

Notes by the Way.

STEAMER ZEPHYR, AUG. 10, 1876.

Our little party of twelve, came on board at the appointed hour full of joyous hilarity, anticipating lots of pleasure in our prospective journey, over the bay, and up the Snohomish, on and up the Snoqualmie. A brisk southerly wind blowing, we are detained a few hours holding a consultation, the Governor high privates, and financial department decide 'tis best to return to the home of some of the party and refresh the inner man and women; accordingly Mr. J. H. Page marshals the forces, we disembark and proceed at once to the Governor's, where our kind host assisted by the culinaries prepare a delicious lunch of blackberries, and hot cakes. After partaking of these and our tea, we repair to the drawing room to wait the Zephyr's whistle; anon we hear it and bustling round we are soon on board again steam is up and we are off. Proving for once the falsity of the old proverb that delays are dangerous. The afternoon is spent in pleasant interchange of thought and sentiment till we reach Snohomish City the terminus of our first days journey, we say good bye to the obliging Capt. and officers of the Zephyr with regret. Right here we recommend this same craft to all pleasure seekers and comfort lovers that can avail themselves of her accommodations, this advice being the result of our united experiences. Coming ashore at Snohomish in a drizzling rain, we conclude to postpone our "out of doors camping" to more propitious weather, the Governor takes us to the Riverside inn, where we are kindly received and given the privilege of camping in the spacious parlors of the same. Ere we had hardly begun to feel at home, we were waited upon by several gentlemen from Snohomish, and invited to participate in a social dance, which all the adult members of our party accepted in the same genial spirit that it was given. After anxious discussion by the young ladies over the propriety of appearing in the ball room in hunting costume, due primping and fixing before the mirror an occasional "How do I look Dee. Carrie just fix my pull back will you? yes as soon as I get this sash properly adjusted, and many more similar remarks we announce to our patiently standing, waiting beaux we are ready and sally forth in "couples of two." Arriving at the ball are surprised to find so small a number but conclude that the dance must be hastily gotten up for our especial benefit as our party was the largest and we noticed that two of the musicians were our own towns folks; whether we are right or not in our conjecture we hope the illusion will not be dispelled, at the ball or dance we met several ladies, we have been pleased to entertain in the past at our homes that we otherwise should not have seen.

August 11th, weather still unsettled cloudy and rainy, we decide to remain in our present comfortable quarters till we can have a pleasant day. August 12th, the sky being cleared up we decide to break camp and depart. Thanking our kind and genial host and hostess we embark (amid the cheers and good wishes of the friends on shore) part in canoe, part prefer to follow the trail with dogs and ammunition promising to meet us at noon with game for dinner.

'Tis now we feel as we are really started that in due time our eyes, shall behold the famous Snoqualmie Falls, and although laboring under the disadvantage of having no Indians to help pole the boat up the rapid river, we are not discouraged, for have we not two of the truest, and best boys of Seattle (indeed we think of the whole Pacific coast,) who with steady nerve and strong arm lay hold of the paddles with an air that says "where there is a will there is a way," especially so when Will is accompanied by Page. On we go with song and mirth, when lo! we are caught on a snag and dire consternation reigns for the moment. Rosa tearing a slip from the scribes voluminous pile of fool's cap, writes frantically for a moment, when seizing an empty bottle she encloses the same, and casts it afloat to tell the woeful tale. Should the same turn up in the South Sea or any intermediate spot we beg leave to state that we weren't drowned at all, for Libbie proved our

Savior, coming to the rescue with a valiant air, inspiring Byron with a new zeal, he springs into the water and manfully pushes us off, and away from the present danger, and we go on to Mr. Stretch's farm, where we land, find our hunters but no game for dinner, we think they must have another meaning than Webster for the word hunter, we forget our disappointment as we listen to their graphic description of goodies they got at the farm and say to ourselves will not be caught in the boat another time, we have our tea and smoke, and once more go on, for Frank our promised pilot has come on board and taken the helm, a few more hours, splash, splash, goes the paddles in the hands of the younger fry. When the cry "there! there!" is the Forks! arrests the attention of all, and a lovely sight meets the eye on every hand, the shore on both sides is covered with flowers of every hue, in front and to the right the Snoqualmie, at the left the Skykomish. In the short space of five minutes we are floating on the waters of three rivers, at the right we espie the landing where are collected not a few people. Having received an invitation from Mr. Mathews (whose acquaintance we formed some five years ago, being among the first to welcome us to these shores, meeting him again yesterday at the hotel) to land and camp at his place at the Forks, he promptly meets us and escorts our entire party to his house and does all in his power, assisted by his worthy wife, and many friends, collected from far and near to welcome us and make our stay pleasant. 'Tis here that the true spirit of hospitality has been shown, here we met the Editor of the Snohomish STAR. While at Snohomish we were waited upon and invited by him to visit the printing office and the Athenaeum, and were agreeably surprised to see so large a collection of curiosities for so short a time, as it has been since the society had an existence. When the programme is carried out and they get into their new building it must be an ornament to the place, of which its enterprising citizens may well be proud, as they will of the paper. Its youth gives promise of a grand future, conducted as it is on a broad liberal basis, may its light like the Star of Bethlehem lead us on in the search for the truth, as did the star of the east lead its followers to the birth place of him that should be a light to the world, so may this Northern STAR be ever a guide to all that is good, a light set on a hill enlightening its readers, ever promulgating the truth, always advocating a true pure life, but I am digressing and in the mean time the good people are well under way for an evening of enjoyment, we trip the "light fantastic toe" to the music of the violin till the wee hours admonish us of the fact that the Christian Sabbath has begun, after several resolutions were passed by our new friends that will appear in their proper place we bid adieu to our friends and retire to our couches.

August 13th, a lovely Sabbath morning, we take our writing utensils and go forth to enjoy the view from the hill beyond and compose ourselves for the properly spending of the day. The true student of nature can here find food for the soul. Beneath our feet runs the pure, limpid waters of the Snoqualmie while just around the point yonder flow, the Skykomish uniting with the former, forms the Snohomish. All up and down these rivers the sturdy yeomanry have built their homes and ply their various avocations, a warm hearted and generous people. We have passed several logging camps, and seen the huge monarch's of the forests as they come tumbling down the roll-ways. While in Snohomish the Governor, Libby and myself visited the lumber camp of the Blackman Brothers, and were hospitably entertained by our old friend's the Mrs. Blackmans, their future prosperity seems to be well established, judging by the looks of their surroundings, showing as they do by their enterprise and invention their Yankee origin. Hark! methinks I hear the voices of our young people, yes, there they come idly floating down the river in their Indian canoe, our little party has increased. Several gentlemen joining us at this place and are scattered some in one direction, some in another,

following each his own inclinations. Respect for the day keeps us here, I am wishing that I too had a home in this lovely enchanting river valley. We hope that this portion of our Territory will soon be so well written up that many may be induced to visit it, well knowing that the seekers of new homes, only need to see, to be charmed with the prospects of this glorious land of future promise. "What! why yonder comes our Editor again, we thought him in Snohomish ere this. He tells us that arrangements have been made for the first religious meeting in Qualco, a d that our little band are to furnish the first speaker, how our hearts expanded with joy and gratitude to know that a liberal religion, untrammelled by creeds shall first be promulgated in these wilds, that God our acknowledged Heavenly Father will here be credited with limitless power, that the voices of praise shall be lifted to the one Supreme Being, wafted from hearts filled with universal brotherly love, supreme love to God, equal love to all of his created universe. The hour having arrived we are escorted to the hall. The chairman explains the object of the meeting and introduces the speaker, who was listened to with pleased attention, followed by singing and recitations by others. At 10 o'clock we say good night and again bid good bye to the Snohomish illuminator. The Governor says "up with the lark and off with the dawn will be the order tomorrow morn."

August 14th, alas! for man's planning, our canoe sent to us by Mr. Harriman to whom we tender our thanks, has by some mishap been loosened from its moorings and gone on a solitary trip down the river. The Indians who are to go as our working force from here are dispatched after it, returning near noon, we once more embark consigning ourselves to the care of the Indians, our party increased to twenty, and on we go passing every few miles the homes of the settlers; seeing a new house to the right, we called on another old friend we have entertained in days ago, how pleasant 'tis thus to meet those we've met before. Mr. and Mrs. Spurrell the "guide wife" leaving the wash tub meets us with a smile of hospitality, and sets before us such delicious bread, butter, jelly, &c., to which we all did ample justice, making much of this trip, living fast, and to which we shall never refer as one of the pleasantest episodes of our lives the next place of interest is Robin Hood Castle, as we are told, built a few years ago by a Missourian, we pass Sellocks Fall on our left, being the outlet of a lake high up on the mountain top and now the home of our old friend, Capt. Seymour, our only regret is that we cannot stop and visit with them all, but time fails us. Now our six youngsters, seeking adventures get another canoe and start out on their own hook, but they soon came to grief like all others that leave the home nest too young, the smarties forgot like the foolish virgins to supply themselves with food for the physical soon get hungry, came back whining for grub, leaving the leavings for them we rush on in retaliation now for a race, but they being so much lighter loaded soon catch us and we surrender with good grace, taking them in upon their promising good behavior in future. Night coming on, we being near Elwells camp, land and seek a camping place.

August 15th, up with the sun, obtain a fresh supply of provisions, cook our breakfast with the usual amount of fussing and scolding, start at half past eight, part walking the trail, dining at a logging camp, the rest lunched in the boat, stopping at night at Mr. Eastwhistles, he furnishing us with milk and kindly baking us a large quantity of bread with his own hands, for which we shall ever remember him with gratitude.

August 16th, nothing new to-day, we receive the kindest attention from all the settlers and feel that we cannot say to much of their warm hearted hospitable attention to us. We come to Mr. Taylor store and house on the right, the school house on the left. Mr. T., gave us permission to occupy the school house to night. We cross the river build our camp fire out doors, cook a delicious supper, ham, eggs, berries, cream, sweet

butter, all kinds of vegetables, even cucumber and green corn, how we feast, after which we make our beds in the school house, and turn in pretty thoroughly tired out.

August 17th, Mr. Page routs the sleepers as usual, and starts the breakfast of which we all partake with thankful hearts; the Indians again load up, how long it takes the boys to-day! They have to assist the Indians in getting the canoe over the rapids, and thus we make our way slowly. In the distance we can see the mill, where the settlers tell us we shall have to leave the canoe, and all take the trail, arriving near, your humble servant who has heretofore been allowed to stay in the boat is politely told, that now has come the hour when we too must walk, straightening our pedal extremities, we are landed on the big rocks just below the mill, when climbing the highest, we watched the boatmen pull the boat over the rocks and through the swift water up above the mill, all hands go up to the mill, where we are welcomed by Mr. Allen, and allowed permission to camp on his land, or better still in his work shop, once a dwelling house, with a huge fire place and ever facility for making ourselves comfortable, but the close proximity of the falls seems to inspire the most of us with an irresistible desire to push on. Mr. Allen yokes his oxen, takes our entire camp stock up to the landing about one mile above the Falls. The pedestrians rush on hither skelter, each one eager to be the first to see the long talked of water fall, Page, Libby and myself being in the rear, the former espying a trail (hid from the other by the over hanging vines) and feeling sure from the almost deafening sound in that direction that it must lead to the Falls, we three rush on forgetting our weariness in the hope that we may be the first yet to behold the sight, we have come so far to see, and so it proves, in five minutes the grandly, beautiful sight, bursts upon our view, we stand and gaze in silent admiration, feeling amply repaid for all time and money spent in getting here, but night is upon us and we must tear ourselves away for this time and go to the camping ground, arriving there we are not very well pleased with the prospects, it is pitch dark and damp for the first time, we have a gloomy foreboding for the night. The boys seeing our chegrin hyak and build the fires, we cook and eat the supper by fire light (having lost our lanterns on the way) each for himself during the eating, we gain spirits and feel better, spread our blankets amid fun and frolic and prepare for rest, but no rest for us, we are not to escape without an adventure, *Carrie and Ed* being on the out skirts discussing to-morrow's raid over the prairies, they suddenly espy two glittering eyes, that the latter decides must belong to a panther, with the admonition hist; keep still, don't let the women know, in a moment a panther, a panther, is whispered from one to the other, till every soul in the camp has heard the alarming news, now it is that the girls show their muscle and pluck, breaking wood, building fires we are kept up all night, Ed and Will keeping watch, their steady tramp, tramp, is heard by the fearful ones, reminding us of the watchful care that is ever around us when we feel no need of danger, is ever near us but God and the angels guard us, glad are we when the day at last breaks, and we are unmolested by wild beasts.

August 18th, cloudy with prospects of rain, we decide to move from this gloomy place, accordingly we send for Mr. Allen to take us back to his place, acknowledging the foolishness of not taking his advice and not coming to the landing, we retrace our steps this morning, the young people clear for the prairies where they hire ponies and spend the day riding up the mountain sides and over the valleys, where fancy leads, stopping at Mr. Wilsons all night, they join us on their ponies August 19th, a dirty, hungry, gipsy, looking set, the girls own to having had enough horse back riding, and are quite willing to stay with us and let their escorts take the horses back, the boys make wry faces, but succumb to the mishap. We arrange everything comfortable for our stay, in the evening we receive a call

from Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Quint, Mr. Cribber; we try to make their short visit pleasant. The too young gentlemen offer to guide us up the river bank to the Falls, we thank them and accept their proffered services, say good night and turn in.

August 20th, raining hard, we have not seen the sun for several days, at noon we decide if we see more of the Falls we must to-day, in order to get back in season to take the steamer for Seattle, arranging our dress for the occasion as well as we can, we go forth in the rain, staff in hand (the married ladies only venturing, the girls too tired from riding to make the attempt) to follow our guides over the rocks, such a trail, indeed it was no trail at all, it seem one would see to it and clear a road to the Falls, it would be a very great advantage, (guard our presumption in giving advice,) we climbed over logs, under logs, rolled down hills, jumping creeks, wading the river, for hours slowly, but slowly approaching the Falls, Rosa climbing a high boulder, (which we christened, then and there Denmore rock) tells us only a few more rocks to pass and we will be in sight of the falls. The roaring of the mighty waters deafens all sound, the last rock is scaled that intervenes, and we behold with awe, our souls are filled with sublime adoration, as we look upon the mighty work of God, never did we feel the want of language to express our feelings as now. We have thought we had seen grand sights before, traveling as we have from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and viewing all the varied scenery that one ever *en rapport* with nature, would be likely to see in a transit across the continent, even the far famed Niagara is here in comparison insignificant, for here is a perpendicular fall of 275 feet, while it resembles in its horse shoe form, the Falls of Niagara, its depth of fall is far greater, one can feel the mist at a great distance, the white foamy spray for 100 feet on each side adds much to its loveliness, we long for the sun that we may see the rain bow, we seek and find the crystal rock, taking with us enough for a set of jewelry, we find the once huge logs now battered and beaten into all manner of curiously formed shapes by the continued action of the water for years, we collected several pieces which our guides kindly carry home for us, we shall ever hold these gentlemen in kindly remembrance, but for them we should not have seen the Falls from below, about 250 yards from the fall, we saw them clearly and beautifully reflected in a small pond among the rocks, when we had looked till the physical was tired out we turn back, too venturesome spirits, climbed up the all most perpendicular bank to the upper trail at the summit, to the spot where we first saw the Falls, and return by the wagon road, and we find them when we get to the mill, changing their earth stained, dripping garments for dry, we join them and follow suit. The boys and girls have a good supper for us which we eat and go to our welcome beds.

August 21st, we bid adieu to our friends, to the Falls, the lovely river, and turn our faces homeward. Finally we bid adieu to our reader hoping you may be sufficiently interested in our account of our visit to the Snoqualmie Falls, to go and see for yourselves. We make our bow and retire.

The other night a merchant prince attended a church meeting and made an eloquent speech. As is often the custom of men in the habit of laying down the law, he emphasized each sentence or important word by tapping with his knuckles on the table, which moved a young man, not as yet a merchant prince-to remark audibly, at one of the orator's most impassioned flights, "Cash." The effect was electrical. But that merchant prince says that if they are so smart and light-hearted, then they had better lift that church debt themselves, and buy the new organ without any of his money—that's all.

When the young ladies hand you a card nowadays with the cabalistic letters Y. M. C. A., it means "You may call again."

Facts and Fancies of the Bible.

Rev. Chas. R. Bonnel lectured last evening at Yesler's hall on the above subject, giving, in his way, "the origin and authenticity of the scriptures." He claimed the bible to be of Divine authority, from the following facts: Its great antiquity, its wonderful preservation, its being written by the persons whose names are attached to the different books as their authors, its being written by different authors in different ages, yet its different parts dovetailing together so completely and harmoniously as to constitute one complete system of history and morality etc.

Not taking any notes at the time of the lecture, I cannot give a very definite detailed statement of it. Suffice it to say, he claimed it to be truly authentic as history, perfectly harmonious in all its teachings—embodying the best political, moral and social system known in the world; in fact the only infallible guide in any domain pertaining to humanity, in this world or the world to come.

But in reference to the authenticity of the Old Testament, at least so far as the Pentateuch is concerned, allow me to call the attention of the Rev. gentleman to the fact "That the Jews themselves, even their own priests, were ignorant of the 'divine law,' for many centuries subsequent to the time when it is supposed to have been written. The first time any reference is made to any work answering to the Jewish Text book, was in the year 624 B. C., when a priest named Hilkiah, is stated to have found 'a book of the law.'" 2d Chron., 34—14, 15, 18, 19 and 30. If this was the first time the Jewish people heard the law, it is clear the whole of the direct external testimony in favor of the authenticity and genuineness of the Old Testament (at least so far as concerns the Pentateuch) rests SOLELY upon the ipse dixit of the old priest, Hilkiah.

But this was not the only time the "Holy writings" as we are taught to call them, were missing. We are told by Jewish writers themselves, that they were completely lost during the Babylonish captivity, (which was only a few years after they were said to be found by Hilkiah) and were not restored until the priest, Ezra, was inspired to re-write them, some 400 years before the Christian era. So that we must believe this invaluable book was first lost for eight centuries, then read for a short time, and subsequently lost again, never to be recovered. The manner in which Ezra re-wrote the Jewish text book, is detailed in the 4th book of Esdras—a book deemed authentic by the Greek Church. He dictated the holy books during forty successive days and nights, to five scribes who were continually writing. Thus, then, do the authenticity and genuineness of the Old Testament rest upon the authority of that one priest, who might dictate to the scribes what he pleased,—omit, add, or alter just what he felt disposed. That he would have every opportunity of indulging in these liberties, is proved by the fact as stated by Brown, in his dictionary of the Bible. Bishop Marsh in his "lectures," and in the 8th chapter of Sehemiah, that the Jews lost their own language during the Babylonish captivity, and spoke the Chaldaic tongue, the priests being obliged to expound the holy books to the people in that language, thereby affording them every facility to introduce what matter they saw fit, the multitude being quite incompetent to direct any interpolation, alteration or omission. It is now admitted by most christian writers of eminence, that the compilation made by Ezra, is the authority upon which we have to depend for our translations. The Christian father Ireneus, distinctly declared that the books of the Old Testament, were not in existence until "they were fabricated seventy years after the Babylonish Captivity by Esdras," (or Ezra.)

But I have not patience to wade through the voluminous amount of evidence extant to show that that old book is not authentic—is not reliable—as being authentic even. So far as the book is calculated to affect the well being of the human family—it cannot stand on its own merits without any reference at all to its authenticity—or who wrote it or when it was written, or who dictated it,

whether god or devil—it deserves to fall!

Principles are eternal and exist in the nature of things, and for their truth, do not depend on the authority of Tom, Dick, Harry, God or the devil. If God should write in immense letters of light across the face of the sky, that two and two are four, the fact would be no more evident to me than it is now. If my fellow man tells me that God has written, dictated to be written in a book, that three is one, I have a natural and just right to say it is a lie. Or if he tells me that God could not forgive men's sins, only through a vicious atonement, then I have a natural and just right to say that either the book is a lie, or God an unjust being. If the Bible states a truth in reference to physics, morals, or intellect, that is in accordance with reason and common sense, I can receive it; but when it states things not in accordance therewith, the pretended authority of God will not make it acceptable to me.

Would Euclid's elements of Geometry be of any less authority if it was not known who wrote it? Or would it be of any greater authority if claimed that God dictated the book? The same principles that apply to physics and mathematics in this direction, apply equally to mental and moral science. A moral truth no more requires the special authority of God to give it credence with man, than does a mathematical truth. When the Bible says that God ordered the utter destruction of the Midianites (see Numbers chapter 31) men, women, infants, sucklings, excepting the virgins etc., for the reason that the forefathers of the Midianites refused to let the forefathers of the Jews, some four hundred years before, pass through their land—"I have a just right to say the statement is a libel on God, and a disgrace to the one that wrote it, and the man who believes it has not yet outgrown his childhood, mentally or morally. Or that God gave this law to Moses for the children of Israel; that they should not eat or give to their own people to eat, diseased meat—but might sell it to the heathens about them, I have a just right to say—another damnable libel on God, told by some damnable fool or rascal as the case may be. And so in reference to any other absurdity, inconsistency or contradiction found in it.

Another surprising thing is that God, in making a special revelation to man, could not adapt it to their common understanding, so that they could harmonize in it, and go on in peace and harmony according to the intention of it, but made it in such a way as to entirely defeat its object, and set the subjects of it by the ears, and to the cutting of each others throats over it. The whole Bible world of to-day is one grand scene of inharmonious, contention, quarrelling, mutual despication, hypocrisy, deceit, uncharitableness, bigotry and intolerance. It is true, however, that the people have to some extent overgrown this state of things, fire and faggots have been laid aside, racks and thumbscrews abolished. Prisons, however, are occasionally resorted to. Geo. Francis Train was steeped nine months in a filthy prison in New York City within the last two or three years or circulating in the mails, extracts from the Bible without comment. John A. Lant is now incarcerated in prison for the free expression of his opinions in his own paper in reference to the subject of social reform, through the instigation of the Y. M. C. A., by their tool Anthony Comstock, sustained by an orthodox judge.

But when will men lay aside superstition, the teachings of the nursery, bigotry, intolerance, uncharitableness, and follow reason and common sense—the teachings of physical, mental and moral science, and become freemen instead of slaves to creeds and masters! I do not feel to blame the creed-bound, they are only unfortunate victims of infantile prejudices, having been taught what they must think under pains and penalties, instead of how to think in accordance with reason and common sense, as if free-thought was a sin and servility to a creed, virtue, thereby dwarfing the man to an imbecil, making him dependent and a slave, instead of self-reliant and independent; sinking himself in a common and unprogressive homogeneity, instead of asserting his individuality and being himself, bound to an old rusty vol-

ume of the dead past, originating in the ages of comparative ignorance and barbarism, instead of pursuing the lights of modern science and progressing out of their childhood up to the manhood of reason, justice and charity; brutalized by familiarity with mythical, avenging, hell begibling gods, and malignant devils, prowling about the earth seeking for victims; instead of harmonized by the exercise of untrammelled reason and free-thought. I know just how to appreciate their condition, having travelled over the ground they now occupy. And now being in advance of them, I would look back and beckon them to come on and up higher, and into the light of reason, leaving behind them the old fables they were taught in the nursery and be themselves.

F. H. M.

* The reason for this wholesale slaughter to avenge the Lord is given elsewhere in the Bible, the exact chapter and verse I do not remember.

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County Politics.

Now that calls have been issued for both county conventions, men begin to think somewhat upon the subject of who shall be the servants of the people in our county for the next two years.

So far little party interest or party feeling has been manifested; the main desire being to secure the services of those best qualified to fill the respective offices, independent of party considerations.

Very few persons have really announced themselves as candidates, so it is hard as yet to say what local features our fall canvass will assume.

There seems to be one exception to this in the Auditor's office. This comes the nearest to being a paying office of, perhaps, any in the county. A short time since quite a number of worthy men were spoken of as probable candidates, but quite recently the name of Mr. John Swett being suggested as a suitable person, well qualified to perform the duties of the office, and entitled to received by reason of the severe physical injuries received, making it impossible for him to work again for a long time to come. Men of all parties as far as heard from have unanimously approved of the suggestion, and every candidate as far as we are informed has formally declined to run against Mr. Swett. We suggest that it would be a suitable testimonial of respect for him in his misfortune, as well as an endorsement of him as a man, for each party to nominate him, on their respective tickets, and make no contest for that office.

Nearly one year ago Mr. Ward was appointed to this office. The amount of his other business prevented him attending to the duties of the office in person. We have performed for him most of the office. The pressure of our business makes it no object to continue in the performance of its duties; therefore by consent and authority of Mr. Ward, we also offer to turn the office, with all the fees attached to it, over to Mr. Swett, for him to perform its duties, as soon as he is able. Provided that he should be able before January first to attend to its duties.

Opinions.

We have ever tried to make the STAR liberal, progressive and representative of the interests of the community. Among our chief objects are the building up and developing the local as well as the intellectual interests of Western Washington. To accomplish this we must have original information, giving accurate knowledge of what is taking place likely to aid in the cause of intellectual and social development. In other words we wish facts. To obtain them we have been compelled to travel on an average of one thousand miles a month since starting the STAR; while in each local community we always found a number of persons well acquainted with their local matters, that without trouble to themselves they could easily have written them up for us in better shape than we could do from our hurried trip through their settlement; while throwing the door open for opinions, more articles are furnished than we possibly can find room for except we exclude all other matter. We might do this, were it not that the more eager parties are to contest about a mere opinion, the more likely is it to be upon some subject which in the nature of things neither of the disputants can ever know anything about.

For the past month or two the STAR has been flooded with this class of articles, nearly all exceedingly well written, full of vigorous attack or cutting reply; but we fancy many of our readers have had enough of this matter for a while, and desire a rest, or at least a change. Will not some of our correspondents who wield so vigorous pens take pains to hunt up facts and write upon practical subjects, for it is by the gathering of facts, the study of natural subjects and present the results in the STAR, we expect to benefit the community, an hundred fold more than we do by criticisms and controversies, let them be never so ably carried on.

Up to Olympia.

Last week Monday morning found us on Yesler's wharf just as the beautiful *Nellie* was ready to take her trial trip to Olympia and back with a fine party of ladies and gentlemen prepared to enjoy the excursion trip. We were intending to go another way, but the temptation was too strong, so we joined the party; went to Olympia, the boat handled very easily, ran somewhat faster than the *Zephyr*, and proved herself to be a decided success. We did not return on her, but stopped a couple of days the guest of Rev. J. R. Thompson, one of the most pleasant of hosts, and a very social, companionable gentleman, who left nothing undone to make our stay pleasant and agreeable. While there we took a ride out to the fair ground, visited Tumwater, saw Capt. Parker's new boat on the stocks, it is expected it will be ready to launch shortly. We made many new friends, visited with Rev. D. N. Utter the grounds where the Unitarian Church of Olympia are erecting their new church, which when complete will be a large and beautiful structure.

We are pleased to be able to inform our readers that Mr. Utter expects to be at Snohomish on Thursday September 21, 1876, to stop a few days. We doubt not his many friends here will gladly avail themselves of his coming to listen to the doctrine he so eloquently and ably represents.

There were many persons we met, and many things we saw we should describe, if we had time and room, but we do not deem it necessary to go into details respecting a place like Seattle or Olympia ably represented by a number of able journals who work hard for their respective localities.

We returned to Seattle by the *Zephyr*, and to Snohomish by *Fanny Lake*, and soon were ready for another trip. While at Olympia we were very courteously treated by all the newspaper fraternity.

The Stillaguamish Crops.

Our esteemed friend Esq. Oliver has been in town a couple of days the past week, perfecting arrangements for moving his family to town this fall. He has kindly furnished us with the following items relating to crops, &c., on the Stillaguamish.

Henry Oliver has about 100 acres under cultivation, 30 acres grass, balance grain.

Peter Wilkinson has 118 acres under cultivation, about 75 acres in barley and oats.

Thos. Ovenell has 120 acres in cultivation, 15 acres grass, balance grain. J. McDonald has about 80 acres under cultivation, 20 acres grass, balance grain. Wm. Hunt has 40 acres under cultivation, nearly all grain.

W. B. Moore has about 100 acres in cultivation, about 50 acres grass, the rest grain.

F. Hancock has 65 acres in cultivation, 20 acres grass, balance grain.

Mrs. J. Bradley, Mr. J. V. Cook, and Peter Gunderson have each about forty acres under cultivation; nearly all in grain. This includes nothing but marsh land under cultivation this year, on the Stillaguamish flats.

About 100 tons of hay will be for sale above home consumption from up river.

The crops raised up river consists principally of vegetables and hay; very little grain being raised there.

Vegetables for home consumption are raised on the flats; few being raised for sale. H. Oliver has some 40 tons of carrots for sale.

Messrs. Oliver and Thompson have some 140 head of hogs to sell off this fall. Peter Wilkinson can sell some 60 or 70 head of fat hogs.

About 1000 lbs of butter will be produced above home consumption this year on the flats. The wet weather has lodged the grain, prolonging the harvest; but, the present fine weather continues three weeks longer, it will all be secured in good shape.

The blight has affected the potato crop on the marsh as well as up river, will not average over half a crop.

O. B. Iverson has some 35 acres of grain on Geo. F. Kyles place, not included in the above enumeration. There is between 150 and 200 acres in cultiva-

tion on Hatts Slough and up river.

A large amount of land is being diked in this year by Messrs. Haller, Hancock, Hunt, McDonald, Moore, Ovenell, Wilkinson and Iverson, which will increase the area of land for cultivation next year by some 300 acres.

There are some twenty-five families and some half dozen bachelors keeping house and four logging camps forming the Stillaguamish settlement, besides nearly a half dozen families there but a short time looking up a permanent place to settle. There will this year be about 125 tons of hay to sell off the marsh, and some 35,000 bushels of grain.

Snohomish County Fair.

Since last fall a large amount of work has been done on the Society fair grounds. The work is not yet quite completed, we presume it will be completed very soon. Heretofore no articles have been exhibited from the Stillaguamish. This year we understand arrangements are already made by which that region can be amply represented. We know by personal experience the amount of work required to get up the two past county fairs, and can assure our friends that one-tenth part of the work heretofore required will be amply sufficient to get up a good representation of all our different interests. We hope all our farmers and men interested in agriculture will turn out at the Society meeting next week Saturday afternoon and work together to make this fair the best ever held in our County.

A Trip to Cape Flattery.

While in Seattle last week, an opportunity occurred for visiting the lower Sound and Straits, a number availed themselves of the kindness of Capt. Libby of the steamer *Goliath*, by embarking for that purpose.

Left the wharf between three and four o'clock p. m., of the 6th. Stopped at Freeport to land a passenger, and then steamed down the Sound. The weather was delightful, a moderate breeze from the North was very refreshing after the excessive heat on shore. Soon the mountains loomed up in view, rather indistinctly however, as the air was somewhat lazy, and cloudy, but as evening came on the clouds parted and kindly Rainer shone forth in solitary grandeur, its snowy steeps and rugged crevasses, gilded with the rays of the departing sun, the back ground softly tinted, with saffron, violet and purple hues. Gazing upon it, I realized in a measure, the love that the hardy Swiss bears for his Alpine home, how dull, and common place would a dwelling place be, in a country void of these giant sentinels, which keeps ceaseless vigilance through sunshine and storm.

About dark passed Ports Gamble and Ludlow on our left, arriving at Port Townsend at ten in the evening, as the wind was blowing quite fresh out side, made fast to the wharf for the night, but we're off again at five the next morning, passed Dungeness Light about eight o'clock. At noon spoke the *Mastic* bound up. The breeze freshened, and the good ship strode the lengthening waves, with giant strides, causing some of the passengers to turn pale, and experience a sensation, which only those who have been there can describe, and what is so trying one gets no sympathy, the jovial Capt. kindly proffered the usual remedy, salt pork, why is it that Neptune exacts such a severe tax, from all foreign to his domain.

Cast anchor in Neah Bay late in the afternoon, were agreeably surprised to find the *Politosofsky*, from Port Madison, with Mrs. Meigs and party on board in the harbor, exchanged friendly greetings, and then went on shore to call at the Agency, called Bahado, the agent Mr. Huntington was absent, but his son and daughter received us very cordially, the school of Indian children thirty-two in number is taught by Miss Merriman, an energetic and efficient teacher, the school room and boarding house is large, well lighted and in excellent order, the children cleanly, and contented looking, the teacher accompanied them upon the organ while they sang several songs, very creditably. She and the assistant matron Miss Johnson, seems to take a great interest in their charges. The house is built on a high rocky point at the en-

trance of the Bay, the ascent is steep but the view from the summit repays for all. The limitless ocean in one direction, miles away the rugged shores of Vancouver, and directly opposite a little gem of one Island, bearing the Indian of Wadda, to the extreme left Neah Bay, with the hungry breakers chasing each other over the glistening sands. Memory retouches those imperfect outlines forming a living picture, never to be forgotten. The Inspector of Customs, Mr. Wm. Cushman resides in a romantic little cottage with sloping eaves and broad verandas, built on the edge of the cliff it was quite difficult to persuade some of the young ladies to leave this charming spot, what the attraction was I am not prepared to say. This Bay is noted for its shells and fine varieties of sea mosses, of which we procured a liberal share.

The next morning, the vessels the Captain was in search of, not having appeared in sight. He hoisted anchor and run-down to the Cape, where within a quarter of a mile of the Flattery Light House, which is situated on an Island, containing four or five hundred acres, had the sea been calm, we should have landed, and examined the tower, as we returned the keeper of the light house, Capt. Floyd came on board, bound for Seattle, through his kindness, the following facts were learned, he has been on the Island the most of the time for the last nine years. Salary \$1,000 per year, three assistants between five and six hundred per annum. Height of tower from ground 84 feet, from sea level 185 feet, this is a fixed line, lamp contains eight gallons of oil, three and a half of which is consumed in a night, reflection 270 deg. There is a steam fog whistle connected with the light, for the support of which a tank has been built containing 45,000 gallons water, a new house has been built adjoining forty feet square, a frame work of wood with brick lain between, then diagonal scantling, lath and plaster over that, and a finish of rustic siding for the outside, cost \$14,000, the force of the wind is terrific in a storm, owing to the exposed situation, but the glass has been broken but once, and that by a large sea bird in a gale of wind.

This light was built in 1857 and is the 6th in the Straits and Sound, if I mistake not. We returned to Neah Bay, for the night, caught a number of fish from the side of the steamer, of the rock cod variety. The next afternoon started homeward, twenty-five miles up, laid over in Clalam Bay, for twenty-four hours, a lovely place, nothing but the bark of an Indian dog to break the stillness, on three sides the unbroken forests comes down to the waters edge. Large rocks covered with a greenish brown moss line the shore, which with every returning wave are drenched with feathery spray.

Reached Port Gamble early in the morning of the 10th, where we reluctantly bid good bye to the staunch ship that had so lately been our home, the gentlemanly and obliging Captain and his amiable wife who were unceasing in their efforts, for our comfort and enjoyment. The *Goliath* is 154 feet in length, 30 in width, and 10 in depth, 250 tonnage, low pressure, greatest speed 14 miles per hour, 15 men are employed, used principally for towing ships.

Passed the day agreeably in visiting friends and acquaintances, at 5 o'clock the *Annie Stewart* arrived, embarked on her for Seattle, arriving there at ten. The next morning enroute for home by the *Fanny Lake*, who with her obliging Captain are general favorites with this community.

I do not know of a situation in the Territory, where there are greater facilities for out door enjoyment in the summer time than Neah Bay, the clear bracing, air, and cool sea breeze, are delightful, and abundance of game, and fishing, go and try it.

OCCASIONAL.

Did Egypt People America?

Writing to the *Portland Bee* from Philadelphia, E. W. Ryan says: In going through the government building I came across a collection of Indian relics from Puget Sound and Alaska which greatly resembled some specimens I had

seen somewhere in the main building, and I resolved to discover them and compare. After wandering through Chiff, Peru, and Mexico without success, I took a flying visit to China and Japan with the same result, though in the latter I found a slight similarity in the carving and pottery. At last I came to a temple-like enclosure, upon which these words were inscribed: "Egypt-Soudan. The oldest people in the world sends its morning greeting to the youngest nation." It was here I found what I sought—a striking and remarkable resemblance among the relics of thousands of years ago to those of the Puget Sound and Alaska Indians. In the past, scholars and antiquarians have devoted their learning in the vain effort to prove the American Indians descendants of the Chinese and Japanese. Let me give them another subject for thought: Did Egypt people America, or did America people Egypt?

Writings of men who have given the greatest amount of time and attention to the laws governing the development of institution among nations, as well as the growth of civilization from barbarism have also presented another question of at least equal interest. That is, that whenever men have attained similar stages of mental development there is a natural tendency to think and act alike; and that nations or races, who never had intercourse with each other, naturally pass through similar stages of thought in their intellectual progress from barism to civilization, and spontaneously develop similar institutions, that faithfully reflect the degree of their intellectual development. Similar stages of mental growth naturally forming like opinions and similar trains of thought, customs, laws &c., independent of the fact whether or not there has ever been communication between such individuals or races.

The facts referred to in the above article would be very valuable in the examination of such a question as this, as well as furnishing a key to the comparative civilization of the above races.

Resolutions of the Seattle Liberal Association.

RESOLVED: By the Liberal Association of Seattle that the thanks of this Association are due to A. C. Edmunds, Esq., for the able manner in which he defended the Liberal cause at Seattle during his recent visit.

Resolved: That Bro. Edmunds maintained his position against Rev. George Edwards during their recent debate, by incontrovertible arguments, and in a style and manner which entitle him to rank among the ablest debaters on the Pacific Coast.

Resolved: That the newspapers of this city did not do justice to Bro. Edmunds, for that an immensely crowded hall during his debate with Rev. George Edwards, on a vote being taken, Bro. Edmunds was sustained almost unanimously, there being no more than three dissenting votes.

Resolved: That Bro. Edmunds did much good in this city during his recent visit for which we are truly grateful to him.

Resolved: That whereas, the Christians boasted that Bro. Edmunds could not obtain a hearing in Seattle, nevertheless, on delivering his farewell lecture in this city, he was greeted by the largest and most enthusiastic audience that ever attended religious services of any kind in this city, our and his most sanguine expectations being more than realized.

Resolved: That the thanks of this Association are also due to Rev. George Edwards for having the manhood, candor, fairness and pluck to come out like a man and meet Bro. Edmunds in debate instead of sheltering himself from controversy behind the pulpit—a practice characteristic of the clergy of this city, and, we believe of the clergy of the country generally.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to each of the newspapers in this city and to the NORTHERN STAR for publication, and a copy forwarded to Bro. Edmunds and a copy to the Secretary of the Liberal Association, Portland, Oregon.

Adopted August 20, 1876.
S. N. ALFORD, President,
S. F. COOMBS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Republicans of Snohomish City Precinct, are requested to meet at the Riverside Hotel on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 9TH,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for precinct officers, and for the election of delegates to the County Republican Convention.

Signed. MANY REPUBLICANS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Try Vincent's boots and shoes.

DIED.—August 31st, infant son of Captain and Mrs. Seymour.

Read the advertisement of the West Shore, which appears in to-days paper.

The Rev. John R. Thompson, of Olympia, delivered two very excellent sermons to the people here last Sabbath, the house being well filled on both occasions.

During the past few days "Old Probabilities" has handed out to us the most beautiful weather, and people begin to think we are yet to be favored with a few months of genuine Indian Summer.

While away from the office the first of the week, we were visited by the persevering Editor of the Echo. We regret we were not present to extend hospitalities to him he is ever so ready to extend to us.

The melancholy days have come when candidates for small offices are seen taking the legal voter aside for a private chat, which usually lasts about ten minutes, after which the aspirant spends two "bits" and is seen looking around for another victim.

We understand that Mr. Bonnel's lecture in Seattle on "Facts and Fancies" is looked upon by his friends as an excellent statement of the christian side of the question of the authenticity of the Bible. We have published a criticism on this lecture from F. H. M., and would like to publish the original so our readers could see what F. H. M., criticised.

The steamer Fanny Lake we understand is to go on the ways at Seattle, where she will undergo a thorough course of repairs, be remodeled, and receive some new machinery. She will be off the route possibly a month or six weeks, during which time the Otter will be employed to carry the mails between this place and Seattle.

Work is progressing steadily at the mill site of Bennett & Witter on Pill Chuck, each of these gentlemen have erected a neat and comfortable dwelling house and have moved their families there; while the work of hauling, hewing and framing timbers for the mill is being pushed forward in an energetic manner giving to the place a lively and business-like air.

The man LaMox who disappeared so mysteriously from the logging camp of J. & A. Ross some weeks ago, has been heard from. He was last seen at Port Townsend where he pawned the revolver stolen, and left per steamer for San Francisco. It is now positively known that he stole the \$30, from the pockets of the men, which raises the veil of suspicion which may have hung over the head of some innocent party. Whether LaMox is insane or not, we will not presume to say, but, we can recommend him to the people of California as being a thief.

The Nellie has been here twice this week, she appears to be a great favorite with the traveling public. And why not? Her time will compare with the best boats on the Sound, her spark ext-her relieves the weary traveler of a continual shower of soot and ashes, her officers and men always ready and willing to accommodate the public; a course which continuously pursued can result only in success. She will make two regular trips per week to this place, arriving Mondays and Thursdays, she will remain over night each time, and depart for Seattle as near eight o'clock as possible on the following morning.

During our visit at Seattle last week, we called upon S. P. Andrews & Co., and we find that they have been making great improvements in their store, as well

as in their stock of goods. They now have the finest store in their line on Puget Sound, and the best selected stock of goods consisting of a large variety of stoves, ranges, tin ware, table cutlery, lanterns, steam and gas fittings, and in fact nearly everything in their line that is needed about a house or steamboat. Parties who are desirous of purchasing anything in their line will do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The following items are from the Olympia, Courier:

It is proposed to reclaim large tracks of overflowed land on Frazer river by dyking.

It is proposed to drain several thousand acres of rich agricultural land on White river, subject to annual inundation, and by running a catchment drain along the bottom of the bluff past the outlet of the Talbot coal mine to intercept the enormous inflow from the surrounding hills, it is thought that it may be reclaimed and subjected to the various purposes of agriculture. If the project is feasible, and the law of the last Assembly makes provision for public aid in such enterprises, it will open a large tract of the most fertile land in King county to agriculture.

The chief matter of disagreement between the Register and Receiver in their finding in the matter of the contested land adjoining Seattle, was that the latter held that the town had gained a vested right in the vacant land in the two sections in which Seattle is situated by reason of the act of Congress regarding townsites and that this right would operate to exclude the N. P. R. Co., holders of Vals entire scrip and others from gaining any rights to such land. From this decision the Register dissented and the case will go to Washington for final adjudication. In the course of time the whole case will undoubtedly come before the courts of the Territory and may perhaps be finally settled about the time of our next Centennial.

Last Wednesday, August 16th, the Insane Asylum at Steilacoom was formally transferred by Hill Harmon, Esq., to Dr. Sparling, the Superintendent. Most or all the bedding, cooking utensils and property in use about the establishment, owned by Mr. Harmon, was purchased by the Trustees for the Territory. We shall now have a practical demonstration of the advantages or disadvantages of the new system and we sincerely hope the result may meet the expectations of its most ardent advocates.

Foreign Governments Taking Interest in Puget Sound.

The wonderful resources of Puget Sound have at last drawn the attention of foreign nations and are now being earnestly inquired into. Some months ago wealthy firms in Sweden and Norway communicated with the Swedish and Norwegian consul at steilacoom in regard to the manufactures of Puget Sound, especially lumber, requesting a detailed description of how to obtain timber-land, the method used in cutting timber in the woods, hauling it to the water, getting it to the mill, sawing it into lumber and exporting it, with estimate of prices of work in each instance, costs, expenses and profits. As the preparing of such a detailed statement was more a work of love than of pay, and the consul's frequent appeals to our citizens for aid in rendering the required document went unheeded, he was unable to do anything in the matter, and had dismissed the subject from his mind, until this week it again comes before him this time in another shape.

The Swedish and Norwegian Governments have this time taken the matter in hand, and have instructed their consuls at San Francisco and Steilacoom to furnish a statement about similar to that requested by the mercantile firms mentioned. What the object is of these governments we cannot tell; but the interest they take in our lumbering and other business shows, at least, that far off Puget Sound is becoming known to the uttermost parts of the world. We trust that parties conversant with the business will give all aid possible in the preparation of a complete table of our lumbering exports and other matters requested by the Swedish and Norwegian Governments.—Express

An important discovery has been made by a London physician, who was baffled by the sickness of a gentleman and his wife. They complained of nausea and vomiting, for which no ordinary causes could account. At last the despairing doctor examined the highly-glazed, delicate green calico lining of the bed curtains, and found it to contain a large quantity of arsenic. It appears that this poisonous calico is sold in large quantities.

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 patrons and friends in Oregon and Washington Territory and adjoining regions to re-visit 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.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE WEST SHORE, just entering its second year. It is ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and worthy the patronage of every well-wisher of the Pacific Northwest. It is Beautifully Illustrated by the leading artists on the Coast. Some of The Ablest Writers in the Pacific Northwest contribute to its columns. As a Family Journal, it stands at the head of Pacific Coast publications. As a paper to SEND TO FRIENDS abroad, it has no equal. A single number will give them a better idea of Oregon and Washington Territory than a year's numbers of any other paper. Subscription price, \$1.50 Per Year, including postage. Sample number, 20 cents. Address the publisher, L. SAMUEL, P. O. Box 3, Portland, Ogn.

Remittances can be made by registered letter or by order on any part of the Portland Business Houses. v1 n:34 2m.

E. SHONE.

RIVER SIDE HOTEL!

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Shone Brothers

Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel

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

First Class Hotel.

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

FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

Every attention will be shown for

the convenience of the patrons of

This House.

The boys of Canemah, last week, put a split stick on the tail of a troublesome cow and started her for the Centennial. Careful mathematicians estimated that if she held out as she started she would reach Philadelphia in about two days.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Stock. Milch Cows, per hd. \$25.00 @ 50.00 Work Oxen, per yoke \$150. @ 250. Beef cattle, on foot, per lb. .5 cts Horses, per hd. \$30. @ 100. Sheep, per hd. \$5.00 Hogs, on foot per lb. .6 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c.

Bacon, per lb. .14 1/2 cts Pork do. .8 cts Chickens, per doz. \$3. @ 3.50 Eggs, do. .30 cts Flour, per bbl. \$6.50 @ 7.00 Wheat, per bush. \$1. @ 1.25 Butter, per lb. .30 @ 35 cts Hides, green, per lb. .35 cts Potatoes, per bush. .50 cts Oats, per bush. .25 cts Ground Barley, per ton \$42.50 Hay, per ton \$12.00 @ 14.00 Candles, per lb. .25 cts Beans, do. .6 cts Sugars, do. .10 @ 16 cts Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$4.50 Dried Apples, per lb. .8 cts Nails, per lb. .2 cts Course salt per lb. .12 @ .13.20 Tobacco, do. .75 @ \$5.00 Coal Oil, per case. \$5.00 Cabbage, per lb. 1 1/2 cts Turnips, do. 1 1/2 cts Apples, per bush. \$1.25 @ .50 Wood, per cord, deliv'd. \$2.50 Shingles, per M. \$2.00 Ship Knees, per in. .40 @ 50 cts Logs, per M ft. \$5.00 Hewed Timber, per lineal foot. .10 cts.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. WHEAT, new, per cbl. \$1.50 @ 1.52 1/2 " choice old milling. 1.57 1/2 @ 1.62 1/2 BARLEY, new, per cbl. 1.00 @ 1.05 " choice old brewing. 1.10 @ 1.20 OATS, new crop, per cbl. 1.30 @ 1.65 RYE, firm at. 1.37 1/2 BUCKWHEAT, per lb. 3 1/2 @ 4 cts HOPS, Wash. Terr'y, per lb. 9 @ 10 1/2 cts GROUND BARLEY, per ton. 34.00 @ 26.00 HAY, per ton. 7.50 @ 13.50

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Snohomish County Agricultural Society, is requested to be held at the School house, at Snohomish City, W. T., September 9th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for holding the Annual Fair of the society, on the society fair grounds. Also at the same time and place, the trustees of the society are requested to be present ready to take such action in the premises as may be necessary. ELDRIDGE MORSE, Secretary.

For Sale.

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 W. H. WALE, or M. W. PACKARD. v1 n:34

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, 32x30 feet, 1 1/2 stories high. Small orchard of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, and an abundance of small fruit. Together with stock (30 head,) and agricultural implements. Said farm is situated 1 1/2 miles from the Skykomish River in Snohomish county, S. 23, 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 bars and other out buildings on the premises. Snohomish City, June 30, 1876. 25

K. SHONE

LOVERS OF SPORT!

You will find a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT THE MOST IMPROVED

SPOON HOOKS!

And Fishing Tackle

Of all kinds, at John Sullivan's, Commercial St., Seattle, W. T. 1:33

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.

v1 20.

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.

v1 n:20.

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.

Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States by THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, JULY 4, 1876.

While the Nation is bouyant with patriotism, and all hearts are attuned to praise, it is with sorrow we come to strike the one discordant note, on this hundredth anniversary of our country's birth. When subjects of Kings, Emperors, and Czars, from the Old World, join in our National Jubilee, shall the women of the Republic refuse to lay their hands with benedictions on the nation's head? Surveying America's Exposition, surpassing in magnificence those of London, Paris, and Vienna, shall we not rejoice at the success of the youngest rival among the nations of the earth? May not our hearts, in unison with all, swell with pride at our great achievements as a people; our free speech, free press, free schools, free church, and the rapid progress we have made in material wealth, trade, commerce, and the inventive arts? And we do rejoice, in the success thus far, of our experiment of self-government. Our faith is firm and unwavering in the broad principles of human rights, proclaimed in 1776, not only as abstract truths, but as the corner stones of a republic. Yet, we cannot forget, even in this glad hour, that while all men of every race, and clime, and condition, have been invested with the full rights of citizenship, under our hospitable flag, all women still suffer the degradation of disfranchisement.

The history of our country the past hundred years, has been a series of assumptions and usurpations of power over woman, in direct opposition to the principles of just Government, acknowledged by the United States at its foundation which are:

- First. The natural rights of each individual.
 - Second. The exact equality of these rights.
 - Third. That these rights, when not delegated by the individual, are retained by the individual.
 - Fourth. That no person can exercise the rights of others without delegated authority.
 - Fifth. That the non-use of these rights does not destroy them.
- And for the violation of these fundamental principles of our Government, we arraign our rulers on this 4th day of July, 1876,—and these are our

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

BILLS OF ATTAINDER have been passed by the introduction of the word "male" into all the State constitutions, denying to woman the right of suffrage, and thereby making sex a crime—an exercise of power clearly forbidden in Article 1st, Sections 9th and 10th of the United States Constitution.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, the only protection against *lettres de cachet*, and all forms of unjust imprisonment, which the Constitution declares "shall not be suspended, except when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety demands it," is held inoperative in every State in the Union, in case of a married woman against her husband,—the marital rights of the husband being in all cases primary, and the rights of the wife secondary.

THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY A JURY OF ONE'S PEERS was so jealously guarded that States refused to ratify the original Constitution, until it was guaranteed by the 6th Amendment. And yet the women of this nation have never been allowed a jury of their peers—being tried in all cases by men, native and foreign, educated and ignorant, virtuous and vicious. Young girls have been arraigned in our courts for the crime of infanticide; tried, convicted, hung—victims, perchance, of judge, jurors, advocates—while no woman's voice could be heard in their defense. And not only are women denied a jury of their peers, but in some cases, jury trial altogether. During the war, a woman was tried and hung by military law, in defiance of the 5th Amendment, which specifically declares: "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of actual service in time of war." During the last Presidential campaign, a woman, arrested for vot-

ing, was denied the protection of a jury, tried, convicted and sentenced to a fine and costs of persecution, by the absolute power of a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION, the immediate cause of the rebellion of the Colonies against Great Britain, is one of the grievous wrongs the women of this country have suffered during the century. Deploring war, with all the demoralization that follows in its train, we have been taxed to support standing armies, with their waste of life and wealth. Believing in temperance, we have been taxed to support the vice, crime, and pauperism of the Liquor Traffic. While we suffer its wrongs and abuses infinitely more than man, we have no power to protect our sons against this giant evil. During the Temperance crusade, mothers were arrested, fined, imprisoned for even praying and singing in the streets, while men blockade the streets with impunity, even on Sunday, with their military parades and political processions. Believing in honesty, we are taxed to support a dangerous army of civilians, buying and selling the offices of government and sacrificing the best interests of the people. And, moreover, we are taxed to support the very legislators, and judges, who make laws, and render decisions adverse to women. And for refusing to pay such unjust taxation, the houses, lands, bonds and stock of women, have been seized and sold within the present year, thus proving Lord Coke's assertion, "that the very act of taxing a man's property without his consent, is, in effect, disfranchising him of every civil right."

UNEQUAL CODES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Held by law a perpetual minor, deemed incapable of self protection, even in the industries of the world, woman is denied equality of rights. The fact of sex, not the quantity or quality of work, in most cases, decides the pay and position; and because of this injustice thousands of fatherless girls are compelled to choose between a life of shame and starvation.

Laws catering to man's vices have created two codes of morals in which penalties are graded according to the political status of the offender. Under such laws, women are fined and imprisoned if found alone in the streets, or in public places of resort, at certain hours. Under the pretence of regulating public morals, police officers seizing the occupants of disreputable houses, march the women in platoons to prison, while the men, partners in their guilt, go free.

While making a show of virtue in forbidding the importation of Chinese women on the Pacific coast for immoral purposes, our rulers, in many states, and even under the shadow of the National Capitol, are now proposing to legalize the sale of American womanhood for the same vile purposes.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN has placed us in a most anomalous position. Women invested with the rights of citizens in one section—voters, jurors, office-holders—crossing an imaginary line are subjects in the next. In some states, a woman may testify against her husband, sue and be sued in the courts; in other, she has no redress in case of damage to person, property, or character. In divorce, on account of adultery in the husband, the innocent wife is held to possess no right to children, or property, unless by special decree of the court. But in no state of the Union has the wife the right to her own person, or to any part of the joint earnings of the co-partnership, during the life of her husband. In some states women may enter the law schools and practice in the courts; in others they are forbidden. In some universities girls enjoy equal educational advantages with boys, while many of the proudest institutions in the land deny them admittance, though the sons of China, Japan and Africa are welcomed.

But the privileges already granted in the several states are by no means secure. The right of suffrage once exercised by women in certain State and Territories, has been denied by subsequent legislation. A bill is now pending in Congress to disfranchise the women in Utah, thus interfering to deprive United States citizens of the same rights, which the Supreme Court has declared the National Government powerless to protect any-

where. Laws passed after years of untiring effort, guaranteeing married women certain rights of property, and mothers the custody of their children, have been repealed in States where we supposed all was safe. Thus have our most sacred rights been made the football of legislative caprice, proving that a power which grants, as a privilege what by nature and law is a right, may withhold the same as penalty, when deeming it necessary for its own perpetuation.

REPRESENTATION FOR WOMAN has had no place in the nation's thought. Since the incorporation of the thirteen original states, twenty-four have been admitted to the Union, not one of which has recognized woman's right of self government. On this birthday of our national liberties, July 4, 1876, Colorado, like all her elder sisters, comes into the Union, with the invidious word "male" in her Constitution.

UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE, by establishing an aristocracy of sex, imposes upon the women of this nation a more absolute and cruel despotism than monarchy; in that, women find a political master in her father, husband, brother, son. The aristocracies of the old world are based on birth, wealth, refinement, education, nobility, brave deeds of chivalry; in this nation, on sex alone; exalting brute force above moral power, vice above virtue, ignorance above education, and the son above the mother who bore him.

THE JUDICIARY OF THE NATION has proved itself but the party in power, by upholding and enforcing laws that are opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. When the slave power was dominant, the Supreme Court decided that a black man was not a citizen, because he had not the right to vote. Such vacillating interpretations of constitutional law unsettle our faith in judicial authority, and undermine the liberties of the whole people.

THESE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT against our rulers we now submit to the impartial judgment of the people.

And to all these wrongs and oppressions woman has not submitted in silence and resignation. From the beginning of the century, when Abigail Adams, the wife of one President and the mother of another, said, "we will not hold ourselves bound to obey laws in which we have no voice or representation," until now, woman's discontent has been steadily increasing, culminating nearly thirty years ago in a simultaneous movement among the women of the nation, demanding the right of suffrage. In making our just demands, a higher motive than the pride of sex inspires us; we feel that national safety and stability depend on the complete recognition of the broad principles of our government. Woman's degraded, helpless position is the weak point in our institutions to-day; a disturbing force everywhere, severing family ties, filling our asylums with the deaf, the dumb, the blind, our prisons with criminals, our cities with drunkenness and prostitution, our homes with disease and death.

It was the boast of the founders of the republic, that the rights for which they contended, were the rights of human nature. If these rights are ignored in the case of one half of the people, the nation is surely preparing for its own downfall. Governments try themselves. The recognition of a governing and a governed class is incompatible with the first principles of freedom. Woman has not been a heedless spectator of the events of this century, nor a dull listener to the grand arguments for the equal rights of humanity. From the earliest history of our country, woman has shown equal devotion with man to the cause of freedom, and has stood firmly by his side in its defence. Together, they have made this country what it is. Woman's wealth, thought and labor have cemented the stones of every monument man has reared to liberty.

And now, at the close of a hundred years, as the hour hand of the great clock that marks the centuries points to 1876, we declare our faith in the principles of self-government; our full equality with man in natural rights; that woman was made first for her own happiness, with the absolute right to herself—to all the opportunities and advantages life affords, for her complete development; and

we deny that dogma of the centuries, incorporated in the codes of all nations—that woman was made for man—her best interests, in all cases, to be sacrificed to his will.

We ask of our rulers, at this hour, no special favors, no special legislation. We ask justice, we ask that all the civil and political rights that belong to citizens of the United States, be guaranteed to us and our daughters forever.

- Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth C. Stanton,
- Paulina W. Davis, Ernestine L. Rose,
- Clarinda I. Nichols, Mary A. McClintock,
- Amy Post, Laura De F. Gordon,
- Sarah Pugh, Susan B. Anthony,
- Matilda J. Gage, Clemence S. Lozier,
- Olympia Brown, Mathilde F. Anuske,
- Mathilde F. Wendt, Adelaide Thompson,
- Ellen C. Sargent, Virginia L. Minor,
- Sarah A. Spencer, Lillie D. Blake,
- Phetie W. Couz us, Jane Graham Jones,
- A. Jane Duniway, Belva A. Lockwood.

N. B. This Declaration is engrossed in the Centennial Books of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Friends wishing to sign it are invited to call; those at a distance will please send their signatures on a slip of thin paper, to be pasted in the book. Address National Woman Suffrage Parlor, No. 1431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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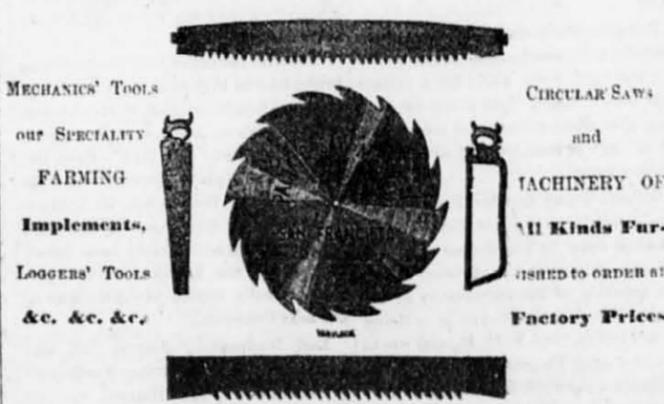
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Beyond the Stars--What?

'Tis easy to trace the soul to the hour
That deprives the form of its breath;
But who shall follow the spirit's flight,
When it seeks the portals of death?
Who read the veil that hides from our view
The future, beyond the bright stars?
Who follow the spirit's upward flight,
When it breaks through our earthly bars?
What--ah! what is that future state?
And where, oh, where is the goal?
Which Christians say is the resting place,
And home of the deathless soul?
Is it beyond the dark blue sky--
Beyond where the stars now shine?
Where angels sing their song of praise
To the spirit of God divine?
Can life be the end of all our hopes?
Is the struggle with death all o'er?
Or is there a life beyond the tomb,
Where the soul lives evermore?
Does the soul exist when life has flown,
Or sink, like the corpse, into night?
Let us rather believe the brilliant mind
Still continues its upward flight.
Let us think that the soul can never die--
That its mission will never end;
That there is a land beyond the sky,
Where friend will still meet friend;
That, freed from the turmoil and ills of life--
From its troubles, ills and scars,
The soul will worship the God of Light,
In his mansion "beyond the stars!"

In Answer to F. H. M.

FOR THE NORTHERN STAR.
In No. 27, of the NORTHERN STAR, Mr. F. H. M. says: "Reason and common sense teaches." Where is the man that was made wise and great at the school of "reason and common sense?" I will confine my remarks mostly, to that kind of reason and common sense, that ignores the Gospel and refuses its teaching. What system of morals will my friend name, that has any advantage over the Christian code of morals? Can he name any leader of a new and improved religion, or list of morals that can throw Christ in the shade? Or if it is not new, but better adapted to the wants of man, this would be a great kindness and benefit to the race.
Mr. M. finds fault with Rev. T. for preaching "Christian Morality," instead of the science of Morality that belongs to the "domain of nature." Who created nature? surely Nature made itself, or it was made by some outside power; but Christian Reason says, that things or persons cannot produce themselves.
When a man's reason allows him to believe that he can produce himself, or any thing equal to himself then his reason has failed him; as Franklins did, when he tried to make a man. So when any man or Angel attempts to devise a code of morals, more benevolent, of purer principles, and more completely adapted to the wants of man, than the precepts, or dogmas of the Gospel. I think his reason will fail him; but if he succeeds, he will be entitled to the thanks, the honors and the worship of the human family.
Robert Owen of England was a worshiper of Reason. He was in many respects an excellent man; he was a studious man; an extensive and ripe scholar. He studied intensely for many years, for the express purpose of enabling him to defeat the Bible, and to present a system of morals and religion better adapted to the wants of man than those of Christianity. He was wealthy and benevolent; what books he chose to read, he read; what places he chose to see, he saw; the experience of the world was before him; his learning was at his command; he lived till he was 86 years old, a good old age. Mr. Owen was a Socialist, and made his first attempt to establish his better system in New Lanark in Scotland. In 1825 he bought New Harmony in Indiana, of Frederick Rapp, for the purpose of trying his Socialism. Here he made a total and final failure.
I am of the opinion that Robert Owen, was one of the wisest, the best, the most candid and powerful men the infidel world can boast, and if reason could not direct such a giant in wisdom's ways, (and it did not), then common men might stand abashed. Mr. Owen's excellencies come from the Bible, why not confess this truth? or show some other source. Mr. F. H. M. scouts at Christian Morality.
Let us look at this subject a little from the Book itself. Matt. 22: 37-39 "Thou shalt love the LORD thy God with thy heart, and with all thy soul, and

with all thy mind; this is the first and great command, and the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Exo. 22: 21-24. "Ye shall not vex the stranger nor oppress him. Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child." Lev. 19: 30, 33, 34. "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my Sanctuary; I am the LORD; and if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." Matt. 7: 12. "Therefore all things, whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." Matt. 5: 44, 45. "But I say unto you love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them who despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven; for he sends the sun and rain on the evil and on the good." "Be ye therefore perfect as your Father who is in heaven is perfect." "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will forgive you." "Hereby shall men know that they are my disciples if ye have love one to another." "Be not conformed to this world but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds. Let no man think more highly of himself than he ought to think, but to think soberly," i. e. according to truth. "Let love be without dissimulation, abhor that which is evil, cleave to that which is good. Be kindly affectionate one to another, in brotherly love; in honor preferring one another. Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. Distributing to the necessity of saints, given to hospitality. Rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep. Be of the same mind one toward another. Mind not high things but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits. Recompose to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men; if it be possible, as much as lieth in you live peaceably with all men." 39 Rules from the best book I have seen.
The above are a very few of the excellent principles and precepts of Christianity. Can the "reason and common sense," of F. H. M. provide 39 better rules from any one of his anti-christian text books, outside the Bible.

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A Poem with a Moral.

[The following lines were written by David Barker for the New York Post about twenty years ago, and are as admirable for their quaintness as for the important lesson they convey.]

THE LION AND THE SKUNK—A DREAM.

I met a lion in my path,
(Twas on a dreary autumn night,
Who gave me the alternative
To either run or fight.
I dare not turn upon the track,
I dare not think to run away,
For fear the lion at my back
Would seize me as his prey.
So summoning a fearless mien,
Though all my soul was full of fright,
I said unto the forest king,
"I will not run, but fight."
We fought, and as the fates decreed,
I conquered in the bloody fray;
For soon the lion at my feet
A lifeless carcass lay.
A little skunk was standing by
And noted what the lion spoke:
And when he saw the lion die,
The lion's track he took.
He used the lion's very speech,
And stretching to his utmost height,
He gave me the alternative
To either run or fight.
I saw he was prepared to fling
Vile odors from his bushy tail,
And knew those odors very soon
My nostrils would assail.
So summoning a humble air,
Though all my soul was free from fright
I said unto the dirty brute,
"I'll run, but will not fight."
MORAL.
As years begin to cool my blood,
I'd rather all would doubt my spunk
Than for a moment undertake
To battle with a skunk.

Correspondence.

SEATTLE, Aug. 29, 1878.

Ed. Star:—Aureola and Osgyn, both barks, arrived here to-day to load with Seattle coal. The two will likely take 2,000 tons of coal. The *Eldorado* is now under the bunkers; will take 14,000 tons coal, so Capt. Hayden thinks. She is a fine ship, and well managed. The bk. *Montana* will complete her cargo of 1,000 tons of Renton coal to-morrow. The new bkt. *Katie Flickinger* is loading with lumber for her first trip at Coleman's Mill. The *Amelia* leaves Freeport Wednesday with lumber for San Francisco. The *Jenny Pitts* arrived Saturday and will take her place at the wharf at Freeport. The *Martha Rideout* went to sea Friday. The *Brentes* is loading lumber at Blakely for a new steamer to be built at San Francisco for the Sac river. There are also 3 other vessels at that port, 2 at Madison, 6 at Gamble, 3 at Ludlow and 3 foreign ships at Discovery loading and getting ready to load.

The Indians are en route, seemingly, to Puyallup for the purpose of gathering hops. While on the way they are fishing in Elliot Bay and doing well. Over 40 canoes were in sight this day.

Our city is fast improving and, I am afraid, going ahead a little too fast; there is a little too much humbug here for actual good health. The coal companies are not putting in one half their usual amount of coal. Logging seems stale; all around the Sound the mill men say they are supplied. Cyrus Walker is here on his way east. Wm. Delanty was here yesterday on the way up Sound. Mr. Akerson of Tacoma will be here to-morrow with his new tug the *Tacoma*, at which place is the *Shirly*, and expected hourly the large ship *Brown Bros*.

Court is running on full time and the "sports," especially the lottery gang, are getting a benefit. Judge Lewis is doing the grand in a remarkably good style and dishes out justice to whom it is due.

There is but little fuss or disturbance in the city.

Mr. Pike, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order for the Southern District of the United States, is with us; also John M. C. Acker, J. H. Grant, C. F. Dant and many other distinguished persons.

There are to be several divorces in question this century, of course the hymenial bonds will be broken—and "Old Shusher" may have a show. His hyperboreous exuberance of words with my rheumatic and weary number of words to flow that we do not get the pleasure to me did I see them in print.

Printed in new building, and it would

be hard for any one to say which party will win. The arguments on either side are but a jargon of discord confusedly blended—as for myself I shall vote as I please.

A few days ago 36 town lots in one of the many additions to Seattle sold for \$250 each. That does not speak well, yet the Front street grade goes on.

There were 14 steamers, 6 sailers, 4 sloops, 9 plungers and 23 small boats in port last Sunday.

The Str. *Dakota* leaves on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. She will be followed by the *St. Salvador*.

Lord Dufferin is to pay the Sound a visit next week, so I am informed.

It is rumored that the Utsalady property is to be sold in October. That is a good idea, perhaps if done somebody will get something. As it is the expenses will eat up everything.

Trusting prosperity and health may be with you and the people of Snohomish, I am thine,

SIMON SPOONBOTTOM.

A capital letter—Iced T.
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