

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 87.

NOTIONNIA DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF COURT.

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

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Masonic, Confessional Lodge, U. D. Regular communications first and third Saturdays of each month.
I. O. G. T. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.
Snohomish Athenaeum.
Snohomish Free Religious Association.
Union Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Snohomish City.
Snohomish County Agricultural Society.
Snohomish Rifle, Militia Company.
Snohomish Telegraph Company.
Snohomish Cemetery Association.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SNOHOMISH CITY.

LAWYERS.—W. M. Tiritot and Edridge Morse.
DOCTOR.—A. C. Folsom.
MERCHANTS.—E. C. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.
HOTELS.—I. Cathcart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, W. B. Stevens.
BERRY HALL.—T. F. Marks.
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson.
SHOEMAKERS.—Wm. Edwards.
CABINET MAKERS.—Geac and Son.

Latest by Telegraph.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The *World's* Washington special says: The annual reports of the heads of several departments and bureaus of the government, will not be prepared for submission to Congress at its session in October, but will take the ordinary course and go on with the annual message of the President at the commencement of the regular session in December. This enables the President and his Cabinet to absent most of this month on their trip west.

Sept. 3.—Hale's piano factory was destroyed to-day with terrible results. It was the largest shipper of pianos to the Pacific Coast, the ship *Continental*, which sailed to-day, having twenty on board, while the *Ocean King*, loaded Friday last, had fifteen.

J. P. Hale's piano factory on 35th street was destroyed by a fire this morning. The flames extended to the south side of the street, destroying the entire block between 19th and 11th avenues; also Connolly's barrel factory, J. Graham & Co.'s silk factory and several houses adjoining on the south; James Walkers charcoal factory north of 35th street, and a block of frame houses on 10th avenue, between 35th and 36th. One steam fire engine was burned.

It is reported that 100 hvas have been lost in the fire to-day at 10th avenue and 35 street.

The *Telegram* says there is no hope that a vestige of the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues will be left. The school house of Thirty-fifth street is entirely demolished. The tenement houses on four sides of the block are in ruins. Sparks from the burning building lighted upon the canvas roof of the Gospel tent and it was destroyed. The conviction is growing that the loss of life will be serious, and several ambulances are in the neighborhood. One authority says there must be from 75 to 80 bodies buried in the ruins. Another statement is that 25 to 30 girls, employed in the upper stories of Hale's factory, have perished. Ambulances have removed some 18 or 20 wounded who jumped from the burning factory at the time of the fire. Comparatively few escaped death or fatal wounds. Occupants of houses on 36th street could distinctly see workmen in the piano factory making futile efforts to escape from the roof and upper stories and could hear shrieks for assistance.

The fire originated through Nicholas Monk, who was heating varnish over a stove. While his back was turned it got

ablaze, and the flames spread like a flash. He fled at once for his life, giving the alarm as he ran, but the windows being open the flames swept through the building, finding fresh fuel at every step. It is supposed about 200 men were employed in the building at the time—on the seventh floor 26, on the fourth 31, and on the fifth 5 and on other floors about 150. It cannot be ascertained how many were burned in the building. The stairways in one corner were open, and the flames rushed to the upper stories as if through a flue. Several firemen say that from the windows of the upper story of the factory men were calling for ladders and for help, for God's sake!

Sept. 3.—The *World's* special from Columbia, S. C., says: Woodruff and Jones, two of the ring recently indicted have signified a willingness to turn State's evidence. They have already made a clean breast of the matter and turned over their papers and documents to the investigating committee. They have turned over to the committee some 150 bank checks for sums ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, which were made payable to various prominent State officials for bribery, and which are indorsed by the payees, showing they received the amounts which the checks called for. They will also turn over to the State the property for which they paid \$250,000 as reparation for their several years of wholesale stealing. This arrangement has been effected and the necessary papers of transfer already executed. The property consists of real estate, bonds, warrants, stocks and valuable presses and printing material of the Republican Printing Company, of which they were proprietors, the whole aggregating in present value \$100,000. Another important witness has been secured in the person of Mrs. McLaughlin, of Charleston, who was the most successful lobbyist for years in manipulating the legislation by the judicious use of funds provided her. She was greatly instrumental in securing Senator Patterson in his present position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Names of postoffices changed: Centerville, Snohomish county, to Stanwood. Postmasters appointed: Aurelius M. Patterson, Kalama, Coville county, W. T.; Miss Margaret J. Jenkins, Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T.

OSAWATOMIE, Ks., Aug. 31.—Ten thousand people responded to the call to-day, to witness the ceremonies attending the dedication of the old John Brown monument. Dr. Undergroff, chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Chas. Robins as president of the day. Rev. Adair, brother-in-law to John Brown made the prayer, in which he thanked God that He had made of one blood all nations of men. Senator Ingalls, orator of the day, was then introduced and made a speech an hour long, being constantly applauded. After dinner, Chas. Langdon delivered a speech, formally dedicating the monument. Short speeches were made by Hon. D. R. Haskill, Col. D. R. Anthony, and others. A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature of Kansas to make an appropriation to procure a statue of John Brown, in bronze or marble, to be placed in the hall of statuary in the national capitol. The meeting was a grand success.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The scene of to-day's terrible disaster was Nos. 74 and 76, Longworth street. At the latter place the excavation was in progress for a new building, and the digging had gone below the foundation of 74. One inmate of the latter stated that their landlord was notified last Friday that the building was unsafe, but had taken no precautionary measures. To-day workmen had commenced to brace up

the building, and were busy in a pit they had dug when the wall fell, demolishing No. 74, and carrying the division between that and the house adjoining, rendering the latter unfit for habitation. No. 74 was a low boarding house for women who rented rooms from Mrs. Keane and and at the time the accident occurred it is said, contained seven women and two or three men. The exact number of the latter is unknown, as the injured failed to report. Mrs. She Keane, landlady, was instantly killed; John W. Dustin, a visitor at the same house, is injured internally, thought fatally. John Finnegan, foreman of the works in the excavation, is dead, buried under the debris; Hugh Quigley, laborer, instantly killed; Louie Downing, injured internally; Lottie Williams, back hurt. Other women more or less bruised; one, a colored servant, missing, but thought possible she escaped. Workmen were engaged up to a late hour to-night searching for Finnegan's body, but were unable to find it.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Times* Belgrade special, dated Sept. 2d, says: Serbia refuses to give assistance to the Bosnian insurgents. Russia cannot wish to assist the Bosnian insurrection. There exists among the Bosnian Rayans great animosity against Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—The Turks acknowledge a loss of 7,000 men in the Schipka Pass, and 2,000 wounded reached Adrianople yesterday.

ADRIANOPLE, Sept. 3.—Intelligence received from Schipka Pass states that Sullemen Pasha has gained a more advantageous position for his batteries on the heights surrounding Fort Nicholas. Russian reinforcements arrived during the night. The road to Gubrova is commanded by the Turkish batteries.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is stated that the Grand Duke Michael, commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Asia Minor, has assumed command of General Melnikoff's corps.

Three separate telegraphic accounts dated Sept. 3d are received descriptive of the battle on the Lom fought between the Turks and the Russians, on Tuesday Aug. 28; from which we condense. Two of the accounts are Russian and one Turkish.

Gen. Seonoff commanded the Russians at Karazon, and had some 3000 infantry 500 cavalry and ten guns, another account calls the Russians Gen. name Leonoff. The battle commenced by the forward movement of Medjed Pasha, who commanded the Turkish right, and Fuad Pasha and Sabid Pasha, whose divisions formed the centre and left.

Medjed advanced in gallant style to the village of Karohassankoi where they charged with a rush over the Russian intrenchments. The slaughter was terrible among the Turks on the hill; but the Russians were driven precipitately down the hill, commanding the valley of the Lom with great loss; meanwhile Sabid Pasha attacked Casnelisero a lofty hill crowned by a three gun Russian battery which was with difficulty carried. The Turks then advanced with the wildest enthusiasm along their whole line shouting "allah!" "allah!"

The Russian troops consisted of the 12th corps, reinforced by one regiment of infantry of the 35th division. They held their lines until four p. m. They admit a loss of killed and wounded of at least 500, and estimate the odds against them, in the battle as six to one.

The Careovitch's army is divided in small masses from Quirgeva to Tiernova; concentration is impossible from want of troops and state of the roads. Their loss along this line is estimated at 5000 killed and wounded.

ITALY.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 2.—At Brigham

Young's funeral the tabernacle was heavily draped and profusely decorated with flowers, the dome being festooned with roses, bouquets and baskets of flowers, and wreaths were suspended from the pillars and gallery. The coffin was placed in front of an elevated platform, resting on a modest catafalque. Two hours before the opening of the services the gallery and about half the body of the building for the public was crowded, and thousands of persons were unable to gain admission to the tabernacle. Ten tiers of seats in front of the stand were occupied by the family and relatives of the deceased prophet, numbering several hundred. The arrangement was in accordance with church rules. The stands in front of the organ were occupied by the high church authorities, John W. Young and Dan. H. Wells, counselors to Brigham, and Brigham Young, Jr., and Geo. Q. Cannon were in the upper stand. Ten of the apostles were next below, and the high council still lower. The bishops were on the north platform, and the city council on the south in front. Behind the family were the quorums of seventies, high priests, elders, teachers, deacons, etc. Geo. Q. Cannon was master of ceremonies, and promptly at noon announced the beginning with the hymn "Hark from Afar," which was sung by the tabernacle choir of 220 voices. An opening prayer was offered by Apostle Franklin D. Richards, who thanked God that when he took Joseph Smith he gave a saint for a leader, Brigham Young, one of the noblest and purest of the royal family of heaven. It was a significant fact that John W. Young and Brigham Young, Jr., both aspirants for the presidency of the church, occupied the seats of their father and his councillors. Many people thought they should have been with the family or with the apostles.

Several weeks ago we paid an extended visit to Whidby Island. After returning from there an extended account of what was seen &c., appeared in the STAR, giving the principal facts observed except that lack of space prevented the remarks we should have made in relation to the eastern and northern end of the Island. Then before we had time to write up these matters for the following issue, business called us away on a two weeks trip to the Skagit, Stillaguamish, Swinomish, Bay View and Ship Harbor settlements, thence going to Seattle, and visiting the Seattle Coal Company Mines at Newcastle, before returning to Snohomish. But for unavoidable delays occasioned by head winds, &c., we should have returned to this place in time for inserting many of these items in last week's issue; as it is, space will crowd so that not all can be well inserted in this issue; yet will give the principal items enough condensed to get them in this issue if possible; those not inserted to appear next week.

The Zephyr, Capt. Wright, came in Wednesday. She brought five tons freight to Mukilteo, twelve packages merchandise to the river, and several passengers. On the 2nd, inst. she came to Mukilteo and removed Tulls Fishery to Seattle. She left here Thursday morning with 15 M shingles from here, and was to take on 350 half and 50 whole bbls. Salmon at Mukilteo.

The Seattle Rifle Team are willing to come here during the fair, and shoot with a team here if we organize one, provided we are willing to return the compliment. All who are willing to join please send their names to Dr. A. C. Folsom as soon as possible.

The compositors in this office re-knowledge the receipt of a fine bouquet of flowers from Mrs. Huibert. Thanks.

BAY VIEW SETTLEMENT.—Often had we passed in view of this beautiful settlement, yet knew naught of it more than it was a continuation of the Swinomish tide-flats, or their northern extension towards the Samish, and that it had received its name from the fine view it afforded of Patilla Bay. This was our first visit. A south wind brought us in a skiff to La Conner from Centerville, thence to Bay View, with very little labor; landing at Whitney & Sisson's warehouse, where grain threshed by the steam thrasher was being stored. Here the skiff was left, and taking the road, we soon found ourself at the hospitable residence of sheriff Allen; stopping there for the night, the next day we viewed the settlement.

The leading farmers and business men of the settlement are Messrs. Whitney & Sisson who have upwards of 300 acres under dike, W. H. Trimble, 50 acres, J. Highbarger, 75 acres, G. W. L. Allen, 65 and Ball & Smith, 100 acres, there being over 600 acres under dike, and about 325 acres in grain.

The spring sown grain will yield not far from 80 bushels to the acre, some much more, some less; while the fall sown oats etc., was fed upon by crows etc., which pulled up and destroyed so much of the growing grain, that when spring came, it was so sparse that the weeds choked it out so that it only yielded about 40 bushels to the acre, not over half a crop. The steam thrasher was busy at work threshing a field of barley. They had cleaned up some 2000 bushels, and had not threshed over one half of the 40 acre field they were at work upon.

This settlement has many advantages not possessed by many other tide marsh settlements. The whole tract is under dike, and the dwellings are built upon the high land, overlooking the flats as well as the bay beyond.

This also is the natural outlet to a tract of open marsh containing several thousand acres, in back of them, to which they have cut a road. They are seven miles distant from La Conner, and the flats between these two places are all capable of being diked and cultivated. Their yield of grain this year will be some 35,000 bushels or upwards. It is expected that Mr. Whitney may put in a stock of goods, while there is hopes of a portable steam saw mill, as there is enough local business for both to succeed. Besides those we have already enumerated, J. S. Kelly of Whidby island is there renting ground, and our friend, E. S. Jones, formerly of this place has secured a very fine tide marsh claim.

We have received the *Bronson Index* a new paper started at Bronson Mich. Published by Boynton & Wiley. Mr. Boynton started the *Three Oaks Echo*, at Three Oaks Mich., about the same time we established the STAR. He has disposed of his interest in the *Echo*, and with his partner has now established the *Index*. Mr. Boynton formerly lived in this place, on the farm now owned by Judge Haskell. He was but a boy then, but from the energy and ability displayed since he left here, we judge he lost nothing while sojourning in the North west. Success to the *Index* and the new firm of Boynton & Wiley.

Mr. John Richards brought to our office last Monday morning some of the finest free stone peaches we ever saw in the county. Some of the largest measured over nine inches in circumference.

P. S. We cannot vouch for the truthfulness of the above item, as we have neither seen, nor tasted them. Will the ancient Associate explain? THE BOYS.

We are compelled to put off the publication of the article relating to the Seattle coal mines until next week's issue.

Washington Letter.

Letters to a Homebody.

WASHINGTON,
August 1, 1877.

It is not commendable, or agreeable to begin a letter with the weather as a topic; but what else can one do with the mercury at 90 degrees and above? This temperature is certainly the dominant fact, and all fancies and theories, all ambitions and energies are in a degree modified and repressed by it. If duty—pleasure would make no such unreasonable demand, call you out into the glaring streets, your feet are scorched, and your eyes blinded by the burning pavements, while here and there at a crossing or an open space, which no friendly shadow visits, the heat seems to rise and surge around you, as if you were at the mouth of an infernal pit.

If you happen, however, to have time to spare, turn aside into Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, and you have the most delightful shade and coolness which the city affords. It is the oldest of all the parks, and there are depths of cool greenness, which bring to your mind dim forest aisles where your childish steps in days gone by, almost leared to stray, so solemn appeared the shadowy gloom. You may pause and keep up the illusion if you will, but a few steps onward brings you back to scenes which no wood nymph ever haunted. You must be far gone into memory's enchanted land, if the car-bells lend themselves to your fancy, and chime with the brook whose pleasant tinkle over its pebbly bed comes down through all the years.

But it is something to be even reminded in the hot and dusty city of such long gone delights. If the little stream flowing from the Capitol reservoir, along the edge of the curving pavement, in its hollowed stone bed, down to the avenue, by its rush and sparkle, its leaps over petty obstacles, and its tiny boats of leaves and peanut shells—hurrying on as if freighted with human hopes like larger ones, reminds you—the chattering sparrows in the boughs above helping on the illusion—of that other stream near the old homestead, whose rush and sparkle you used to love, and upon whose hurrying tide you used to launch your frail barks, and watch them out of sight—you have seen many a bark with more precious freight go down since—it is all the better for you. That childhood which knows nothing of running brooks and leafy glades, of forest depths, and lonely mountain sides, of wooded river banks, secluded glens and quiet lakes, loses a large element of future pleasure in retrospect, as well as present delight; though perhaps we who were brought up in the country never fully realize all this, until stern duty confines us during two or three successive summers within the heated walls of brick and stone. Then, all these visions of by-gone days pass before us, and scenes, which, amid the cares and perplexities of later life, seem blotted out, fresh and glow, until the vanished childhood, all its troubles forgotten, comes back upon us, like a dream, or a sojourn in fairy land.

But there are few who cannot at some time during the summer months shake off the pavement dust from their feet, and betake themselves to seaside, mountain or meadow land, even among the government employes, for Uncle Sam graciously allows to each a thirty days' vacation, into which blessed period of time they generally compress as much enjoyment as the fates permit.

To those who lost their much sought places during the late reductions, a summer of freedom may compensate, in some degree, for their disappointment, if indeed they have a country home, or money to secure one, (as so many, more's the pity, have not)—particularly if they have some hope of being restored in the Fall, or when Congress meets. To the average government clerk or copyist, the old adage, "While there's life there's hope," seems to apply with peculiar force. They cling to the slenderest chance, and linger sometimes to the wasting of both soul and substance. What else can they do? To many it seems the only refuge from utter dependence, not to say beggary.

This is why Punch's advice to those about to commit matrimony—"Don't"—should be given to every man or woman who displays a hankering after govern-

ment places, at the present juncture, for there are already twenty fold more applicants than there can be vacancies in a year's time.

It is not strange that the places are so eagerly and persistently sought, particularly by women, to whom so few chances of self-support are open, for Uncle Sam is a good paymaster, and the work is not generally over burdensome; but the chances are slender, and if success be attained, the sword of dismissal soon hangs above the head. The pressure is so great that, with the best of intentions, the appointing officers find themselves compelled to make new reductions. It is a difficult question, who shall be let in, when so many are knocking at the door, and how long they shall stay when others are crowding in. Nor do I suppose, say what you will of civil service reform, that matters will be greatly mended, as long as all men are human, and therefore fallible. Our Democratic friends appear to think that everything would be lovely if they could once get at the helm (what a crowding in, and scattering out there would be, to be sure), but they are human, and fallible too, though they may suppose themselves by their long exclusion from public affairs, purified as by fire; and there would be the same difficulties, the same complaint, the same injustice, if there can be injustice, when no one person's claim, unless it be a crippled soldier, or a soldier's widow, is superior to another's. Their accession to power would certainly not hasten the millennium, and until the millennium, we cannot hope that everybody will have exactly what he wants, or want only that which he ought to have.

So the scramble must go on; but we, who are fortunate enough to be able to turn our hands to something else, and whom a sense of duty has admonished so to do, withdraw, and advise others not to engage, as long as there is a possibility of any degree of success through industry and perseverance in other fields of labor. Life in these times seems to be pretty much of a scramble at the best, but we may perhaps employ some weapon mightier than the copying pen towards the preservation of independence and peace of mind.

I intended during the last days in Washington to make a short of farewell tour among the places of interest, partly for my own gratification, and partly that I might give you some of the results of my observations. But the self-appointed task which holds me here so long, and the weather combined, have prevented the carrying out of my intention any farther than a visit to the Smithsonian.

Here I found many of the articles brought from the Centennial—pottery, Japanese and other vases, the huge terra cotta group from the vestibule of Memorial Hall, etc. These things brought anew to mind many memories of that wonderful summer, when the nations of the earth met in Philadelphia, and the uprising of the people of the country. (How different the uprising this summer!)

I wandered for an hour or two among the cases containing plaster casts of the food-fishes of the United States; the ethnological collections relating to the native tribes of North America, and the Islands of the sea; the birds' nests and eggs, among which is a cast of the egg of the giant fossil bird of Madagascar; the skeletons of birds, fishes and reptiles, very wonderful and interesting; chimpanzees and gorillas, looking horribly human; an alcoholic specimen of the *devil fish*, which makes Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea" seems almost a probable story; chipped and polished implements illustrating the Swiss lake-dwellers, and other pre-historic people; relics of the different Polar expeditions; Mexican hieroglyphics; one of the bolts to which Columbus was chained; a part of machinery of the first steamboat; old arms from Malaysia and China; ores, stercorites, meteors, fossils—curious things innumerable.

In Ethnological Hall is a cast of the happily extinct megatherium, of the sloth family; another of the glyptodon of the armadillo tribe—huge monsters both of them. There must indeed have been "giants in those days," if the human race were lord over the brute creation as at present, though the scientists tell us these delectable creatures

lived before the earth became fitted for the habitation of man, which is a comfort to reflect upon.

Outside the building, at the left of the main entrance is a marble Sarcophagus brought by Commodore Elliott, from Syria, in 1839. It was thought of afterwards as a tombstone for General Jackson, but in as much as it had already done duty for the remains of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, our sturdy old democrat would have none of it. No second hand tombstone for him!

The grounds of the Smithsonian, consisting of about twenty acres were designed and partially laid out by Downing to whose memory a beautiful vase of antique pattern was erected by the Zoological Society. The trees, and shrubs, with the lawns, drives, and footways, make these grounds a charming place of resort, while the building is so picturesque with its clustering towers, ever changing as you walk, that there are few places of more varied interest in the whole city. By moonlight, you can scarcely imagine a lovelier spot; and since time flies and duties press, it is as good a place as any to bid my indulgent reader farewell!

ADELE G.

Opinion on Defaults by Clerk.

James Steel vs. H. L. Yesler—In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, at Seattle. Motion to set aside default and judgment.

Personal service was made on defendant March 16th, 1877. April 16th, 1877, an motion of counsel for plaintiff the clerk in vacation entered the default of defendant and rendered judgment thereon.

The defendant has interposed his motion to vacate and set aside this default and judgment upon the ground that the clerk in vacation has no authority, without the order of the Court or Judge, to enter a default and judgment. The question made is one of much importance. The practice in the Third Judicial District has been for the clerk to make such entries on motion of the plaintiff's attorney. I have always entertained doubts as to the power of the clerk to do so; and in order that the record would at all times be full on these points, I provided by rule seventh that no such entries should be made until motion in writing asking the same be filed. In this cause counsel have brought themselves substantially within this rule.

That such authority is given the clerk under the provisions of section 289 is conceded. The default is to be entered by the clerk on the application of plaintiff, and judgment rendered for the amount specified in the summons with costs.—[Code, sec. 289.]

If the powers here exercised are ministerial, they may be lawfully exercised by the clerk; but if they are in any sense judicial, it will be conceded that the Legislative Assembly cannot, under the organic act, clothe the clerk with such powers; for, by the provisions of the organic act, the judicial power shall be vested in certain courts therein named.

"A ministerial act," says Bouvier, "is that which is done under the authority of a superior; opposed to judicial."

The argument made is that it is the statute which directs the entry of default and judgment, and the clerk acts as the agent of the statute in writing out and filing the judgment among the records.—[Freeman on judg., sec. 129.]

And so the California courts hold.—[Ibid. sec. 129.]

If the clerk acts under the authority of a superior, he must do exactly what his superior directs, and no more. Let us examine this proposition fully.

No action can be commenced except by filing a complaint and issuing a summons thereon.—[Code, sec. 59.]

That summons shall state the parties to the action, the cause and general nature of the action, and require the defendant to answer within a time named after service.—[Ibid. sec. 60.]

The manner in which the service shall be made is stated.—[Code, sec. 62.]

And the mode of making proof of the service is stated at section 67.

The complaint shall contain the facts constituting the cause of action.—[Ibid. sec. 73.]

To warrant an entry of default there must be—

1st. A complaint on file.

2d. A summons issued.

3d. Due service must have been made.

4th. The time for answering must have expired.

5th. And the defendant must have neglected to answer.

Now, where the statute provides the manner in which all these things must be done; it has not and cannot declare whether the case comes within the purview of the law. Some power must look at the papers on the files and ascertain and determine whether a complaint has been filed and a summons issued; whether due service has been made and when made. Manifestly, before a default can be entered, these questions must be decided, and such decision must be made upon a full consideration of the law and facts. That the clerk can lawfully decide such questions is not contended. The judicial power is vested in the Court, and it is the province of the Court or Judge to declare the law. My Brother Greene, of the Second District, has aptly said, touching this question:

"It is fallacious to say that the judgment on default is the judgment of the law, and that therefore the clerk has the right to ministerially to enter it without the direction of the Judge. All judgments, unless by confession, are judgments of the law; and if the clerk, because it is such, could, without the order of the Judge, enter one, he can enter all. Strictly speaking, no lawful judgment is the judgment of the Judge; it is the judgment of the law, and is simply announced by the Judge. Behind the Judge stands the law, whose only constituted spokesman he is. It is his trust and exclusive office to utter the law and say in every case, what the judgment of the law is."—[Queirsch vs. Hirsch, 2d Dist., March Term, 1872.]

The clerk's powers are wholly ministerial, and by the terms of his oath he is required to truly and faithfully enter and record the orders, decrees and judgments and proceedings of the Court.—[Revised Statutes, sec. 794.]

Judgments are always entered by the clerk under the authority of the Court.—[Heckers vs. Fowler, 2d Wall 122.]

True, the clerk may and does often issue moneys process, but it is only preliminary to final proceedings, and is subject to correction by the Court. But a "judgment which is the final determination of the rights of the parties to the action" can only be directed by judicial power, and the argument that the clerk only records the judgment of the law, in making such entries, is wholly unusual; for no authority is vested except with the judiciary to declare whether the case as made comes within the provisions of the statute.

But, further: if the party be in default, and it is so adjudged by competent authority before a judgment can be entered, it must be apparent that there is a complaint on file which sets out facts which constitute a cause of action; and unless there is such a complaint, no judgment can be entered therein, for this complaint is the basis of all other proceedings. That the determination of this question requires the exercise of judicial power will not be doubted.

I am of the opinion that so much of section 289 of the code as authorizes the clerk, without the authority and order of the Court or Judge, to enter a default and judgment is void.

The entry here made will be vacated and set aside.

J. R. LEWIS, Chief Justice.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE.—Joseph Hutchings of Utsalady, commonly known as "Boson," was brought before Judge Hill, of the Probate Court of Island County, and was by him adjudged insane and sent to the Steilacoom Asylum under the charge of Deputy Sheriff Brown.

DEAD.—Brigham Young, President of the Church of Latter-Day Saints of Deseret, ex-Governor and ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah, and the head of all the polygamous Mormons of the world, died in Salt Lake City at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 29th.

The "lost vein" of coal at the Puyallup mine, has been found, and of more than double its former thickness.

Turkey is said to have concluded a loan of £2,500,000 in London.

Duguala Bay, and the North Eastern part of Whidby Island.

When last on the Island, after leaving Crescent Harbor settlement and reaching Miller's Point, we took the wagon road, leading nearly due north from the point up the hill and into the timber. This road was formerly used as a logging road by the Utsalady Mill Co. Although rising *way up*, yet as the skids have been taken out, and the ground leveled it is now an excellent wagon road. About one mile from the point we reach the premises of D. H. Porter. Notwithstanding this place is so high above the sea level, yet it is a marsh claim. Mr. P. having cleared and enclosed about 40 acres of marsh land situated in a basin like place, surrounded by timber land. This land surrounding the basin consists of a number of worked out logging claims sown to timothy and other grasses, affording several hundred acres of excellent stock range.

Mr. Porter is an expert in the inspection of ship spars. Is called upon at times by all the different companies on the Sound loading spars to inspect their cargoes. He has shown his skill in handling long timbers in the barn constructed on his place.

This barn is 80 by 82 feet. The drainage of the marsh passes underneath it. While the building spans a gulch and posts are set firmly in the ground each side of the gulch, the floor being on a level with the top of these posts. The rafters come down to the level of the floor, each rafter being between fifty and sixty feet long, and almost large enough for a spar. The roof is covered with shakes. The building neither requiring square timbers or a regular frame yet affording stock room underneath the floor, and room for over 150 tons of hay above, at about one-half the cost the same room could be obtained in a frame barn as ordinarily constructed.

Eastward from Mr. P.'s place about one-third of a mile, by an old logging road thence along the beach and Harry Marshal's place is reached. This is an excellent outlet to several tracts of marsh land besides Porter's.

There is much land that could be easily improved. Harry has been put over a rough road recently, lost a large amount is now discouraged so that he would like to sell out, remove from the Island, and open up a small place elsewhere. He offers a bargain in his place, and will doubtless dispose of it to some one wishing to control that section.

Proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the coast of the Island until nearly opposite to the entrance of the Swinomish Slough, and you find yourself at the lower end of Duguala Bay. The upper part of this bay at low water is only a narrow slough. At high water steamers, and sailing vessels can go some two or three miles up the slough to Miller's landing. This old gentleman is the father of the Miller Bros., the extensive ranchers of Whidby Island and the Swinomish.

Mr. M. is making his place a great shipping point for hay, the leading product of Duguala Bay.

Above Mr. Miller's is quite a tract of tide marsh not yet reclaimed, and after passing this, the regular marsh land of the settlement is reached, this is a tract two or three miles long, only some half dozen feet above high tide, extending southwardly towards Oak Harbor. This whole tract has been ditched and drained and ranks among the best hay lands on the Sound.

Mr. Monroe lives on the place near the outlet to the marsh known as the Geo. W. Morse place, next to him is Mr. Walkers residence. Mr. W. informs us that some two years or so ago, he cut and sold, by weight 52 tons of hay from a tract that measured only 13 acres. Mr. Merriot's place is the largest in the settlement. There are other fine places there, which we may describe at some future time.

COULDN'T SPEAK BOSTONESE.—A Boston lady, who had recently arrived in New York told a young man that she could indulge in the ecstasy of osculation with an adult male of *genus homo* with feelings of gratification analogous to quaffing the nectar of the gods; and after he had consulted the authorities, he was mad at himself because he had not kissed her.

Communication.

LEWISTON, IDAHO TERRITORY,
August 18th, 1877.

FRIEND MORSE:

I am pleased to inform you that the STARS are coming regularly once more. Some of them followed me the rounds from Alaska, many thanks for your promptness in changing address and keeping the paper's coming, while I was on the wing. I am pleased to learn that you have taken such prompt action on your side of the mountains, in preparing for emergencies liable to arise from the warlike state of affairs on this side. But in all probability there will be but little more fighting done, where it can have any influence on the Indians of Washington Territory.

General Wheaton with four hundred men now at the Spokane, will no doubt be able to quiet the restless spirits among the Yakama's, Spokane's and kindred tribes of the Upper Columbia, without a resort to metallic cartridges. General Howard, as you know, is over into Montana, where with General Gibbons' assistance, we feel confident the Indians will be speedily cleaned out, though our latest rumor is to the effect that Gibbon fought and met with very severe losses, but we console ourselves that while so many soldiers were falling, "Good Indians" must have been increasing in number.

Colonel Green holds the country in and around Mount Idaho, with about three hundred men. So there is but little danger to be apprehended about the settlements at present, and the country hereabouts is resuming its wonted quiet.

All the wounded that could bear moving have been sent down to Vancouver for treatment, really it was a sad sight to see the brave fellows. Several minus a leg, all maimed and shattered, showing that the Regulars, had faced danger, and the long list of killed, attest that their devotion to duty never faltered, and they gave their lives uncomplainingly. Men who were there, on the 11th and 12th of July, when Gen. Howard's whole force made the two days fight. Citizen employees, officers and soldiers all agree, that they never saw Indians fight better or harder, and that nothing but a display of the most indomitable courage, and a determination to "win or die," shared by officers and men alike, saved the day and inflicted such a signal defeat upon Joseph's warriors. Many of our bravest and best, were buried where they fell. No one but the comrades who were with them, can ever know how truly, manfully they faced the storm of death that day. And now the Lewiston Teller and papers of such ilk, sneer, malign, insult and abuse in every possible way, the "Regulars," who stand 'twixt them and danger. And respectable newspapers copy from the Teller not knowing the littleness and nastiness of the source from which it emanates. Could your readers but look upon the nondescript, who assumes the role of editor on the Teller, they would be satisfied at once that fair truthful statements could not be expected from such a source. But it ill becomes a man of reason, to stoop to notice such a contemptible subject. I only wish to place you on your guard, as I notice you occasionally publish an extract from the Teller.

The weather in and around Lewiston, has been excessively warm, much more so, than can be enjoyed by a late sojourner in Alaska's cool and healthy climate. I should like a sniff at your comfortable Snohomish air, just now as the thermometer stands something above the 100 mark at present here. I shall be glad indeed when this cruel war is over, and I can go marching down into a Christian country once more, there may be a few Christians in Idaho, but I have not seen them as yet; unless I except one pretty young lady, whose rare beauty and vivacious conversation set me to thinking of the "Rough Diamond" as seen upon the boards, years ago. Business calls and I must close. So for the present.

Aurevoir.

J. S. BROWN.

"GRACIOUS me!" exclaimed a lady in a witness box, "how should I know anything about anything I don't know anything about?"

Address by Stephen Pearl Andrews.

TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS ON THE SITUATION.

The crisis in the affairs of labor and capital which is now pending and imminent, is no accidental or unforeseen event. It is part of a necessary evolution of society to a higher, a better stage of adjustment between those great interests involved. The transition has to take place between the lower and the higher form of civilization. Such a transition is like the birth of a new being. It cannot occur without the rending of old conditions, with some struggle and pain; but it makes all the difference in the world whether the nature of the case is understood, provided for, patiently waited upon, and lovingly served; or whether, on the contrary, it is met by ignorant alarm, violent resistance, and frantic effort to extirpate the cause of the disturbance. An ignorant surgeon who should mistake a perfectly natural case of pregnancy and incipient parturition for a malignant tumor, and who should resort to the knife, would kill both mother and child. The ordinary politician, military commander, or business man is that ignorant surgeon. The case is beyond their skill, and must have a different kind of treatment.

The simple fact is, that our form of civilization, based on an unequal struggle of competition between the strong and powerful few and the weak and helpless many (or so it has been,) is, in the expressive language of the common people, "played out." Something else and something better has to come; or something from the desperate struggle to get the better. The simple fact is, that the laboring man—and he is the immense majority—gets no justice on the present plan of conducting business; and that he has discovered that fact and means to right things at all hazards. He has the power in his hands the moment he is thoroughly aroused,—in this country of all the countries in the world; with our political creed which concedes it to him, with his numerical majority, and with his wide-spread intelligence and daring enterprise. The ballot is his, but he can't wait to use it, and he might be cheated in the use of it, as he has been. The soldier is recruited from him! is his! and will fraternize with him! and then, instantly the bottom of our old civilization is fallen out. This, then, is the shorter cut. From the instant this happens—it has already happened in the large way—the poverty of the current talk about "enforcing the law, first and foremost," becomes evident. It is then mere babble. The case has gone into the higher court, where the question is of "establishing justice" first and foremost, and of enforcing the laws afterwards; and upon that basis only.

All this means, it is true, revolution; not political revolution merely or mainly, but social and industrial revolution; revolution in the world's way of doing business; of exchanging values and of compensating labor. There are a few dozens of men, and some women, in the United States, and a handful over the whole world, who have made the science of society a study for many years past, and who have tried to tell their busy contemporaries that just this time, and these events were coming; but generally their contemporaries were too busy to heed them. I have been one of those students and John the Baptists, which fact is a reason why I feel now authorized to speak. Everything depends, from now on, upon the readiness of the wealthy classes to sense the situation in season to make terms with the new order of things; to sense the fact, first, indeed, that there is a new order of things here now, or inevitably about to come. The trouble with the strikers is that there are too many of them; that they are, in effect, the whole laboring population, the immense majority of the people, so that the theory of shooting them down is futile. A ready acceptance of the situation on the part of the rich and great will tide us in safety over the crisis. Nothing else is safe for the country, and especially for the rich and great themselves, as the class of the population really most in danger. They should entertain at once, and discuss freely with

the strikers and among themselves, such extreme and gigantic measures as the forced transfer of all railroads, magnetic telegraphs, and great public works to the government, with the laborers paid fixed and equitable prices, as government employees; the organization of great government workshops; or organized government colonization, and other similar enterprises, and the honest effort that government shall become the social providence for the whole people. They and the people should organize at once volunteer bodies of consultation, from among the wisest and best, and call into their counsels those who may know something of social justice, and of social tendencies and laws. It matters not if the immediate disturbances subside. Be not deceived by the lull. The storm only gathers force by the delay; and if the rich and great are obstinate or stupid or slow, God help them, when the real crisis comes. The labor question is now on for final adjudication, and it is just as sure to get itself settled, peaceably if it may, forcibly if it must, as the slavery question was to reach its finality, as it did, in blood. I know elements enough, in the single city of New York, the very best elements too, for good uses, if they were rightly met by the rich and great, to renew, in a week's time, all the horrors of the first French Revolution. It is dangerous sitting in a powder magazine, sucking the best Havana cigars at your ease, and carelessly throwing the burning stumps around you.

I might readily have procured the names of a considerable list of other socialistic students to sign this warning along with me, but that would have consumed time; and the value of the document, if it has any, lies chiefly in the ideas, and much less in the name or names attached to them.—Index.

Good Sensible Talk.

After listening to the reading of the report of the Grand Jury, yesterday afternoon, Judge Lewis made a few plain and pointed remarks, called forth by that document. Referring to the granting of licenses to sell liquor, by the County Commissioners, he said that a good many persons had a mistaken idea as to the revenue resulting therefrom. This money is not a benefit to the country, nor was it intended to be so by the law makers, but instead is used up in the prosecution of crime caused by the sale of this poisonous stuff. Men only are given licenses who are supposed to be possessed of "good moral characters," but that there is a fraud about the matter is patent to all who are acquainted with the keepers of the lower dens in this city. Men have confessed in open Court to keeping "squaw brothels," and yet they possessed licenses based, as said before, upon the qualification of "good moral character." Such men cannot possibly get their licenses renewed, and with the certainty of having them revoked by a Court as stern in its administration of justice as that of Judge Lewis, it is doubtful if they ever try. The law makers intended to crowd out such fellows, and to confine the liquor-selling business to good men; men who would keep only a good quality of liquor, who would not permit disorderly conduct or gambling, and who, having good moral characters themselves, would be a check instead of a license upon the vagabonds infesting the community. The crusade Judge Lewis entered upon a year ago against the vilest, most villainous elements of society, has told with great effect from one end of Puget Sound to the other, and has entitled him to the lasting gratitude of all order-loving citizens.—Tribune.

Rabbi Wise, editor of the *Israelite*, is said to have sent forth this challenge: "We defy any Christian clergyman or professor of Hebrew to write a Hebrew letter." Even Swedenborg's doctrine of correspondence hardly goes so far as this.

A Chicago college professor said a good thing the other day. "There are," said he, "two kinds of ministers; those who labor for the salvation of theology, and those who work for the salvation of souls."

The man that makes a character makes foes.—Young.

E. C. Ferguson,

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

Ship Harbor Townsite.

Leaving Bay View on Thursday August 23d, a strong breeze from the south brought us to Mr. March's place on Fidalgo Island in a very short time. This is one of the celebrated chicken and fruit ranches of the Sound. The fruit trees were bent to the ground under their accumulated burden. After partaking of his hospitality, we left the skiff there, and all getting in sheriff Allen's boat, soon found ourselves at the new townsite. Several times had we previously passed through Guemes or Ship Harbor channel in going to or returning from Bellingham Bay, but this was our first time ashore.

This channel separates Fidalgo and Guemes Islands, is about four miles long, and perfectly land locked. There is about fifty feet depth of water from shore to shore. The holding ground is excellent. No sediment or drift ever accumulates there, nor is there any shoal waters along the shores, it sloping off at such an angle, that any stage of the tide, a person can land from a small boat on the beach in slippers, without wetting his feet.

This place is only about twelve miles from La Conner and the Swinomish flats, and is so situated that it is only fifteen miles off the direct route of the ocean steamers after they leave Port Townsend for the sea. Ships, at all times of the year, can sail in and out of the harbor without towage, making the necessary towage nearly nominal. This is something that navigators will appreciate.

A railroad can be built from here, crossing the north end of the Swinomish slough and the flats just south of Bay View, and opening up a great amount of very fertile open marsh, thence up the Skagit river to the Skagit coal fields, while a branch could be profitably run from the lower Skagit to this place, so as to open up great tracts of very fertile marsh and bottom land, near to and along side of heavy timbered tracts, and at the same time strike the great coal field situated near the upper Stillaguamish, and between the Skagit and Snohomish. Then with the extension of the Seattle and Walla Walla R. R. to Snoqualmie pass and eastward of the mountains, by extending this road up to Falls City, this new town could control both the Snohomish and Skagit Valleys. These, with the Stillaguamish, Swinomish and Samish regions, would build up a very large place in a very short time. We know nothing about the intentions of, or the capital the townsite owners have to invest; yet this we do know, that the resources of these sections are such that such a road, built on the narrow gauge plan, would be self-sustaining from the start, as fast as constructed.

The only possible rivals the town could have as the outlet to the wealth of the lower Sound, would be Utsalady and Bellingham Bay. Utsalady, notwithstanding its many advantages, is situated behind Whidby Island, and towage bills would be great. It now appears to be effectually bottled, and its prospects as a town killed by the monopoly of the Puget Mill Co. On the other hand, Bellingham Bay is as much too far north, as Seattle is too far south to control the growth of this region, the

centre of the productive wealth of the Sound.

Besides, the Bellingham Bay coal company have apparently sapped the life of that region, and as effectually destroyed all local enterprise there that would build up a town on Bellingham Bay, as Utsalady has been killed by the monopoly that controls it. These things being so, we can not see that there exists another point to supply the place of the proposed townsite, or to become its rival. Port Townsend will be benefited by its growth; so will Seattle, unless it should in time outgrow the present commercial metropolis of the Sound, when it would be too late to become jealous of its growth. Messrs. Hill and Bowman, the gentlemen who own the land where the town will begin to grow, are liberal, enterprising, public spirited men; if they control the requisite amount of capital and make no gross blunders, they can scarcely fail of success in starting a town there. We understand that slow and sure is their motto.

We found several dwellings going up, Mr. Bowman in particular occupying a very neat residence. His place is where the town will first be started. It is the original Stevens claim, and where Gen. Stevens originally designed to locate the terminus of the N. P. R. R. The view is all that could be desired. No grading will ever be required for the town. In fact, taking it all in all, it has more advantages for a townsite than any other place on this Sound. Besides private residences, sheriff Allen has a hotel building under way, which is to be ready for the accommodation of guests by the first part of October. An endeavor will be made to get up a wharf and grain warehouse in time to ship a good share of this seasons grain from the flats. Should things prove favorable, a good sized saw mill will be erected at the portage; provided a large mill is not erected at once, a portable steam saw mill will be an immediate necessity to supply the present local demand for lumber.

We stopped over night; leaving the next morning for Seattle on the steamer Fanny Lake, which steamer brought a large load of freight and passengers, and took over a dozen passengers from the new city. The steamer stopped in front of March's ranch, to send ashore for fruit, and allow us to get our skiff. The wind was blowing very hard and there was a heavy sea, yet the steamer was so skillfully handled that no trouble was experienced in getting on or off, in marked contrast to our experience with some other boats with less skillful officers. In fact it might well be said of the Captain of the Fanny Lake—

That he is to no parties bound,
 To no route confined,
 The sea, his home;
 His patrons, all mankind.

Mukilteo Salmon.

Some time since the STAR contained a local in relation to the Salmon Cannery at Mukilteo, calling attention to the fact that the cans were branded *Columbia river Salmon*; a few days after this article appeared, when passing Mukilteo Mr. Myers called our attention to the matter complaining of it somewhat bitterly. We examined into the matter carefully then and promised to present the exact facts of the case to our readers. On our return from Seattle last week we stopped a few hours at Mukilteo. Mr. M. again showed his anxiety by talking very earnestly in regard to the matter. We were then on our way to Centreville in small boat, and did not reach Snohomish until after the forms for last weeks paper were made up; consequently this is our first opportunity to explain the matter, yet we find Mr. Myers becomes so very anxious in regard to the matter that he sends a lengthy complaint to the *Intelligencer* of last Tuesday as if some great wrong had been done his tender feelings.

The result of our inquiries are that it was mainly owing to the enterprising efforts of our friend H. C. Vining that Messrs. Jackson, Myers & Co. were induced at a late day to come over here and try the experiment of putting up Puget Sound Salmon at Mukilteo.

That this has been so successfully carried on that in the 24 working days the cannery was run prior to Sept. 1 they

put up 4900 cases; each case containing 48 one pound cans. That before they could do this work they had to go to great expense in erecting buildings etc., bringing men and materials from Oregon and so far furnishing our Sound steamers some three or four hundred tons of freight to handle and if equally as successful the rest of the season will continue the business another year, as well as furnish as much more freight to our steamers this year. At present they give employment to about 35 white men, and some 65 Chinamen, besides the Indians engaged catching fish.

Now all this we are very glad to see, and to know that the Salmon fishery is a success, that it can be profitably carried on and that it is already demonstrated that Puget Sound Salmon are the equal in quality, only differ in color, being a shade lighter, and able to compete in any market successfully with even the far famed Columbia river Salmon, and we hope and confidently expect to see not only one or two but many establishments of this kind successfully carried on in the Sound basin another year.

This is the sole cause of complaint; the "Canning establishments on the Columbia river, all use a very elaborate label on their cans, which they have printed in San Francisco in large quantities; as much as a quarter of a million or more at once. Several months usually elapses from the time they give their orders, until they receive their labels; sometimes over a half year.

It was only a few months since Messrs. Jackson, Myers & Co., determined to try this experiment on the Sound. They made no effort to get labels printed for the Sound fishery, alleging lack of time, and the desire to save all unnecessary expense in this so successfully conducted experiment; but they brought with them the Columbia river labels, which read as follows: "Jackson, Myers & Co., Columbia river Salmon. Rogers, Myers & Co., agents, Portland Oregon." This is stamped with their trade mark and named the "Imperial Brand, Fishery at Rainier, Oregon." These beautiful labels contain a picture of a Columbia river Salmon in the foreground, with a view of their Cannery and the river for a back ground.

These labels are put on each can and they are the only visible brands on the cans. This was just what we called attention to.

Forty-eight of these one pound cans are put into a wooden box, and marked, "48 one pound cans, fresh Salmon, put up by Jackson, Myers & Co., Mukilteo, W. T." There is nothing whatever to indicate the fish are anything besides Columbia river Salmon, except the words "Mukilteo, W. T." The labels declare them to be Columbia river Salmon, this declaration is nowhere negated. Mukilteo is wholly unknown commercially off Puget Sound, so that when they have once left their hands there is nothing to identify them by as Puget Sound Salmon. We have listened to their explanations, do not think it was intentional on their part, yet it is no less an injustice to the Sound, that demands righting, even though they should use a simpler, plainer label that could be printed in a few days time in this Territory or Oregon.

Stillaguamish Items.

The following items were gathered in our last run over this valley.

The farmers on the flats were very busy hauling, stacking and cutting their grain. They have no steam thresher there yet, so cut, haul, stack or put in the barn, then thresh after the grain is all gathered; next year they will probably have one or more steam threshers there, so as to save the work of stacking, and be able to thresh the grain from the shock.

The yield is all that can be desired. Several ranchers stated that their oats and barley would yield eighty bushels to the acres.

A great deal of land is being ceded to grass; before long the land will be in almost perfect condition to go extensively into the dairy business. In fact, no more profitable business could be found than starting a cheese factory at Centreville. It is so conveniently situated that five hundred or one thousand cows could be kept near enough there, to supply the milk twice daily. It could

be started by the farmers themselves as a joint stock institution, or else some enterprising man, acquainted with the business could put up the necessary buildings, and procure the proper materials so as to be ready for business next spring. Many there desire to go into the dairy business, and enough cows would be procured so that one could buy all the milk for sale and make it a great success. A market exists for a great many such factories of cheese at very remunerative rates on the Sound. At present no effort is made even to supply the home demand.

Mr. Oliver is now keeping quite a dairy of some sixteen cows, churning the cream into butter, which he is packing in brine, selling but little now; reserving most of it until winter. Has some eight or ten casks of butter already packed away, each cask having some two hundred or more pounds of butter in it.

Up the river the settlers are in a prosperous condition.

Gardner Goodrich is getting ready to put up a new barn, by far the largest yet erected on the river. His place is the neatest and best conducted farm up the river. When we were there, he was digging potatoes, the yield was excellent. His garden, orchard and fields all indicated careful farming.

Mr. J. H. Perkins, living some five miles above Centreville has a fine location; which in time will make a good business centre for the upper river, as well as the country on Hatt's Slough. This is the natural point where the boom should be constructed to catch and boom out logs, when this business is extensively carried on above here. Then by running a logging ditch back of a marsh, along the edge of the high land, from a slough that empties into the river just above his place; some fine hundred acres of excellent open marsh is made nearly ready for cultivation.

From this ditch something like 100,000,000 feet of lumber will have to come out. It is expected this lumber will be opened up, and hauling begin there next year.

Between two and three miles above this place the jam loggers are at work cutting out the jam; we regret not having time to visit them.

The road leaves the river bank for the Hatt Slough settlement at Mr. P. house. The distance to the slough is only about one half mile. The bridge across the slough will be covered, it is expected, this season. Thence there is a wagon road to the different points in the settlement.

Mr. Long is very successfully carrying on his logging camp, and having a contract for cutting dimension stuff, and raising his own hay, is doing well.

Mr. T. S. Adams, is gradually improving his place, besides attending to the duties of telegraph operator of the Port Susan telegraph office. His location is all that can be desired, part upland, the rest bench land and tide marsh. He has also a beautiful mill site, plenty of water, and sufficient fall without a dam; with a dam a mill could be constructed of power sufficient to do a large business. Plenty of suitable timber is at hand, and it is only a mile or less, down a logging slough to where the steamer could take the sawed lumber to market. There is an excellent home market near at hand. Besides the lumber, this mill could grind the grain from the adjacent flats. Mr. Adams is now getting ready to dam this stream, so that by another year a mill may be started there sufficient to supply the home demand for lumber, &c.

We understand there are other excellent locations for water mills; one on Mr. Finlason's place, where Munson & Finlason are logging, and another on Mr. Marvin's place on the main river.

Mr. Pearson has done a large business at his Centreville store, and will always find it an excellent stand for business. So far it has proved better than anticipated. In a year or two more, with the advance of business and settlements up river. Mr. Perkins place will be as good a stand for business as Centreville now is.

At Mr. Iverson's place Messrs. Anderson, Erickson, Kundtson and Robertson, newly arrived Norwegians, are successfully engaged salting salmon. Some

half dozen others have come into the valley, and secured claims in the past month.

We were much surprised to find that Mr. Hatt had left the river. He had a fine place, was well to do. Had many friends, few enemies, and excellent credit among business men. He is reported to have left his family at the Swinomish, and gone to Victoria with considerable cash. We can see no reason for this action from a man at his time of life, as well situated as he was.

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 Wheat,—shipping \$2 10@2 17½; milling, \$2 15@2 30 7/8 cts.
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NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
 OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

August 25, 1877.
 Complaint having been entered at this office by James P. Tighe of Snohomish County, W. T., against Charles Henry Valpey for abandoning his Homestead, Entry No. 1524, dated February 7, 1874, upon the lots 8 and 10 of Section No. 22 and N W ¼ of N E ¼ and lot 2, of Section No. 27, in Township No. 20 North, of Range No. 5 East, Willamette Meridian, in Snohomish County, Washington Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 9th day of November, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. T. BROWN, Register.
 ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver.
 It appearing by affidavit filed in this case, that the said Charles Henry Valpey has left this Territory, and that his present location is unknown, it is therefore ordered that service of notice be made by publication in the NORTHERN STAR, a newspaper published in Snohomish City for the period of nine weeks prior to the date of hearing.

J. T. BROWN, Register.

SNOHOMISH FAIR BALL!



The Managers of the Agricultural Society have decided to give a hop on the night of

OCTOBER 5TH, 1877,

AT
ATHENEUM HALL,

Good music will be provided. Supper by Mr. I. Cathcart of the Exchange. Tickets including supper \$2 50 n85 5w.

NOTICE.

Persons desiring to exhibit in Class No. 11, 12 and 13, (see premium list,) can send them at any time, marked Snohomish Agricultural Fair, care of, Mrs. E. C. Ferguson, Mrs. W. H. Ward, Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. Geo. Tompkins, Mrs. L. Bell, Miss C. Liggett or to the undersigned; either of the above named, will see that proper entries are made, and care taken of all articles designed for exhibition.

A. C. FOLSOM.

n85 5w.

New Store

AT
FRIDAY HARBOR
 SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Will sell goods at reasonable rates in exchange for cash or produce.

Capt. Robinson will do the fair thing with all customers. n84 if

For sale!

At the residence of D. H. Porter, near Miller's Point on Willabey Island, cheap for cash, two yoke of

YOUNG WORK OXEN,
 suitable for logging camp, or farm use. One yoke heavy cattle partly broke, and one yoke very gentle and well broke.

Call or address by letter.
 D. H. PORTER,
 Oak Harbor P. O. W. T. n84 if

The Northern Star.

SAURDAY... SEPTEMBER 8, 1877

Local Items.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.—A meeting was held last week, August 31st, for the purpose of reviving the Athletic literary exercises, formerly held in the old Blue Eagle building.

The officers chosen for the ensuing season were, Pres. E. C. Ferguson, Vice Pres. Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Ward, Sec. A. C. Folsom, Treas. J. Plaskett.

It was moved, seconded and carried, to hold the first meeting on Friday Sept. 14th, at Athenaeum Hall; admission free to all; the exercises to consist of the following:

Opening address by the President, E. C. Ferguson.

Reading of an original essay by Mrs. I. Cathcart.

Select reading Mrs. W. H. Ward.

Original poem by L. E. Beach.

Editorial of the paper Mrs. E. C. Ferguson.

Mr. W. H. Ward, Misses L. and L. Bell and Miss Fannie Low, were appointed a committee on music, with which the exercises will be interspersed.

Mrs. L. Bell was appointed superintendent of recitations and declamations.

The Secretary, being vested with the power to appoint persons to fill vacancies and supply omissions, requests all who formerly contributed for the paper, to send articles to Mrs. E. C. Ferguson or to the Secretary.

The exercises will commence promptly at half past seven.

The public are not only invited to be present, but are expected to become active participants. The society is for amusement, mutual improvement and higher culture. Self culture is the imperative duty of all. We were created to acquire knowledge from birth till death and on through all eternity. Those who think they are too old to learn are simply mistaken. Such a thing is impossible. To be too old to learn, one must possess a fossilized brain—a mind partially developed, then overtaken by petrification. "Too old to learn, unfit to live." Of no earthly use. Those who achieve great eminence are always learning, always working. Those who are too old to learn, are of little use in this life and will not amount to much in the next, without a miracle—miracles no one need expect for, "the Gods help those who help themselves." Too old to learn means, too lazy to try.

Association is the life of society. Solitude is the germinator of selfishness and insanity. A varied culture is the most adorning and finished. Devotion to a single speciality produces a one sided character: though a single correct idea is better than none at all. We acquire polish by association. Rust is the garment of inanition. Attrition of ideas brightens pure gems of thought, while imitation, intellectual paste, is ground to powder and thrown upon the heap of discarded rubbish.

Let us all come in to the association not as idlers but as workers. Let critic, be tabooed. It is very wonderful how little brains are considered necessary by the average critic. A little learning, which somebody has said, "is a dangerous thing," a smattering of fashion, a few common platitudes, a little borrowed style and some shoddy; with these accomplishments, any one can become a critic or a nuisance, generally the latter, sooner or later, unless they are fortunate enough to die young. We want none of them in our society, but we do want the entire community to join in and show their friendliness by being present at the meeting on Friday evening Sept. 14th. A. C. FOLSOM, Sec.

Our Oak Harbor correspondent of Aug. 21, sends us the following: Farmers busy, baling hay and harrowing grain.

Mrs. Barington is very sick—at one time all hopes of her recovery were given up; but she seems better now, and her friends feel hopeful of her recovery.

No mail service by the contractor for this Point yet.

CENSUS OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1877—The following is the census:

No. of Dwellings,	219
No of White Males,	635
No of White Females,	328
No of Colored Males,	25
No of Colored Females,	13
No of Males foreign born,	190
No of Females foreign born,	37
No Married,	299
No Unmarried,	342
No Born within the year,	18
No Married within the year,	12
No Atten led sch'l within the y'r	150
No Cannot read and write	30
Population,	1001
No of Male citizens of U. S. 21 years and upwards,	414
The total value as assessed of resident real estate is,	\$134 455
The total value as assessed non resident,	\$90 124
The total value as assessed Personal property,	\$106 494
County tax,	\$2648 62
School tax,	1324 32
Territorial tax,	1234 32
Road tax,	1655 39
Total,	6052 65

The family of J. N. Low, Esq., have moved into town.

Mrs. M. L. Sinclair, left last week for a visit to California.

The sociable Saturday night was well attended and all seemed to enjoy themselves as well as they possibly could.

We are under obligations to Senator Mitchell of Oregon for reports and Congressional documents.

The fall term of our district school commenced last Monday with sixty pupils under auspices of Mrs. Bell.

The Hon. Thos. Burke of Seattle has consented to officiate as Orator for the Snohomish County fair to be held this fall in this place.

The President and Secretary of the Snohomish County Agricultural Society acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the Territorial Fair at Olympia. Will try to be present at their fair. Hope to see representatives from that society here to whom they can extend the courtesies of this place at our fair.

Mr. Blum, Agt. for the house of Jacobs Bros & Co., of Portland, came on the boat last Saturday and left Monday morning.

The Democratic Press is the title of the new paper published at Port Townsend, with H. L. Blanchard as its Editor. Mr. Blanchard is a lawyer of excellent standing at home, and good reputation all over the Sound. We are glad to extend the hand of friendship to the Editor and hope he will meet with the success his ability deserves.

The Swashes have outflanked the "man of war," which has been, "red taped," here to catch hostiles two hundred miles east of the Cascades, and are moving up river to attack the "hump backs," and cranberry marshes. Where is Gen. Sherman?

The Yakima with a full load of freight came in Monday night. Capt. Olney does not care whether it is day or night, he comes up or goes down the river, governed only by the tide. Night or day is all the same to him. Come a little oftener Capt.

We understand that the Northern Star is offered for sale. Here is an opportunity for some journalist with more bullion than brains. The "kernel" will probably open a bank—with a crow bar—after he sells out.—Dispatch.

Thus does that venerable bird, the Editor of the Dispatch, betray its groundless fears of the STAR and the "kernel," by gratuitously advertising our affairs. Thanks.—If it will only keep on doing so, it will soon have what it needs "bullion," for if it will send in its bill we will stint ourself to pay it. The old fossil doing duty in the Dispatch office judges us by itself, when it expresses the idea that the STAR can be run with bullion without brains. The Dispatch is the only paper in the Territory without brains, at least, in the editorial department. If we do open all the banks in the universe with that "crow bar" the Dispatch wouldnt lose a solitary mill. So let it tuck its head under its wing and go on with its moulting. It shall have peace.

The Snohomish and Lowell base ball clubs have consolidated, and will, with a picked nine, if they practice, soon be proficient enough to play with outside clubs.

IVY SALOON,

HUGH B. CONNACHER, Proprietor, CORNER

Commercial and Maple Street,

Snohomish City, W. T.

BEST WINES,

LIQUORS AND

CIGARS ALWAYS ON

HAND.

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ETC., ETC.

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MACHINES.

Price Reduced from \$75 00 to \$45 00

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n87 tf

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OF

PUGET SOUND

AND

Surrounding Country

IN

Washington Territory,

Compiled from the last authentic survey, will be Published

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Muslin backed and rollers, or folded in stiff cloth covers price \$2.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

n87 tf

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is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish: \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. n87 tf.

Notice to Creditors.

Having been appointed by the Probate Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory, guardian of the person and estate of John V. Low, Insane. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the same to me forthwith at my residence in said county, and all creditors of the same are requested to present their claims to me in the manner required by law within one year from date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

Dated at Snohomish City, W. T., Sept. 2d 1877. J. N. LOW, Guardian of the Person and Estate of John V. Low, Insane. n87 tf.

NOTICE!

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

Dated July 25th, 1877. FROST & FOWLER.

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to W. B. Stevens will please call and settle on or before the 1st day of October or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

n87 4w W B STEVENS.

M. L. CAVANAUGH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

AND

MOULDINGS.

Special attention given to

SHIP WORK.

Factory under Coleman's Mill.

July 21 n80. tf.

STEAMER ZEPHYR,

WILL LEAVE

SEATTLE FOR OLYMPIA,

EVERY

Monday and Friday Mornings,

AT 8 A. M. And for

Snohomish City

and way Ports, every Wednesday morning,

at 8 A. M., returning alternate days.

n85. tf.

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Dealers in American Gold and Silver

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY,

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All orders from a distance by mail or express, promptly attended to.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Give us your order and satisfy yourselves.

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DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALTED

MEATS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Also the best brands of

Cigars and

Tobaccos.

CAN FRUITS A SPECIALTY.

On Union Avenue.

Snohomish City W. T. n85 tf

NOTICE.

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

W. M. TIRTLOT, n 74: 2m

To the Working Class.

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

JULIUS DICKENS,

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL,

STELLACOOM, W. T.

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D

Late Professor of Diseases of the

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All Surgical Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

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

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A Choice Selection of Dahlias and Peach Trees that are adapted to this climate, and sure to ripen, for sale.

C. W. LAWTON, Proprietor.

60 tf

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Orders from all parts of the Lower Sound, letat this office, promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. 67tf

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The undersigned is prepared to furnish at short notice Farm Laborers, seamen, Cooks, Loggers or Mechanics. Orders from those wishing to employ are solicited.

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Variety Store!
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An Extensive Stock of
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STANDS, BEDSTÉADS,
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STOVES!
Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Mat-
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Ware.
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Keys to Locks. Dealer in all
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Call For What You Want!
Even if You dont see it. No trouble
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Free Coach to and from the House.
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celebrated Sewing Machines, that Mr. B. S.
Miller of Port Townsend, is our regular au-
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left with him will be filled promptly, and all
machines sold fully guaranteed by this com-
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The Doctor has had a large practical expe-
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The Doctor will open her home to ladies
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Will send medicine by mail or express to
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Manufactured and Sold
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NEW WEED
"Family Favorite"
SEWING MACHINE.
Why is it the Best?
*IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,
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It runs easy and quiet,
Has no cams for shuttle motion,
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The needle is set correctly without screw-
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It has *Perfect Self Adjustable Tensions.*
Call and examine this Machine before
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Apply to
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Of the BEST QUALITY, will always be served to our customers.
CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKY
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Having recently leased this convenient and well known Hotel
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The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
FIRST QUALITY OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS
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Patent Ground thin Back Cross-Cut Saws.
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Country Orders Promptly Filled.

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Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, & Under Clothing of all kinds.
We sell the best goods for the least money of any place on
the Sound.
Give us a Call.
PINKHAM & SAXE.

SNOHOMISH CITY MARKET REPORT.

Stock. Milk Cows, per hd. \$25.00 @ 50.00 Work Oxen, per yoke \$150. @ 250. Beef cattle, on foot, per lb. \$20 @ 100 Horses, per hd. \$250 @ 500 Sheep, per hd. \$2.50 @ 5.00 Hogs, on foot per lb. 5 cts.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c. Bacon, per lb. 15 cts Pork do. 8 cts Chickens, per doz. \$3. @ 4.50 Eggs, do. 30 cts Flour, per bbl. \$9.00 Wheat, per bush. \$1. @ 1.25 Butter, per lb. 30 cts Hides, roan, per lb. 3 cts Potatoes, per bush. 35 cts Oats, per bush. 25 cts Ground Barley, per ton \$50.00 Hay, per ton \$10.00 Candles, per lb. 25 cts Beans, do. 10 @ 16 cts Syrup, per keg of 5 gals. \$5.50 Dried Apples, per lb. 12 cts Nails, per lb. 7 @ cts Coarse salt per lb. 75 @ \$1.20 Tallow, per case \$5.50 Cabbage, per lb. 1 cts Turnips, do. 1 cts Apples, per box. 8.00 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 @ \$5.50 Hewed Timber, per lineal foot. 10 cts.

L. HANSON, BLACKSMITH.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

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

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Call and see my work.

Go to A. B. Woodard's Gallery for the Finest Photographs. Corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T.

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A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, PAINTS, COAL OIL, AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, ORIENTAL HOTEL,

SECOND STREET, SEATTLE, W. T. N. LOUIS, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging by the week \$6.00 Board and Lodging by the day 1.00 Single meal. 35 Beds. From 25 to 50 The house is newly built, hard finished throughout, has large and well furnished rooms, and first class Board, on the European plan. Baggage conveyed to and from the house free of charge. No Chinamen employed.

DENTAL NOTICE!

Having located permanently at Seattle. I shall be happy to attend to the needs of my friends from all parts of the Sound. All my work will be replaced without cost if it does not stand a reasonable time.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Teeth will be made in a day so that parties can return by the next boat.

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