisements will be secured. Advertisements from abroad, by mail, will be inserted at the same rate. Mr. Eldridge Morse, of Snohomish City, will furnish and edit a directory of Snohomish county, which will be bound in the same volume, and will include a description of the desirable vacant lands in that county. The work will be ready for delivery about the first of October next.—Intelligencer.

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.—A gentleman of this city informs us that while visiting at Tacoma, on Saturday and Sunday last, a heavy snow-storm raged on and around the summit of Mt. Rainier. With the aid of a powerful glass the war of elements could be distinctly seen. This was indeed a magnificent sight—a prolonged snow-storm in the month of August, while the beholder stood surrounded by the beauty and mellowness of climate equal to the most favorable Italian summer. The snow fell to a great depth, filling up all depressions and changing the entire aspect of the mountain.—Transcript.

FOR THE FANNY LAKE.—Foster & King, boiler makers, are engaged in making a new boiler 23 1/2 feet in length by 44 inches in diameter, with tubes 7 1/2 inches in length. Also a new smoke stack and one of Gate's patent spark catchers. The whole will be completed in a few weeks.—Intelligencer.

Experienced observers believe that at least 1,000 men, disappointed in obtaining gold in the Black Hills, will leave for Eastern Montana on a prospecting tour.

The despots of the nineteenth century do not dread assassination half as much they fear the influence of a free press. The former may deprive them of life, the latter annihilates their selfish and cruel system of government.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE AFFLICTED.

The Surgeons of the National Surgical Institute, located in Indianapolis; Pacific Division, Alhambra Building, Bush Street San Francisco, have yielded to the many urgent appeals from their patients and friends in Oregon and Washington Territory and adjoining regions to revisit Portland. The former visit was highly satisfactory and encouraging, many of the patients then accepted for treatment being now entirely cured, while nearly all are greatly benefited and in a fair way of recovery. Three or more of the Surgeons will be at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Portland, Oregon, from Monday, the 28th day of August, until Saturday, the 2d September, 1876, six days inclusive.

They will have with them a great amount of surgical apparatus, appliances, etc., and competent assistants and workmen to change, fit, and make such apparatus as may be required. They will come especially prepared to treat all surgical cases: Paralysis, all kinds of Deformities of the Face, Spine and Limbs, Diseased Joints, Diseased Eyes, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Piles, Fistula, etc. all who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institute, without the long journey to San Francisco or Indianapolis, should do so at this time. No cases will be undertaken without a fair hope of relief. It is needless to say that the institution is entirely responsible, and the largest and most popular of the kind in America, curing thousands annually. Remember the time and place, and come early. Send to the Institute for circular.

He was bound to be accurate, and he described the woman's costume thus "She wore an elegant suit of something or other, cut bias, and trimmed end-wise."

Warlike young ladies—Sally-port and Em-brasure.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—ELSON.—At the house of Mr. Andrew Johnson, by J. N. Low, J. P. Mr. Andrew Johnson to Miss Ella Nelson. All of Snohomish county.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Milk Cows, Work Oxen, Beefcattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Bacon, Pork, Chickens, Eggs, Flour, Wheat, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Oats, Ground Barley, Hay, Beans, Sugars, Syrup, Dried Apples, Nails, Course salt, Tobacco, Coal Oil, Cabbage, Turnips, Apples, Wood, Shingles, Ship Knees, Logs, Hewed Timber.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hops, Ground Barley, Hay.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being desirous of changing occupation, now offers Hazel Dell, better known as Wood's Prairie for sale. Said farm contains 160 acres of good tillable land, 50 acres now under fence and in a good state of cultivation, a large stream of water running the whole length of the place, a splendid mill site within 60 feet of the house, good frame dwelling house, 28x30 feet, 1 1/2 stories high. Small orchard of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, and an abundance of small fruit. Together with stock 60 head, and agricultural implements. Said farm is situated 1 1/2 miles from the Skykomish River in Snohomish county, S. 33, T. 28, N. R. 7 E. Soil a rich black loam. For dairying, or grain raising cannot be beat, and for a cozy and pleasant place there is not another like it in this or any other county on Puget Sound. For particulars address, S. A. WOODS, or better come and see. Three barns and other out buildings on the premises. Snohomish City, June 30, 1876.

Adelphi Saloon. Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars. BEER 25 cts. per quart. Opposite PAVILION Seattle, - - W. T. J. S. Anderson, Reuben Low, Proprietors.

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

BLACKSMITH! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED A New Blacksmith Shop, AT Snohomish City, Washington Territory, IS READY TO DO ALL KINDS OF LOGGERS AND FARMERS WORK IN HIS LINE. WITH NEATNESS AND Dispatch. SHOP IS BACK OF MARK'S SALOON. Call and see my work. L. HANSEN.

NORTHERN STAR JOB OFFICE, Snohomish City, W. T.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Business and Legal Blanks on HAND. All kinds of job work IN THE BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE PRICES. Ladies' Visiting Cards A SPECIALTY.

Changed her Mind.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF A YOUNG LADY.

Dear Belle—I went to church last night and saw your friend; why he's a fright; At least I think so; what is there pray about his looks that made you say That I'd admire him. Goodness me! He's homely, Belle, as he can be. Monstrous nose, retreating forehead And goggle eyes; I think he's horrid.

* * * I've seen that Mr. Knox again—Your friend I mean, that homely man of whom you wrote—and I declare I must admit he has an air About him, that one must admire. But, Belle, I think I soon shall tire Of his rude manners; why the man stared till I had to use my fan.

* * * I went last night to the soiree, And who, think you, chanced there to be Why, Charley Knox! we stayed till four—I danced with him six times—or more, And he has asked me—don't you tell—To go with him next time; now, Belle, I'm not in love. You'll laugh I know—But still I say he's not my beau.

* * * O, Belle! O, Belle! what do you think Has happened. I can't sleep a wink Until I've told my dearest friend; O, Belle! my girlhood's at an end. That Charley Knox! O, dear, O, my! I don't know whether to laugh or cry—I never yet did feel so queer—Just think! I am engaged! my dear.

A Vicious Indian Policy.

Some Plain Truths Set Forth by Bishop Whipple.

From the Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES—Sir: I notice that you state that Senator Windom of Minnesota justifies the violation of our treaty with the Sioux Indians on the ground that the Indians are a dishonest, lying race, and that he knows this fact by twenty years' residence in Minnesota.

I hope that the Senator has been misrepresented. Senator Windom was for years the Chairman of the House Committee of Indian Affairs. He knows the history of our dealings with these Indians. Let me present a few facts which I published at the time of our Sioux massacre, and they will show which of the parties to the treaties was guilty of lying and fraud. In 1868 the Sioux Indians of Minnesota sold us 800,000 acres of their reservation. The plea for this sale was that they needed more money to aid them in the work of civilization. This treaty provided that none of the proceeds of this sale should be paid for Indian debts, unless such debts had been recognized in an open council. No such council was ever held. The Indians waited for years. They never received one penny of this money, except about fifteen thousand dollars of worthless goods. All this money was taken for claims, except about eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, which was left to their credit in Washington. In June, 1862, they came to receive their annual payment. The annuity money had not come. The traders told the Indians that it had been stolen. They waited two months, mad, exasperated, and hungry. They said that some of them had starved to death. Then came that awful massacre in which over eight hundred of our pioneers were murdered. No pen can describe the horrors of that desolated border. The money for the payment was sent too late. At the eleventh hour \$25,000 was taken from other trust funds to supply that portion of annuities which had been paid for claims against the Indians. The Winnebagos lived near the Sioux. They were our friends. They refused to join in the outbreak. They even killed the Sioux warriors who asked it. They cut off their ears and sent them to the whites to show their friendship to us and the fate of our enemies. The Winnebagos had a goodly reservation which white men coveted. They were removed by force, and were taken with the friendly Sioux to the Missouri river and located on Crow Creek. Over one thousand of these Indians died of disease and starvation that year. During that awful winter some Indian women crossed from the Missouri to Fairbault, my home, and God only knows how they lived, for their only food was frozen roots, which they dug on the prairie.

The Chipeways of Minnesota have always been our friends. They, too, have suffered from shameless frauds and lies. For long years our cruel wrongs to them

made them one of the most wretched races on the face of the earth. Whiskey and robbery made the border a pandemonium. Surely these are not instances of Indian lying and dishonesty. Naboth will never find vindication from Ahab.

Senator Windom, if my memory serves me, was a member of an Indian commission, of which Senator Doolittle was the Chairman. They made an examination of the causes of our late Indian wars. They published a report in 1865. It was one of the saddest books I have ever read. From the Mississippi river to Oregon, from Canada to the Rio Grande, it is one long damning record of crime and fraud. In 1868 another Indian commission was sent out, composed of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Terry, Gen. Augur, Gen. Harney, Gen. Sanborn, Senator Henderson, and Major Tappen. They took testimony again. It was too bad to publish. I am told that when the Indian chiefs met the commission at Medicine Lodge Creek, they gave as a reason for not making another treaty with us that "three times men have come to us and made treaties;" they said that "their great father sent them." "They were liars;" "we have not seen one thing which they promised." After long discussion the Indians said that "they believed the men who wore our uniform had straight tongues." They made another treaty. One thing which they insisted upon was that they should have a country which would not be invaded by the whites. This pledge was made. The country which contains the Black Hills guaranteed to them. No possible plea can be made against their title, except the plea of the footpad who places his pistol to your breast and says "might makes right." The expedition of Gen. Custer was made in clear violation of a nation's faith. Gold was discovered. At first we were ashamed to violate our own treaty. The noble men who made that treaty for us honestly tried to keep white men out of the Indians' country. It was impossible. Our only honorable course was to make such amends as we could by purchase. The Government did send out a commission, but the plea for economy was made a pretext to tie the hands of the commissioners so that they were powerless. The Indians wanted a fair settlement. They were ready to make a sale. We offered them \$400,000 for the Black Hills country. As all of the Indians from the Santee Agency to White river were to be included in this treaty, the amount offered was only about one-fourth of our annual expenditure for these tribes. The treaty failed. The evil has been done. The Black Hills swarm with miners. We shall have another Indian war, and spend some millions of dollars to swell the hundreds of millions already spent in Indian wars. Many of our brave officers and soldiers will lose their lives in a war which brings to them no glory; many a home will be destroyed and innocent people murdered by massacre. Perhaps, before the year closes, it may dawn upon the minds of the American people that God is not blind, and that people who sow robbery and violence will reap robbery and murder. It may be too late, but I believe there are men in America who even now can secure peace. It will cost us some hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it will cost much more to carry on this war.

I have written plainly, because I do feel deeply. I have never met an officer of the United States Army who did not express the belief that the cause of all our Indian wars was our violation of our treaties, and I have never found one who could tell of an instance where the Indian was the first to violate the treaty.

Our Indian system is a web of blunders and crimes. We make treaties with the Indians as with independent nations. We then place them within the limits of our State or Territorial Governments, and leave them without law to protect the innocent or punish the guilty. We permit white men to commit crimes against them. We allow them to murder each other, with no effort to punish the criminal. Christian men do win some of them to embrace the religion of Christ. The Christian Indian is pitifully helpless. A savage, drunken Indian may destroy his crops or murder his wife—he has no redress. If he was a wild

man he would kill his enemy. We have taught him that this is wrong. The Government stands by unconcerned. It gives him no rights of property; it gives him no protection. A half blood on the White Earth Reserve, in Minnesota, attempted violence to a communicant of our church and murdered his victim. The Indians arrested him. He was sent to Fort Ripley. After a few months he was discharged, because there was no law to punish the crime.

North of us there is another nation of our own race. Since the American Revolution they have expended no money on Indian wars. They have lost no lives by Indian massacres. The Indians are loyal to the crown. It is not because these Indians are of another race. It is because there is less demand for the Indian's land. It is not because their policy is more generous. We expend ten dollars for their one. It is because with us the Indian is used by corrupt men as a key to unlock the public treasury. In Canada they are the wards of a Christian nation. They select good men as agents. They give the Indians personal rights of property. They make them amenable to law—crime does not go unpunished.

Congress seems ready to try another experiment by transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The officers of the army are generally men who are acquainted with Indian character. Many of them, knowing the wrongs of the Indians, are their friends. Whatever other faults belong to officers of the army, they are educated to believe that "theft" and "lying" are a disgrace. They cannot reform a system which is inherently wrong. They cannot prevent the dissatisfaction and hatred which come from violated treaties—cannot keep Indians upon the reservations unless the Government provides means for the Indians' support. If the Indian Bureau is to be given to the War Department let us first reform the evils of our Indian system. The friends of the Indian ask only these things—honesty, fidelity, and government—and with these the Gospel of Jesus Christ will do for this wretched people what it has done for other heathen folk in the ages past—give to them manhood, homes, and freedom.

H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota. St. Augustine, Fla., Friday, March 3, 1876.

There are 70,000 children living on boats in England, who receive no education.

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SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Shone Brothers

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

First Class Hotel.

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

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

Every attention will be shown for

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HARDWARE!

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CLASS MECHANIC TOOLS

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Jamieson's Jewelry Emporium
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FOR SEVEN WEEKS,

In order to reduce stock.

Don't Delay

But send up your orders and secure Bargains.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and shoes,

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&C. IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

v1 p 22

The Drink of Death.

You tell me "shun the tempting cup,"
 You say 'tis born of Hell,
 That in each little poisoned drop
 Are horrors none can tell
 You speak of mothers and of wives
 Of fair haired children too,
 Of wretched homes and ruined lives,
 Of broils this cup will brew.
 You say it leads the soul to death—
 To realms by demons trod;
 It bears a charmed but poisoned breath.
 You call it "curse of God."
 You tell the horrors of the "cell"
 The felon's home, the murderer's fit,
 And of the dens where outcasts dwell.
 Where help and rescue comes to late.
 You tell me this! Ah, tis not half
 The horrors of the cup;
 For as the hellish drink I quaff
 A pang lives in each drop;
 Remorse, disgust, and bitter shame
 Fills up my wretched life.
 Ruined in health, in purse, in name,
 My days filled up with strife;
 Curse, Curse the cup! the drink of Death,
 This drink of blackest shades:
 Its pangs are like a flaming wreath
 To light our souls to Hades.
 Snohomish City, Aug. 21, 1876.

Hereditary Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:—In last week's STAR you say, "I am not prepared to admit that the heritage of the race is burdened with more evil than good." Neither am I; but that the heritage of evil in the case of many individuals is more than of good, it seems to me cannot be denied.

You say "neither can I admit that inherited deformities, physical or mental, or arrested developments, are not susceptible of improvement and entire eradication in most instances, by careful watching and training on the part of the parent or guardian and by the individual at maternity."

My view of such cases is somewhat different; the value of remedial agencies in the individual cases after birth, though not without use, is generally estimated very far above what the results generally warrant; they are cases of hereditary unsoundness, and the causes are back of birth, and cannot possibly be reached or removed; the effects are fixed and cannot be remedied. All the inherent powers of every individual are developed in him before birth, and cannot in the nature of things be added to after birth; and whatever powers the individual may afterwards show, will be precisely in accordance with those inherent and inherited powers which constitute the fountain head above which he cannot rise.

A vicious horse may be learned habits, and by kind and gentle treatment trained to usefulness; but his natural viciousness can never be eradicated or modified to any considerable extent but will always show itself under far less provoking circumstances than would be required in the case of one of far better disposition, and will always prove treacherous and unreliable under far less provoking circumstances. Just so it is with vicious men in reference to their inherited characteristics. Individuals cannot outgrow their heritage of evil; but the race may on the principle of the "survival of the fittest," or through the enlightened practice of men and women so as to avoid the transmission of their own infirmities to so great an extent, and of their better qualities to a greater extent.

I would not "drown or smother" the unfortunate victims of hereditary evil; but would enlighten them and urge them so far as in them lies, to avoid transmitting their heritage of evil to their offspring, notwithstanding that their individual cases may be irremediable; if they will surround the prenatal development of their own offspring with more favorable conditions than their own was surrounded with, they may be assured that improvement will be the manifest result; and in this direction only can one look for resumption and improvement in the human race.

There is a restorative power in nature, and a tendency to recover from perversion. To illustrate—suppose a man and wife both inherited scrofula; in them individuals it cannot be eradicated; but they, if sufficiently enlightened, may conform their lives to the principles of hygiene, and surround the parental assistance of their children so as to avoid transmitting it to them in so aggregate a type as they received it; and under a regimen, continued a few generations, scrofula in the line of that family

would disappear; whereas if the causes that first induced it are continued, in due time that family will become extinct, and supplanted by "fitter survivors."

I have witnessed the utter extinction of whole families from scrofula; that is the natural and appropriate result to all who do not reform; there is no need of "drowning" or "smothering" the children; they will die soon enough without; they are all the time dying off now, like sheep with the rot.

The same law that applies to physical heredity also applies to mental and moral heredity.

F. H. MARSH.

Seattle, Aug. 18, 1876.

An absent-minded editor having courted a girl and applied to her father, the old man said: "Well, you want my daughter; what will you give her?" "Give her," replied the other, looking up vacantly, "Oh, I'll give her a puff." "Take her," replied the father.

We take great liberties with those from whom we expect nothing.

ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRIES

In their Season!

AT THE

PUGET SOUND

Confectionery Saloon
 Front Street, Seattle.

Customers will find at this place all the delicacies of the season, the finest Java Coffee, the best Tea and Chocolate; also

HAM AND EGGS

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Fresh Made CANDIES,

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FINE CAKES

Constantly on hand. Wedding Cakes made to order on the shortest notice. Ball Suppers and Parties supplied.

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DEALERS IN

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Choicest Brands

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Flour,
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IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,
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It runs easy and quiet,
 Has no cams for shuttle motion,
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 The needle is set correctly without screw-driver, or tool of any kind.
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The Church-Yard Stile.

I left thee young and gay, Mary,
When last the thorn was white;
I went upon my way, Mary,
And all the world seemed bright;
For though my love had ne'er been told,
Yet, yet I saw thy form
Beside me, in the midnight watch,
Above me in the storm,
And many a blissful dream I had,
That brought thy gentle smile,
Just as it came when last I leaned
Upon the Church-yard Stile.
I'm here to seek you now, Mary,
As all I love the best;
To fondly tell thee how, Mary,
I've hid thee in my breast;
I came to yield thee up my heart,
With hope, and truth, and joy,
And crown with manhood's honest faith
The feelings of the boy.
I breathe thy name, but every pulse
Grew still and cold the while,
For I was told thou wert asleep,
Just by the Church-yard Stile.
My meek notes deemed me brave, Mary,
Upon the sinking ship;
But flowers o'er thy grave, Mary,
Have power to blanch my lip;
I felt no throbb of quailing fear,
Amid the wrecking surf.
But pite and weak I tremble here,
Upon the oslerd turf.
I came to meet thy happy face,
And woo thy gleesome smile,
And only find thy resting place
Close by the Church-yard Stile.
Oh! years may pass away, Mary,
And Sorrow lose its sting,
For Time is kind, they say, Mary,
And flies with healing wing;
The world may make me old and wise,
And hope may have new birth,
And other joys and other ties
May link me to the earth;
And Memory, living to the last,
Shall treasure up thy smile,
That called me back to find thy grave,
Close to the Church-yard Stile.

A Plea for Birds.

Small boys with shot guns will soon be besieging city councils and selecting for leave to kill birds and gather their eggs for "scientific purposes." In the interests of farmers and gardeners we want to suggest that science is not aided to any extent by these annual gropings in ornithology, while other interests are apparently injured. Every boy has the collecting fever at some time in his life, and like a mischievous puppy, gathers postage stamps, minerals, butterflies, birds and egg-shells, and carries them off to his den, all under the impression that he is doing something to advance the world. We favor the study of natural history, but not the extermination of the living specimens. The subject is recalled to us thus early by the fact that the new cabinet in France has issued strict instructions for the protection of wild birds this coming season. Well it may, in view of the ravages of insects in the French vineyards and of the general license with which French sportsmen, when they are out for a day, bang away at anything. Against the French skill in cooking and the French taste in converting plumage into millinery the birds stand no show.—*Et.*

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men, with nothing in their pockets, are rich. A man born with a good constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and lands. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who truly is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of fun and wit in his composition.

During the recent drought in Jamaica water was so scarce that it fetched 18 shillings a puncheon.

The man who has got nothing but the truth to tell always uses the first words he can lay his hands on.

A North Carolina editor, who had been raced down the street by a woman and a cowhide, found himself alluded to in a rival paper as "our racy contemporary."

A Chapter on Manners.

It is a sign of bad manners to look over the shoulders of a person who is writing, to see what is written.
It is bad manners to occupy a seat while other people stand around without one.
It is bad manners to go into any person's house without first taking off your hat.
It is bad manners to use profane language in the presence of decent company.
It is bad manners to use your own knife on the butter dish.
It is bad manners to go into any person's house with mud on your shoes.
It is bad manners to talk in company when others are talking, or to talk or whisper in church.
It is bad manners to talk in company to one or two persons about some subject which the others do not understand.
It is bad manners to stare at strangers in company, or on the streets.
It is bad manners to say "Yes" or "No" to a stranger, or to your parents, or to aged people; let it be "Yes, sir," "No, sir."
It is bad manners to pick your teeth, at the table, and bad manners to pick them with a pin in any company.
It is bad manners to comb your hair and brush your coat in the eating-room.
It is a sign of low breeding to make a display of your finery or equipage.
It is bad manners to boast of your wealth, or prosperity, or good fortune in the presence of the poor, or those less fortunate than you are.
It is vulgar to talk much about yourself.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—For the instruction and information of Ship Masters coming to Puget Sound, and others interested, the following sections of the Quarantine Laws, in force in this Customs District, are hereby published:
SECTION 2. The Health Officer shall reside at the port of entry, and shall require all vessels having on board any person or persons infected with small-pox, plague, pestilential or malignant, fever, or other malignant, infectious or contagious disease, or who shall have been so infested during the voyage, or having on board any goods reasonably supposed to have any infection of such disease, to perform quarantine at some safe, suitable and convenient place selected and designated for that purpose by the Board of Health, and order the Master or other persons having charge or control of such vessel to proceed with and anchor at such designated place, there to remain and be purified and cleansed, as he may direct, and a suitable place on shore may be prescribed and properly limited for the landing, care, treatment and purification of any persons or passengers of such vessel.
SEC. 11. The Master of every vessel arriving at any port in the Collection District of Puget Sound having on board any person or persons infected with plague, small-pox or any malignant, infectious or pestilential disease, or who have been so infested during the voyage, or having on board any goods which may reasonably be supposed to have any infection of such disease, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Health Officer; and if any such Master or other person having charge of such vessel shall neglect to give such notice, he shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or may be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both.—*Intelligencer.*

It is an interesting problem for philosophers, why the average small boy never takes his handkerchief more than half out of his pocket when he wipes his nose.

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You will find a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
THE MOST IMPROVED
SPOON HOOKS!
And Fishing Tackle.
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CROCKERY
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The best selected stock in this line on Puget Sound now in store and for sale.
W. A. JENNINGS,
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The best Paint in use,
All Mixed and ready for USE,
ALL SHADES
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Dealer in Paints, OILS,
GLASS, &C.,
Agent for Averill Paints.
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And Examine.
Parties going to Seattle would do well call and examine the stock of
W. A. JENNINGS
before purchasing
elsewhere.
v1:83.

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SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876