

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877. WHOLE NO. 89.

SNOHOMISH DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF COURT.

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

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Masonic, Centennial Lodge, U. D. Regular communications first and third Saturdays of each month.
I. O. G. T. Olive Leaf Lodge, No. 11, first and fourth Saturdays of each month.
Snohomish Atheneum.
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. Tirlot and Eldridge Morse.
DOCTOR.—A. C. Folsom.
MERCHANTS.—E. C. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.
HOTELS.—I. Cathcart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cosmopolitan, W. B. Stevens.
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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.
1877 W. B. STEVENS.

Latest by Telegraph.

PACIFIC COAST.

Rocklin, Cal., Sept. 15.—The citizens of Rocklin were thrown into a state of excitement about 3 o'clock this afternoon by a report that a woman had been murdered at Sargent's ranch, about three miles from here. A posse of citizens, accompanied by the deputy sheriff, drove out. Upon entering the house a ghastly sight met their gaze. A woman lay upon the floor bathed in blood, the body not yet cold. A gash in the side shows where the fatal blow was struck. In one room was found the bloody ax, which had also been used to open several trunks, a part of the contents of which lay scattered about the room. The husband was found dead in the field, just outside the fence, with four bullet holes in him. Sargent and the woman had been in Rocklin during the morning and returned together. Search failed to find him. There is a report to the effect that Sargent has been found in a dying condition. Two men were seen running from the house to Folsom, about half past two o'clock, by the men who brought the news to Rocklin. The parties murdered were Louis Ader and wife. Three wagon loads of armed men have just left Rocklin to scour the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—At yesterday's session of the Treasury committee for the investigation of the custom house affairs, the testimony of a large number of prominent merchants was taken as to the general efficiency of the administration of the affairs of the custom house. All concurred in approval with the exception of general condemnation of bond system as unnecessary and inconvenient. They were all examined as to the effect of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and the expression was general that the treaty had proved beneficial and had effected a great increase in our export trade to the Islands.

Wm. H. Troy, several years ago employed in the customs service as a laborer and night inspector, testified he had discovered a case of opium smuggled on one of the Pacific Mail steamers to the amount of \$60,000. He said several employees of the custom house were connected with the smuggling. The opium could not have been stowed in the manner it was without the connivance of the officers of the ship. Shortly after making the discovery, witness was removed at the instance, he claimed, of Oliver Eldridge, of the mail company. Some findings of a court martial and court records were read to impeach the character of the witness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Wheat—Shipping, \$2.30@2.37½; milling, \$2.37½@2.42½.

Barley—Feed, \$1.60@1.65; brewing, \$1.70@1.80. Other quotations unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Senator Sargent's demand for the removal of Surveyor General Rollins is occasioning considerable sensation. Sargent states to day, with reference to the matter, that he was not aware at the time of his action, that Senator Booth had preferred charges; that a clerk in the Surveyor General's office by the name of Robinson waited on him one evening, about the first of the week, and informed him things were not going right; that Rollins was not paying over collections promptly. Sargent, next morning, went to the office and told Rollins what he had heard, and requested an explanation. Rollins owned to having withheld about ten thousand dollars, temporarily. An examination of the books showed about twenty-eight thousand dollars missing, instead of ten thousand. Sargent told Rollins he saw no way but for him to resign and pay back the money. Rollins promised to do the latter, and would consider the former proposal,

until the next day. The succeeding day the money was not returned, and Rollins was absent from the office. Sargent waited three hours, sending messengers in search of him without success. In the mean time he had been informed by Robinson of Rollins' action with regard to the patent of the San Andreas ranch when, considering he was being trifled with, he demanded by telegraph of the Department of the Interior, the removal of Rollins. The charges which were forwarded by Senator Booth, some time ago, were made by D. K. Tripp, an attorney, and related mainly to the peculiar action of Rollins, regarding the patent of the San Andreas ranche. Tripp repeatedly requested an opportunity to examine the patent, but was put off from time to time, on various excuses, although Rollins intimated all the time that the patent was in his possession. It finally transpired that he had a long time previously delivered the patent contrary to orders he had received from the Department.

MONTANA.

BOZEMAN, Sept. 15.—A courier has just arrived from Crow agency with an official dispatch from General Sturgis. He says, in substance, the Nez Perces flanked him, and proceeded down Clark's fork. He followed them two days, and came upon them on the Yellowstone, about seven miles below the mouth of Clark's fork, and fought them nearly all day, and reports that he captured several hundred horses and killed a great many Indians. He lost some soldiers. The Crows fought, and captured 150 horses. The Nez Perces had burned M. C. Adow's mill and several ranches, among others, Stone's and Robinson's.

HELENA, Sept. 15.—The Independent's special from Bozeman, Montana, 7th, says Sturgis, assisted by Howard's cavalry under Sanford, had a fight on Canyon creek on the morning of the 14th. A number of Indians were killed and many horses were taken. The Crows got away with all the Nez Perces pack animals. They report that the River Crows from Muscleshell have headed off the Nez Perces and are driving them toward General Sturgis. In the two fights the Crows and soldiers have captured nearly one thousand horses. The Crows have about four hundred Nez Perce horses at the agency. Over three hundred Crows were to join Gen. Sturgis on the evening of the 14th, when he would again pursue the Indians. Howard was twenty-five miles behind him.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The following is furnished by the Turkish Minister to the United States: A telegram from the Governor General of Adrianople under date of August 21st, reports that 14 Israelites of the Kezanilik, were massacred by Russians and Bulgarians and buried in the synagogue, with the exception of one who was eaten up by a pack of hungry dogs. Among these victims were a number of women and one girl aged about 15 years of age, by the name of Theodi Braji, who was noted for her grace and exquisite beauty. She was brutally slaughtered after having been violated by from eight to ten Russians and Bulgarians. Forty of these Israelites of Kezanilik, both men and women perished. The greater part of the wounded were saved with the Mussulman, by the Imperial troops. Others to the number of 300 have been carried out by the enemy to Shipka pass.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Tribune says Stanley's letters are dated at Embellion, Congo river, Aug. 10th, and says, "Stanley and his followers," after an unprecedentedly hard journey through the heart of Africa, pushed across the country to Lanlabe river and by the left bank of that stream to Nakusa. Hostile cannibals opposed him at every step.

There was no cessation of fighting. Many of his bearers were killed. He was finally forced to take to the river or abandon the expedition and return. He was attacked in the river by fifty canoes at one time. Reaching the head of rapids, he had to cut his way through the forest for thirteen miles, dragging eighteen canoes with him. After gaining the river below, three days later, he was attacked by fifty four canoes, the savages armed with muskets; the fight lasting for twelve miles, which was the last. A dispatch announces that the expedition reached Saint Paul De Loando Aug. 22nd in a gunboat lent by the Portuguese government. Another dispatch states he has completely navigated Lanlabor and proved it to be the Congo.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Shumla says that Osman Pasha has attacked the Russians in great force at Dubuit, on the road from Plevna to Sophia, where they had fortified themselves. The Russians were badly beaten and lost several thousand men, besides nine guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—The Russian police have discovered a Nihilist conspiracy to assassinate the Czar on the field of battle.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A correspondent telegraphs as follows on Friday night: I left the battle field before Plevna yesterday at noon. Two redoubts were taken by General Skobeloff, on Thursday evening, and held 24 hours. Wednesday the Turks made six attacks, and finally, at six o'clock in the evening drove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed in the redoubt. He asked for reinforcements several times, but General Lovitzky refused them, thinking General Skobeloff had men enough to hold the redoubt. Finally General Kriloff, on his own responsibility sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt near Plevna, and whose effective strength was reduced to one thousand men. They were utterly unfit to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived too late, and another regiment sent from the headquarters of the staff to reinforce him, arrived when General Skobeloff already had retreated. The loss of these redoubts is disastrous for the Russian outlook, as it seems that the Russians in possession of these two redoubts and Grivica Redoubt had been relied upon for recommencing the offensive immediately. This, now, is impossible until the arrival of reinforcements. When I left the battle field all was quiet except a light artillery fire. The Russians were still in possession of the Grivica redoubt, which was under continual heavy fire from the Turks. This redoubt was visited by Colonel Wellesley, who says it is heaped full of dead Russians and Roumanians.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A Paris correspondent of the Times' gives the following further particulars of MacMahon's manifesto: It is only preliminary and will in fifteen or twenty days be followed by a thorough programme clearly stating the marshal's intentions. The manifesto says a dissolution was necessary because the election of seventy-six endangered the prosperity of the country, by subordinating the government to the influence of a radical chief, and because the state of affairs was tending to establish a disposition towards despotism of the convention. The manifesto concludes: You are told that I wish to overturn the republic. You will not believe it. What I expect of you will be to elect a chamber which in rising above the competitions of parties will occupy itself with the moral grandeur and material prosperity of France. With wishes for tranquility and peace, we assure you here these benefits. You will listen to a soldier belonging to no party, having no revolutionary or retrograde passion and who is only

guided by a love of his country. The Times' correspondent is also assured the manifesto contains the following sentence. I can't obey the injunctions of demagogues. I shall remain and defend with the senate the great interests which now have been intrusted to me. The correspondent considers this expression so grave that he gives it under reserve.

Sep. 19.—Dispatches of this date give the following news relating to the Turko Russian war.

A desperate battle was fought last Monday in the valley of the Lom. Thirty-two battalions and eight batteries, being all of the Czarowith command, attacked Assof Pasha's division at Sirakeny. The Turks were strongly reinforced at once, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The battle was in every respect decisive.

The Turks at Schipka Pass after seven hours bloody fighting took Fort St. Nicholas on the 17th the highest point on the Russian position; when the Russians being heavily reinforced, the Turks were compelled to retire.

The siege of Plevna still continues. The fighting has been very intense; loss heavy. The Turks are said to have carried some of the Russian works, while other dispatches represent the spirit of the Russians as admirable and that the Turks must soon be shut in entirely. The Turkish loss last week is said to be 35,000 men, the Russian 15,000. The Grand Duke Nicholas continues to bombard the Ottoman intrenchments, while the ammunition of Osman Pasha is reported to be failing.

The Turks made no less than seven assaults to retake the Gravitza redoubts losing by this preparation 10,000 men. The Russian General Skobeloff's lost 2,000 men attacking and 3,000 men in holding it. He lost a large number of officers; only one commander of a regiment is alive, and scarcely a head of battalion.

WYOMING

CHEYENNE, Sept. 18.—The eastward bound passenger train which passed here at 3 p. m. was stopped and robbed by 13 masked men. They rode to the station before the train arrived, destroyed the telegraph office, and compelled the station master to hang out a red light. As soon as the train stopped, they secured the conductor and all the train hands, guarded the passenger cars, and breaking open the express car, secured the messenger in charge and robbed the safe of about \$65,000 in coin and \$500 currency. The passengers were also robbed of about \$1300, one man losing a gold watch and \$480 in coin. One large safe in the express car, containing a large amount, was not opened, the arrival of a freight train interfering with their plans. The engine of the freight train was sent off for help. The sheriffs and military of Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas have been notified. The station where the robbery was committed is 162 miles east of Cheyenne. The N. P. R. R. Co. offer \$5000 for the recovery of the treasure.

A TELEGRAPH CASSABIANCA.—It is a boy that can stay at his post as long as there is any use holding it, that is not afraid of threats nor the presence of violence, and keep his work resolutely to hand as long as there is work to do. This is what is reported of August Doucet, the brave little telegraph operator who was shut up in the Pittsburgh railroad office on Saturday night. He kept on telegraphing, doing his duty without the slightest regard to the mob surrounding him. When at last they fired the building, he quietly, and with a touch of humor, sent his last message. "Fire's too hot; good night," and got away in time, showing himself to be as sensible as brave. Obedience to order and discipline were never more needed than now, and it is a noble thing to die at one's post if thereby a trust is kept that saves other lives or keeps destruction or rapine at bay. But to hit it as accurately as this boy has done, to care nothing for the risk of life so long as his magnet worked and he could send intelligent replies over the wires, and then to know when to quit, makes us confess that the modern Cassabianca is a great improvement over the old one.—Boston Herald.

TO THE RAIN.

Ye twinkling drops of pattering rain,
Your mournful song I hear again,
Which wakes within a sad refrain—
Sad thought of long ago.

The buried hope of other years,
With all its pangs again appears,
When ere I see the sky in tears,
My tears would willing flow.

I've wandered far all o'er the land,
Great mountains crossed—so softly, grand,
And heard the waves by Ocean strand—
Yet still I hear the rain.

My heart still wanders back once more,
Back to the home on far off shore,
When e'er I hear the storm winds roar
With sobs like heart-felt pain.

I see a grave with flowers strewn,
Whose leaves by gentle winds are blown,
A grave o'er which the storm winds moan
With strange, unearthly sobs

I see this mound—this grassy grave,
Whose budding flowers the dew drops lave,
And as I watch the petals wave
Oh how my lone heart throbs

Long years the grass has grown so green,
Long years I've wandered from the scene,
But often in my dream I've been
Returned to it again.

And when I've seen the darkening sky,
Or heard the storm God thunder by,
Or wild winds whistle with a sign—
Or hear the pattering rain.

Then gently fall, ye sunny showers,
Upon that mound of falling flowers
And pray the storm King stay his powers
When lightnings fiery dart.

For every storm that wildly blows,
So rudely sends each drooping rose,
And like a knell of sorrow goes
Each blast to my lone heart.

Then gently fall, thou crystal rain,
While storm winds breathe in softened strain,
Like sobs of one in bitterest pain
Over that sacred spot.

Oh grave farewell. Death's bitterness,
Still, to my aching heart does cling,
Though joy her horde of pleasures bring
Yet thou art not forgot.

LEWIS.

Park Place, W. T., Sept. 6, 1877.

The Heathen Chinese.

ONE OF THEIR JESS HOUSES.

When in California I visited a Chinese church. In it were several ugly idols, gaudily painted, made of paper puffed out with wire. Some of them had many eyes, several hands, and now and then one had a double head. They had eyes in their knees, eyes in their stomachs, and eyes on the tops of their heads. Some had hands all around them, and all had long, fierce-looking beards. A little child in our party was too frightened to look at the idols. She kept saying—

"O, mamma, it is so ugly! Take me away."

The heathen priest was a clever man. I found afterward that he had been a great reader. In this jess-house he stood in front of the gods with his people, and they all worshipped and prayed together. They seemed thoroughly in earnest, and I believe every Chinaman believed his eternal salvation depended on his worship.

I found the priest, Chang Wau Ho, to be a man of great learning. After the service I went in behind the gods with a young interpreter—a young Chinese graduate from Yale, and had a long talk with him.

"I see you have many gods," I commented.

"No," he replied through the interpreter, "we only worship one God."

"Then these are idols," I remarked.

"No, the Chinese do not worship idols. These are images to represent God—one God. We have many images, so that all the people can see at once, but each image represents the same God."

"Then you do not worship the images?"

"Oh, no. They are only to remind us of God."

"Why do you have such ugly, deformed images," I asked. "Why do they have double heads, many ears and many eyes?"

"Well, God, you know, is omniscient, potential and omnipresent. We represent these attributes by the images. The many hands denote that God is omnipresent. The many eyes denote that he is omniscient—that he sees everything."

"But why do you make such ugly looking images?" I asked.

"Oh! that is the Chinese antique. They are not ugly to us. They made them so in the time of Confucius, and our people don't like to change. It is

our religious form. I see you Christians preserve religious forms, too. You have religious architecture—the Gothic. You have stiff angels after Fra Angelico, and angels quite deformed, after Sassatello and the old religious artists. Why can't we Chinamen preserve our antique religious art, even if it is ugly, as well as you?"

I found Chang Wau Ho, the Chinese priest, very radical. He defended himself and his faith splendidly. Sometimes he was dreadfully irreligious, and often, to me, sacrilegious. Once he replied: "Heathen! who do you call heathen? To me," he said, "every one is a heathen who does not believe in our religion."

When I told him that I thought Mohammed and Confucius and Buddha were impostors, his eyes snapped, the crimson came to his cheeks, and he exclaimed: "So was your Christ an impostor?"

"Do you call all the prophets impostors—every one since Moses?" I asked.

"Yes, all who claim to be prophets—all who claim a spiritual connection with God. Zoroaster, the Persian prophet, was an impostor, and so was Buddha, who lived in Benares, and Mohammed, who lived in Mecca. Confucius and Moses and Socrates were not prophets; they were simply wise men. They were great writers—great leaders. The prophets have all been ignorant men—adventurers."

"What do you say of Brigham Young—they have just declared him to be the only living prophet, seer and interpreter in the world?" I remarked.

"Let 2,000 years go by, and Brigham Young will be just as much respected as a prophet as is Zoroaster, Buddha, or Mohammed. He is just as much a prophet as they. But they are all impostors. God is too great to need a prophet. He is too great to need a religious broker on earth, and every man who sets himself up as a partner of God is a fraud."

Chang Wau Ho's language made me shudder. Still I determined to draw him out. I wanted to hear just what this heathen had to say.

"Do you believe in religion, Wau Ho?" I inquired.

"Yes," he said; "we are all alike. We all believe in religion—every nation, Mr. Perkins. We all have the same God. We all pray to Him the same—the Chinaman, Turk, Englishman, and South American. He is the same God all over the world, only each nation spells His name differently. We call Him Joss, the Hindus call Him Bramola, the Greeks call Him Theos; the Italian, Deus; the American Indian, Great Spirit; the Frenchman, Dieu; the German, Goot; the American, God; and so on. Every nation has the same God, only they spell it differently. This same God in 26 different nations has the same attributes—omniscience, omnipresence, potentially. Every nation prays to Him the same. You and I, though you call me a heathen, worship the same God. We believe precisely alike, except when we come to the prophets, and then all the nations disagree."

"What do you argue from that?" I asked.

"I argue this—the prophets are all impostors. They cause all the trouble."

"All impostors—every one of them?" I exclaimed.

"Yes, all human impostors. They make all the trouble. The world is cosmopolite as to God—we only differ when we come to the prophets. The prophets make all the wars—cause all the bloodshed. The Turk and Russian would not be fighting now were it not for Christ and Mohammed. Who ever heard of two nations fighting about God? It is these human impostors which they hitch on to God that causes all the wrangling and bloodshed."

"But how about Confucius?" I asked.

"Confucius," said Chang Wau Ho, "was not a prophet. He did not claim to be a prophet. He was a teacher, like Moses. They both expounded the laws. They both claimed to be human. Moses was a thief, a murderer, and a liar once—he stole the Egyptian jewels, murdered an Egyptian, and hid him in the sand. When Pharaoh found it out, Moses lied and fled the country. Such a man a prophet of God! Moses and Confucius did not have miraculous births. They were born regularly like Brigham Young

and were teachers and philosophers like Socrates. The fraudulent prophets all pretended to have miraculous births."

"Who was the first prophet?" I asked.

"The first great prophet was Zoroaster, the founder of the Persian religion. He was born supernaturally, 600 years before your Christ. Then followed our Confucius, 43 years afterward, and 14 years later came Buddha; 543 years after Buddha came your Christ, in Syria. So you see Zoroaster, Confucius and Buddha came almost together—within 57 years, and then, 570 years after Christ, came Mohammed."

"How were each of the prophets born?"

"They were all born miraculously except Moses and Confucius. Zoroaster brought fire from heaven, and had a personal interview with God himself, who gave him his religion. There are now 250,000 of his followers in Bombay and Yezl—a few more than the Mormons."

"How about Buddha?"

"Buddha was born in the seventh heaven. His mother was Maya. After his birth he descended to the earth as a white elephant. Seven days after his birth his mother died, and Buddha declared his mission. He won his wife, Gopa, by showing pluck in a public game, had five pupils, and performed miracles and withstood temptation. When he died they couldn't light a fire to burn him; then a miraculous flame burst out of his bosom and consumed him. Buddha has 350,000,000 followers in Asia to-day."

"Was Mohammed's birth peculiar?"

"Yes Mohammed also had a miraculous birth. He was born at Mecca 570 years after Christ. When he was born the sacred fires of the Parsees were extinguished and the great palace was shaken. He retired to a cave, saw miraculous visions, and had convulsions. He married nine wives, was expelled from Mecca, and went to heaven, where God made him his most beloved messenger. He called the followers of Zoroaster heathen infidels, and the Christians in turn called him an impostor. Mohammed stole much of his religion from Christ. He stole polygamy from Moses and Solomon, that is, he endorsed the religion of Noah, Abraham, Moses and the prophet, but he fought the Father, Son and Holy Ghost trinity. He said God was a unit, that he could not have a son but that he could have prophet, and that he, Mohammed, was appointed that prophet by the Angel Gabriel, the same angel that appeared to Moses 2,000 years before. There are now in the world 200,000,000 followers of Mohammed."

"Have the teachings of the prophets Moses, Buddha and Mohammed been similar?"

"They have all taught about the same code of morals. For instance, Confucius, who came 557 years before Christ, gives this rule for all men."

"Do not unto others what you would not have others do unto you."

"Christ plagiarized this into the golden rule:

"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

"Buddha stole it again and ground it through into this form:"

"The hat that hurts thine own head, force it not upon the head of thy neighbor."

"All the prophets forbid murder, theft, lying, stealing, swearing, adultery, covetousness, parental disobedience, and command everybody to love the Lord. Christ said 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' while Buddha said, 'Love all men.' Again Buddha stole from Moses. Moses said, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor'; Buddha said a thousand years afterward, 'Thou shalt lie to no man.'"

"Well, what do you argue from all this?" I asked.

"I argue this, that God is great, but that all the prophets, from Moses down through to Joseph Smith, who have pretended to inspiration, who have pretended to work miracles, or who have pretended to have any communication with God were frauds and impostors. They were human, like you and me and only pretended inspiration to dupe their followers. Confucius, Socrates, Humboldt, Huxley—no honest philosopher—would pretend inspiration."

"Do our great men generally reject the prophets who wrought miracles?"

"In China they do. So I find they do throughout the world. In Italy, Galileo, Dante, Raphael, and Boccaccio denied all the prophets."

"What Germans deny all the prophets?"

"Schiller, Humboldt, Goethe and Bismarck."

"In France?"

"Mirabeau, Danton, Voltaire, Rousseau, Roland."

"In England?"

"Ben Johnson, Shakespeare, Bacon, Goldsmith, Hume, Gibbon, Disraeli, Reynolds, Huxley, Tyndall, etc."

"In America?"

"Franklin, all the signers of the declaration of Independence, Tom Paine, Jackson, Jefferson, Robert Ingersoll, James Monroe, John Q. Adams, etc."

"Then what do you propose to do, there being such wide-spread doubt about the prophets and such an unanimity of belief in God?"

"Just this: 1,300,000,000 believe in God and love and worship Him; of these 300,000,000 believe in Christ; 200,000,000 believe in Mohammed; 350,000,000 believe in Buddha; 7,000,000 (Jews) believe in Moses; 150,000 believe in Joseph Smith; 350,000,000 believe in Confucius; 150,000 believe in Zoroaster, leaving 192,700,000 falsely called pagans, who love and believe in the same God, but they never had any prophet to believe in."

"Then you would throw out all the prophets, and have all the world unite in one God, would you?"

"Precisely. How absurd for 800,000,000 Christians to damn 1,000,000,000 outsiders who believe in the Christian's God, but reject his prophets! And how absurd for 350,000,000 God-loving, God-fearing, God-worshipping partisans of Confucius to damn 9,500,000,000 God-fearing and God-worshipping Christians and Buddhists because they do not believe in the inspiration of the great Chinese law-giver!"

"What the world should have," said Wau Ho, "is a complete religion—a religion that all the world can unite on—a religion based on reason and good, sound, practical common sense. I don't want a religion where you've got to believe unnatural stories about prophets coming into the world."

"I see the savants are all talking about a cosmopolite currency and a cosmopolite language," I suggested.

"Yes; and what we want more than anything else is a cosmopolite religion—a religion that all can indorse. Why should a little town of 5,000 people have 10 churches and pay 10 ministers to pull against each other? Rather let us have one church and one minister in each town—a grand temple like King Solomon's, where all the people can gather together and listen to words of instruction, and pray straight up to God without any prophets and mediators to make us wrangle over their ritualism and antagonistic dogmas."

This is what the heathen said.

ELI PERKINS.

Crater Lake.

A WONDERFUL BODY OF WATER.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* is furnished the following description of Crater Lake, in Southern Oregon, by a reliable gentleman who recently visited it:

This lake is situated on the summit of the Cascade mountains, about eighty miles east of Jacksonville, and is known by the different names of Lake Majesty, Mystic, Sunken and Crater lake, the latter being the name most generally used. In its shape it is oblong, being about fifteen miles in length and eight in width, and is at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains surrounding it rise from one to two thousand feet above the surface of the lake, and in many places are nearly perpendicular. A person can conceive no idea of the lake while standing on the mountains above it—the lake lying before you in its silent, placid

SPLENDOR AND MIRROR-LIKE BEAUTY, Reminds one more of a picture than a reality, and is so deceptive in its appearance that you imagine that it is but a few hundred feet below you; but when you descend to the water's edge and find the bosom of the lake that but a few moments before looked so smooth, cov-

ered with waves too feet high; gaze into its crystal waters, the depth of which has never been ascertained; see the mountains towering above you in their grandeur, as mighty sentinels over this greatest work of nature, even the most unromantic are impressed with the grandeur of the scene and are thrilled with a feeling of awe which to us could hardly be described as pleasant. There are several routes of descent, all being steep but not dangerous, and are only found on the south and west backs. There is

AN ISLAND IN THE WEST END

Of the lake, some two or three miles from the shore. It was visited by several parties at the time when there was a skiff on the lake, and was found to be composed mostly of lava. On this island is a conical shaped mountain, which rises about fifteen hundred feet above the water. This mountain is covered with timber, and at the top is found an excavation some hundred feet in depth, showing that it had at one time been an active volcano. Soundings have been taken of Crater Lake, but the bottom was only reached in one or two places and that at a depth of 500 and 600 feet. There is no evidence of animal life in the lake—no fish being found in the lake, nor is it inhabited by ducks or water-fowls of any kind. The general appearance of the mountains at the lake—all receding from that point—indicate that a mountain much larger than

EITHER MT. HOOD OR SIERRA

Had once stood over the place where Crater Lake now is and that it had been sundered by some mighty volcanic eruption or terrible earthquake, leaving this mighty basin, which, by means that can only be conjectured, has partially become filled with water. It is said that the waters of Crater Lake never freeze, although snow remains at different places on the banks at all seasons of the year, but as we could learn no person who had visited it in winter, we conclude that this must be merely a supposition. It has no visible inlet or outlet, but in the mountains to the southeast of the lake, from five to twelve miles distant, Anna's creek, Wood river, Crooked creek, Seven Mile creek and other good-sized streams flowing into Klamath lake take their course, the water rising in all these cases in one body from out of the rocks, and it is the general supposition that their waters come from Crater Lake.—*See.*

The university of Leipsic recently had a pet student. He was a young Russian, whose zeal for science and brilliant acquisitions and gentlemanly deportment made him popular with the professors and his companions. Lately he was graduated in the high honors, receiving the degree of master of arts, and special compliments from one of the professors.

The next day the professor received a call from a beautiful young woman, who addressed the savant as follows: "I desire, professor, before I depart from Leipsic, to express to you my most hearty thanks." The puzzled professor asked: "Thanks for what?" The lady continued "I was married to the old Prince —. My husband died insolvent some years ago, so I was left without even bread. I resolved to seek the necessary means of subsistence in science. It is now more than three years that I have been a student here in Leipsic. The student who lately passed his examination and whom you considered worthy of distinction is none other than myself." The old professor's eyes were opened. The lady thanked him again, and carried her blushing honors off to Russia. This beats all the stories of women who have unsexed themselves for sailors and soldiers, and the object and complete triumph of the disguise is its own sufficient justification.

THE ONLY CURE.—The Count de X., possessing an immense fortune, becomes smitten with a young girl who has no marriage portion. Yielding to the solicitations of his family, he tries to cure himself of his inclinations. He makes several voyages with a view to forget his idol, but without success. "At last," exclaimed he, "I must marry her if I wish to stop loving her."—[Pares Charvart.

Bill of Fare.

Of preservation as a curiosity the annexed bill of fare is worth preserving. Taken wholly from the Bible, a royal Christmas banquet it would make. As will be seen, the courses as a State dinner, number five. The candelabra and music are specified. Each course is by its appropriate wine accompanied. Though in Palestine there is now no game, yet at this dinner quails and partridges are provided. With them the spiced wine of the Canticle is prescribed. At such a dessert as this, with the sweet wines of the Prophet Amos, we should like to sit. Corresponding bills of fare have from Shakespeare been framed. This one from the sacred Scriptures is unique. Of preservation as a curiosity, as we have above remarked, it is worthy. It is as thus:

A DINNER FROM THE BIBLE.

Spread a cloth of blue, and put thereon the dishes and the spoons, and the bowls, with the bread in the basket.—Num. iv, 7, and Levit. viii, 31.

Salt without prescribing how much, and oil in a cruise.—Ezra vii, 22, and 1 Kings xvii, 12.

Bright shining of a candlegiveth light.—Luk xi, 36.

Tell them who are bidden I have prepared my dinner.—Mt. xxii, 4.

They are strong of appetite.—Isaiah vii, 11.

Let us eat and be merry.—Luke xv, 23.

This feast is made for laughter, wine makes merry.—Eccles. x, 19.

Ye hear all kinds of music.—Dan. iii, 5.

Grave—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. vi, 11.

SOPH.

Pour out the broth.—Judges vi, 20.

Feed me with pottage.—Gen. xxv, 30.

Eat this roll.—Ezek. iii, 1.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake.—1 Tim. v, 23.

FISH.

We remember the fish we did eat freely.—Num. xv, 5.

They gave him a piece of a broiled fish.—Luk xxiv, 42.

Bring of the fish which ye have now caught.—John xxi, 10.

Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine.—John ii, 10.

ENTREMENTS.

Hare.—Levit. xi, 6.

Chickens.—Matt. xxii, 37.

Besides harts and fatted fowl.—1 Kings iv, 23.

Kidneys.—Deut. xxii, 14.

The wine is red.—Psal. lxxv, 8.

Olives.—Mic. vi, 15.

Give a little water, for I am thirsty.—Judges iv, 19.

ROAST.

All manner of baked meats.—Gen. xi, 17.

Ye may eat of the roebuck.—Deut. xii, 45.

Ye shall eat the wild goat and wild ox.—Deut. xiv, 5.

Cause the strong the strong wine to be poured out.—Num. xxvii, 7.

VEGETABLES.

Take unto thee wheat, lentils, and millet.—Ezek. iv, 9.

They brought parched corn and beans.—2 Sam. xvi, 39.

After that the full corn in the ear.—Mark iv, 58.

We remember the leeks and the onions, and cucumbers and the garlic.—Num. xi, 6.

The manna was a coriander seed.—Num. xi, 7.

GAME.

Partridges.—Jeremiah xvii, 11.

Two young pigeons.—Lev. v, 7.

And he brought quail.—Psal. cv, 40.

I would cause thee to drink spiced wine.—Cant. xvii, 2.

Carry these ten cheeses to the captain.—1 Sam. xvii, 18.

DESERT.

Behold a basket of summer fruit.—Amos viii, 1.

They brought of the pomegranates and figs.—Num. xiii, 23.

Comfort me with apples.—Cant. ii, 5.

The children of Israel brought dates.—2 Chron. xxxi, 5.

Two baskets of figs.—Jeremiah xxiv, 2.

Then thou mayest eat grapes they fill.—Deut. xxiii, 24.

We remember the melons.—Num. xi, 5.

They brought bunches of raisins.—1 Chron. xii, 40.

Carry nuts and almonds.—Gen. xxii, 11.

Sweet wines.—Amos ix, 15.

Royal wine in abundance.—Esth. i, 7.

Drink thy wine with a merry heart.—Eccles. ix, 7.

Cost of the Strike.

THE LOSSES OF PROPERTY BY THE RAILROAD RIOTS.

[From the Milwaukee News.]

The losses to the railroads by the recent strikes and riots foot up an enormous amount. They cannot be detailed with accuracy, and nearly all the figures given are estimates. These losses include the following items:

Track, rolling stock, depots and other property destroyed.

Perishable articles of freight, which became valueless during the blockade.

Live stock rendered unfit for market, some starved to death, by stoppage of cattle trains.

Destruction of oil on the Pennsylvania road by wreck of trains.

Contracts annulled and claims of freighters for losses for non performance of contract.

Other items of losses and destruction of property of all classes and variety not enumerated in the above schedule will greatly increase the aggregate, but these details of losses by the various roads are appalling in magnitude:

Baltimore and Ohio.....	\$ 3,250,000
Pennsylvania Central.....	5,000,000
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	1,200,000
New York Central.....	1,000,000
Erie railroad.....	2,000,000
Lake Shore railroad.....	2,000,000
Michigan Central.....	1,000,000
Canada Southern.....	700,000
Delaware, Lakawanna and western	2,000,000
Delaware and Hudson.....	1,200,000
Jersey Central.....	600,000
Chicago and Rock island.....	1,500,000

Total destruction and loss of railroad property.....\$21,750,000

The railroads have lost \$21,750,000 by property destroyed and damages, which they have been or will be compelled to pay on contracts. But beyond these items the losses are immense. Business men in the disturbed States are losers to the amount of \$6,000,000. Tax payers in the cities and States which by law make municipal corporations responsible for property destroyed by mob violence, will be called on to pay in taxes \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. In addition to this the *News* has heretofore estimated, and the estimate is doubtless a correct one in the main, that 1,000,000 employees of railroads, manufactories, mines, etc., earning on an average \$1.75 a day, were thrown out of employment for ten days, making a loss to each man of \$17.50, or \$17,500,000 as the total to the employees for lost time and wages by the strike.

This makes the entire loss by destruction of property and annihilation of wages by the strike foot up the enormous sum of \$37,250,000. This was the ten days work of the strikers and their allies.

The railroad men did not do all this. The strike originated with them. But they did not intend that it should reach such vast proportions. The greater amount of the damage was done by tramps and the desperate and criminal classes who have no sympathy with labor, or its sufferings, or its inheritance of sorrow, but who are mere vagabonds, brigands and highwaymen, whose hands are against every man, and who would rob at every opportunity the laborer of the last cent he had in his pocket as the wages of toil.

The destruction of property has made the country so much poorer, and the losses of every laboring man will be some part of this amount.

At the beginning of the year 1876 California had in operation 1,503 miles of railway; at the close of the year, 1,854 miles—251 miles of new road being constructed from December 31, 1875, to January 1, 1877.

Josh Billings says that he knows people who are so fond of argument that they will stop and "dispute with a guide board the distance to the next town."

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp, the Boys are Marching.

They wanted these tramps during the years of the war!

They wanted them to make the bonds good!

The "rebellion" had to be put down and the "tramps" did put it down!

There was a class of men at the beginning of the war who had a few thousand dollars each, but they were too cowardly to go into the service, but they were patriotic enough to give forty cents on the dollar for bonds.

The tramps were sent out to do the fighting!

Sent out to fight men as poor as themselves!

Sent out to establish a monied aristocracy in this "free America" of ours.

Sent out to free niggers and enslave white men!

That is the long and the short of it and the best way to tell the truth is to come right at it!

They promised to pay these "tramps" \$13.00 a month in gold!

They paid them in greenbacks which the bondholder said were worth but forty cents on the dollar!

The Government went back on the tramps—repudiated its obligation!

It agreed to pay a dollar, and paid but forty cents!

The "tramp" tried to "make out" with the forty cents, but he couldn't do it. He found the bondholder against him, and the bondholder had the advantage, because the Government paid the rich man dollar for dollar, but the "tramp" soldier got but forty cents on the dollar.

It was too much of a contest for the "tramp" and he fell.

The soldiers who had encountered bullets at Shiloh, Chickamauga and at Donelson, and still survived, yielded when the bondholder got after them with the difference of 60 per cent. in his favor.

The "tramp" soldier revived his old trade—he began to seek work. He went west, to one town and another, and being refused, started to the next nearest one.

All the boys are marching!

Nearly as many men are now walking for bread as there were fighting for niggers in 1863!

More men, white and black, are in want than before the emancipation of the negroes!

Who then should be emancipated now?

If the blood and treasure of the country were all risked to free the nigger in 1861, what should be done for the white "tramp," the ex-soldiers, the people generally in 1877!

"Tramp, tramp, tramp," the boys are marching!"

Let us hope that it will not be necessary for them to march too far, before their wrongs are righted.

WIFE, MISTRESS, AND LADY.—Who marries for love, takes a wife; who marries for fortune, takes a mistress; who marries for position, takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, and tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world and society. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will rule you, your lady manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick, your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and go to a party with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, your lady your debts. If you die, your wife will weep, your mistress will lament, your lady wear mourning. Which will you have?

A female lawyer left the following business-like notice on the door of her office: "Gone to my husband's funeral—be back in thirty minutes."

A Western Paper in describing an accident recently says, with much candor: "Dr Jones was called, and under his prompt and skillful treatment the young man died on Wednesday night."

E. C. Ferguson,

DEALER IN

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Snohomish City, W. T.**

HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORDAGE,

Crockery & Glassware,

Paints & Oils,

Stationery, Wines, Liquors, &c.,

ALSO

A large assortment of **SHIP KNEES** constantly on hand. SHIP KNEES of any dimensions furnished to order.

Give Me a Call

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T. January 1, 1876

Snohomish Exchange

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

THIS HOTEL,

Is the Best in Snohomish County, in e respect.

FIRST CLASS BOARD

Is always Furnished at Moderate Rates,

THE BAR

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

Also a First-Class BILLIARD TABLE

To Accomodate the Patrons of this House.

ISAAC CATHCART, Proprietor.

Seattle Stone Yard

John Keenan,

MANUFACTURER of MARBLE MONUMENTS

HEADSTONES & TOMBS.

Also furnishes Stone for Building Purposes. Cemetery Work of all kinds executed. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Persons living at a distance by sending a description of what they wish, can have Designs, Prices, etc., sent to them to choose from.

Shop on Crawford & Harrington's Wharf, Seattle, W. T.

The Northern Star.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Editor and Prop'r.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

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

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LOCAL AGENTS.

Sheriff G. W. L. Allen, for Whateam Co.
Dr. J. S. Church, for La Conner
D. E. Gage, for Skagit City
Henry Oliver, for Centreville
Maj. G. O. Haller, for Coupeville, Island Co.
G. M. Haller, Port Townsend
A. B. Woodard, Olympia
T. P. Woodard, Port Gamble
John M. Izett, Oak Harbor, Island Co.
Jas. Williams, Rentonville, King Co.
Thos. L. Flannigan, Newcastle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

Excursion to Port Gamble.

Last Sunday morning the Steamer Nellie got up steam and blew her first whistle at half past four o'clock. Early as it was there were plenty of lights in town. At half past five the boat was to start on her excursion to Port Gamble, and those who intended to participate were already a stir.

The Pacific Base Ball Club were to try their strength with the Unknowns at Gamble. The day was delightfully pleasant. The trip across the placid waters of the Sound was enough to induce any one to get on board, even if they took no interest in B. B. After the usual delays of waiting for the last man and his Mary Jane, the final whistle was blown and we started down the river, a merry crew on pleasure bent.

Quite an accession to our numbers was received at Lowell, all eager to participate. About seven o'clock we reached the mouth of the river, the tide was nearly out. Bare mud flats with nothing to relieve them except a few snags, storks and gulls, the latter so silent and still that snag or bird could hardly be distinguished the one from the other, stretched away on our left; to the right was Priest Point; behind us great reaches of tide marshes, whose waving tale and wild grasses at this season of the year reminds one of the half ripe rice fields of South Carolina, and ahead Hat Island, with its great white sand bluffs crowned with emerald. Between us and deep water, was a serpentine channel, of shallow depth, whose course could be followed only by a constant use of the sounding rod. We all expected to be stuck in the mud at every revolution of the wheel. But we listened in vain for the sound of the bell. On we went, twisting and turning as if hunting a sea-serpent, heading to all points of the compass, stirring up the already rily water, but still edging out towards Hat Island, till all at once the boat headed up Sound, we glided into deep, blue water and were over the bar at as low a stage of water as ever a steamer crossed before.

Many had tumbled out of bed so early, or rather so late for the boat, that they came aboard before breakfast. But no matter. We ask for no better breakfast than the one we all sat down to on board that morning. It is but just to remark, that all the way over and back, everything was done by Capt. Low, that could be done, to make the trip a pleasant one. Every one was made to feel at home on board. Not a word of complaint was heard from any one during the day. May many such excursions fall to the lot of the Nellie, before Capt. Charley's hair turns gray.

Before we reached Gamble, the boys in blue, the Pacifics, sat down to a light lunch, preparatory to the contest to take place immediately on their arrival. We were met at the wharf by the Gamble boys, cordially welcomed and courteously entertained.

Port Gamble is a beautiful town site, and will be a beautiful town, years hence, long after the mammoth mills have become silent for want of forests to consume. It being Sunday, the mills were idle. But the presence of several large vessels at the wharves and so large a concourse of people, employed in the

harbor trade and manufacture, indicated the immense business of Puget Mill Company. There are several neat but no very costly residences. The chief beauty of Port Gamble is her fruit and flower gardens with which every home is ornamented. Where such evidences of taste are seen out door, there must be refinement within. If this is not true of Gamble, the town is an exception.

The B. B. grounds are about one mile from town. A fine road, beautifully shaded, leads out to them. The ground is not as well fitted up as it should be. There is no convenience for spectators. It is not level. The brush is too near, and the deep gulch in rear of the home base is a great drawback. This is no fault of the club. Suitable grounds are hard to be found anywhere. But, if the ground is level, all other objections can be overcome. Will our boys take the hint, and do a little work before fair time. Our ground if put in order, is every way superior to theirs; But as it now stands, the Gamble boys are entitled to more credit than ours; for, if we had spent as much labor on our grounds as they have, we should have the best field but without more work it is not so good. So take of your coats boys and pitch in. It will do you good. You need a little muscular exercise, to prepare you for the championship at the next contest.

At fifteen minutes of twelve o'clock the game commenced, Mr. Shoe, umpire. W. D. Scott and C. Packard scorers, with the Pacifics in the field. The game was as fair and impartial as ever was played, the only advantage being that the Unknowns were at home and familiar with the ground. The umpire and scorers did their duty like perfect gentlemen, showing neither partiality or favoritism. They all three gave perfect satisfaction to the players of both clubs, and won remarks of praise from the spectators. The most perfect order and decorum prevailed during the entire game. Not a word of obscene or profane language was used by either players or spectators. A great many ladies and gentlemen were present and readily expressed their approbation whenever a good play was made by either side.

The Unknowns took the lead at the start. Towards the middle of the game the Pacifics nearly caught up with them, the former being only two tallies ahead. But they steadily gained from them till the close of the game, beating the Pacifics by a score of sixteen. Both clubs showed want of practice. Each club has some excellent players. Specimens of good pitching, batting, catching and running were exhibited by several of the participants during the play. Some difficult flies were skillfully taken, and many good ones missed. Much wild throwing was done on both sides, but we think the Pacifics did much more of it than their opponents. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the contest. No question at any time arose that led to any wordy altercation. The umpire's decision seemed to be received by all with satisfaction; and at the close of the game, rousing cheers were given for both victors and vanquished, those for the Pacifics, louder than for their conquerors.

After the game, the two clubs, with a few invited guests, repaired to the hotel and sat down to a magnificent banquet provided by the Unknowns. We acknowledge our inability to do justice in words to this tempting bill of fare, although we showed our appreciation at the time in the usual manner. The table contained all the epicure could wish, carefully prepared and in profuse abundance. Nothing eddible or drinkable was lacking. All traces of the chagrin of their defeat vanished from the faces of the Pacifics as they beheld this bountiful repast. The dinner alone, was worth the trip to Gamble; the trip there and back on the Nellie, with the view of the heavens above, the snowy mountains with summits lost in the clouds to be seen in every direction, the mirror like waters of our beautiful inland sea with its borders of green, reflecting the ever changing clouds, the far off mountains and the nearer foliage of evergreen forest, is worth a trip across the continent to behold. And, then, with these beautiful scenes, free to all, to meet with such whole souled liberality, such a fraternal feeling, is enough to make any one will-

ing to be defeated every day in the year. That is the way our boys felt, after parting with the Unknowns, obtaining promise from them to return the visit on October 5th, shaking hands, shouting good bye boys as we left the wharf and waving handkerchiefs as long as anybody was in sight.

The trip home, mostly by moonlight, was a fit rounding off of a day of unalloyed pleasure. Crossing from Port Gamble to Skagit Head we had the best view of Mount Rainier we ever beheld. No matter where or from where seen, this hoary old sentinel of the ages is always grand, magnificent and sublime; but to see it as we saw it then, with the illusion of the waters of the Sound stretching far away, seemingly to the very foot hills at its base, its western visage all aglow with the rays of the setting sun, will photograph a picture on the brain that life will not efface.

It was approaching midnight when we reached the wharf. There was no expression of regret by any participant no signs of fatigue. We believe all hands would have gladly turned back for a repetition of the day's pleasure. We have been a five years resident of the Sound, and have never spent a happier day since we have been here.

The Canning Business.

The present year's experience is enough to satisfy this community of the folly of depending on any one branch of business. Those who need to say that logs are the only thing to be depended on here, are more than satisfied that they are no longer to be depended on, and that some other branch of business must be resorted to, if success is secured.

Among those kinds of business that promise the most for this valley is the canning in hermetically sealed cans of fish, fruits, vegetables, &c.

The firm of Jackson, Myers & Co., have made the canning of salmon at Mukilteo a splendid success. They authorize us to state that the silver side salmon, now running in such inexhaustible quantities, are unexcelled by any other fish for canning purposes. The cannery at Mukilteo will be kept there permanently. They also say, that, if they can make the proper arrangements, they will next year erect another cannery at Snohomish City, or some other point on this river. At each cannery, they will purchase all small fruits and vegetables for canning purposes that can be raised.

When we reflect that each one of these canneries employ as much capital and as many men as eight or ten logging camps, and that they will effect a permanent regular market each for 10,000 pounds and upwards of small fruits per day, for the whole fruit season, it is readily seen, that what these gentlemen have the capital, as well as desire to do, if accepted and acted upon, would be worth more to this valley than all the lumber mills of the Territory.

In no other business are the profits so great in proportion to the capital required, as the raising of small fruits, where there is a market.

Every farmer, or settler, who has an acre of cleared land, can set out and tend an acre of strawberries, raspberries, or blackberries and increase his orchard of plums, cherries, &c.

Cheap labor can be procured in unlimited quantities to pick the fruit. The canneries will purchase it, and perhaps after a while a Plummer or Alden fruit dryer may be added, so that all will be sold at good prices. The market is unlimited.

The cost of raising and cultivating is nominal, and these gentlemen will pay cash for the fruit as soon as picked. Should there be no cannery established on this river, this year; it will doubtless come the year after, while all fruits raised here and the Stillaguamish flats can be taken in quantities to Mukilteo next year, and there they will command the cash. We hope to see this fall and next spring a thousand acres in this county set out to small fruits, to be raised for canning purposes. What farmers will be the first to start into this safe, pleasant, and profitable enterprise.

MUKILTEO SALMON.—We are informed that some one in Oregon has raised the story on Jackson, Myers & Co., that they had taken Puget Sound salmon over to Oregon and sold them as Columbia river salmon. We know this to be false, first because we have been on the steamers when most of their salmon were taken to Seattle to go to San Francisco direct; and secondly Mr. Myers informs us that no salmon have gone from his cannery to Oregon, except a case or two taken to his friends there to compare with the Columbia river salmon. All the salmon sold by him, have been sold by the case under the stencil mark of "put up at Mukilteo, W. T.," and he never has wished to represent them as anything else.

He regrets the use of the Columbia river label on the cans; would not have used it at all, if he had, had more time to get ready before coming here, or if he had supposed there would be so good a chance for his business on the Sound.

He says, that had he known the class of salmon now coming, were to come in such quantities, he would in addition to the Mukilteo cannery, have erected another one at Snohomish City, as these salmon are not excelled for canning purposes by any in the world.

SNOHOMISH, Sept. 22, 1877.

EDITOR NORTHERN STAR.

Sir:—At the close of a term of school it is supposed, I believe, that a teacher must either praise or blame every one in the District, but I wish to do neither, for if my school has been a success, it will praise itself, and I surely have no particular fault to find with the scholars or people of District No. 2, for the scholars have been very attentive to their studies, and their parents have done everything in their power to make my stay with them pleasant and agreeable.

I believe that each man, woman and child in the United States has an idea of school teaching of their own, and probably no two can agree upon this all important question, but I am sure that any one who has ever taught school will agree to this, parents must help us. A teacher may be ever so attentive, and careful, may bring every power to bear upon their scholars to make the hours pleasant and profitable, but without the help of parents their exertions will be futile. The interest in the studies must be kept up at home, or it will die out at school. Nothing should ever step in between the student and his studies. The life of a child is all excitement, and upon whatever subject they become interested they devote their undivided attention; so if studies should be this interesting subject—and they can be, if parents help them, we hear reports of "good schools."

Let parents neatly finish the school house, and fix the play ground nicely, then when scholars attend school let them know why they are sent, not as a punishment for some bad conduct, but to store their minds with truth, which the savants of our age, and other ages, have devoted the best part of their lives to gather together, and place at the disposal of every child in the land. Truth, which if acquired and rightly used will place them in high and responsible positions in society. Teach them this, help them in their studies by taking an interest, learn of their progress, praise them when they progress, and tell them kindly of the disadvantage of a poor education, when you see their interest waning, do this and with the help of your teacher and proper books, you will find that money expended for educational purposes, is never thrown away, for one dollar worth of true and pure education in the head, is worth one hundred in the pocket, for it is a never failing bank, from which one may demand constant supplies but the principle always remains.

L. E. B.

Notwithstanding these hard times, W. A. Jennings finds his business so increasing that he is about having enlarged and improved quarters for carrying on his very extensive and increasing business. Mr. Parker of Port Blakely is having a brick building put up for Mr. J's use that when completed will be the finest fireproof brick business house in the Territory. It will be situated between the present store of Mr. Jennings and S. P. Andrews & Co., and will be 100x30 feet. The store room will be of ample

light. The basement walls will be rubble work Bellingham Bay stone 8 ft. in the clear. Above the basement the walls will be double brick walls with two inches space between the walls, as, an air passage to keep the building dry and more perfectly fire proof. There will be a handsome iron front, and when it is understood that, that thorough workman John Kennon is master builder, it will be perceived that nothing will be left undone to make this the best business house in the Territory. Mr. Jennings expects to move into this fine building by the first of next January.

We understand that Mr. Kennon makes a speciality of working the celebrated Bellingham Bay sandstone. Besides monumental work, he is able to get up a stone fireplace, cut and fired of this beautiful stone so as that no fire or cinders can get through any cracks, for about the same cost as a common brick fireplace can be built. Those who are putting up new houses, should call and see him before having their chimneys built, as many a house has taken fire from cracks in an old brick fireplace.

Night before last we returned from a weeks trip to Tacoma and the hop fields and coal mines of the Puyallup. In next weeks issue full particulars will be furnished of this trip.

CONDENSED MILK.—The prospects now are, that in a few years with slight encouragement, the canning business can be made one of the most important branches of business carried on in this Territory. It will be of especial importance to the agricultural portion of the community, if they give it reasonable encouragement. Situated as we are, with a great mining belt back of us, and the ocean in front, all articles preserved this way will be in great local demand, besides the chances offered for export.

Nearly analogous to the canning of freights and vegetables, is the putting up of condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans. The process is in many respects the same as canning of fruits, vegetables and meats. A single season would be sufficient to get from the east of the mountains several thousand cows to eat the grass grown in excess here, or sold on long time to logging camps, when cured for hay.

This year upwards of ten thousand tons of first class oat and barley straw is consigned to the flames for want of stock to eat it near La Conner. We think it would be much more profitable to keep stock to utilize this, than to allow it to go to waste in this manner. This seems to us a very excellent form of the dairy business.

"Insults," says a modern philosopher—"are like counterfeit money. We cannot hinder their being offered, but we are not compelled to take them."

SNOHOMISH FAIR BALL!



The Managers of the Agricultural Society have decided to give a hop on the night of
OCTOBER 5TH, 1877,
AT
A THENEUM HALL.
Good music will be provided. Supper by Mr. I. Catheart of the Exchange. Tickets including supper \$2 50
n85 5w.

New Store

AT
FRIDAY HARBOR
SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Will sell goods at reasonable rates in exchange for cash or produce.
Caps. Robinson will do the fair thing with all customers.
n84 1f

The Northern Star.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877

Local Items.

AN EXCELLENT OFFER—The Steamer Zephyr offers to take passengers through from Snohomish to Olympia and return, for the Territorial fair next month, for four dollars for the round trip. Her standing rates for the round trip, after this date, excepting excursionists for the fair are five dollars. This steamer is an old time favorite. Is now doing a great deal to reduce fares between here and the Sound to as low a rate as those paid on other Sound route, and is bringing more cash here than all other boats; taking away heavy freights each week, nearly all of which are purchased with the coin. Patronize her.

ATHENIUM MEETING.—It was fortunate that the literary exercises of the Athenium were changed from private residences to the hall. No private house has a room large enough to hold half who attended the last meeting at Athenium Hall. These meetings will be a regular feature of our entertainments the coming winter. We are pleased with one thing mentioned by Mrs. Bell. We are informed by her that several of her pupils have volunteered to take part at any time when she desired. Under her direction they will be a reinforcement greatly needed. Will not some of the parents imitate the example of the children, come forward as they have done, and offer to do the best they can.

FOR OLYMPIA.—The owners of the steamers Nellie and Messenger will take visitors to the Territorial Fair from Snohomish City to Olympia and back for \$5 00. All freights intended for exhibition will be taken to and from Olympia free of charge.

An employee at the Riverside Hotel improves his leisure in home missionary work among the "Heathen Chinese." He made an impression the other morning upon the supposed, "intellectual centre," of one of that race with a potato masher.

The entertainment at the Riverside Hotel, by C. B. Plummer, elocutionist and delineator of humorous character, was a rare treat these dull and monotonous times. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the house was well filled. The audience did their utmost to maintain their gravity, but at times they laughed "rite out in meetin," though of course, they checked themselves as soon as they could. Some of them however had not their faces straight the next morning.

Below will be found the score of the B. B. match played by the Unknowns and Pacifics September 16th:

UNKNOWN B. B. CLUB, PORT GAMBLE.		
	Outs	Runs
C. Babcock.....	3	5
A. Seavey.....	3	4
W. Hatt.....	5	3
— Morse.....	0	8
O. Case.....	3	4
— Hall.....	3	4
G. Jacobs.....	4	3
G. Hatt.....	4	2
— St. Lowe.....	2	5
Totals.....	27	38

PACIFIC B. B. CLUB, SNOHOMISH CITY.		
	Outs	Runs
Wm. Erwin.....	3	4
M. Welman.....	5	2
Nate Smith.....	3	2
L. Jackson.....	4	2
W. M. Reed.....	2	3
Chas. Hill.....	3	2
H. Jackson.....	1	4
D. Huff.....	2	1
M. Barnett.....	5	1
Totals.....	27	22

Mr. Shoe umpire, W. D. Scott and C. H. Packard, scorers.

In addition to their mammoth stock of stoves and tin ware, S. P. Andrews & Co. of Seattle, have received a full stock of all kinds of wooden ware. Give them a call. They always deal on the square.

The ship *Ventus* has arrived at Tacoma from New York, having been out since 14th February. She brings the following for the Northern Pacific railroad: 6,391 bars railroad iron, 50 steel rails, 1,500 fish plates, 208 kegs nuts and bolts, 21 kegs washers, 870 kegs spikes, 167 car wheels, 1,068 bars iron, 95 bundles iron, 26 pieces iron, 70 bars steel, 1 bundle steel, 4 bundles sheet iron.

Heavy rain Wednesday night. Loggers are running from the Mhey Beach boom to the Point. Br. Beach's school, the Skykomish district closed this week.

The score of the Pacific and Unknowns B. B. match will be found elsewhere.

The Washington Industrial Association promises to be a grand affair.

There is no doubt but the King County fair will be a grand success.

For No. 1 trout fishing go up Pill Chuck just below the dam.

The announcement at the close of Mr. Plummer's entertainment that he would give another, with entire change of programme, next Wednesday night, was received with marked satisfaction. We bespeak for him, if the weather is favorable, a much larger audience.

Logs from the camp just below Falls City have been passing town for several days.

The catch of silver salmon at Mukilteo and on the Swinomish promises to be very large.

Mr. Yates Ferguson and daughter, who have been visiting friends here, left for New York City this week.

While in Seattle, we called on Mr. A. W. DeLany, now of the *Dispatch*. He is looking first rate, and is working hard to make that journal the paper of the Sound. We wish him success.

The Zephyr came in Wednesday with quite a freight for different parties on the river. She left Thursday with a partial load which would be completed on her arrival at Mukilteo.

We have heard of people who some time in their lives, "had been tickled almost to death." We thought some of our young folks would kick the bucket Thursday night at Plummer's entertainment.

We were assured, when over to Port Gamble the other day, that a "great many from there would attend our county fair.

Went some enterprising newspaper reporter, please hunt up the statistics and give us the correct census of Joseph and the other hostiles. From all reports about 10,000 of his warriors have already been killed and the balance are turning up every few days too close to the U. S. troops to make it pleasant for them.

There is now a vacant berth in the *Tribune* office, as the young man who attended to the business of that paper at Tacoma will have to attend to the press at home.

Mr. McClurg, on the Skykomish, is working all the pickers in his hop field he can utilize and pushing the drying process as fast as he can.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary to Plummer's entertainment; but a younger and more fascinating donkey than we are, got ahead of us and took our Mary Ann and we felt too bad to go. Does anybody else know how 'tis themselves.

The two young ladies of the Skykomish school who sent us the bouquet by the teacher have our thanks. May their future lives be as bright as the flowers.

Mr. S. A. Woods of Park Place, shipped a lot of knees by the Nellie last Wednesday, to help complete the cargo of a ship, loading with ship timber for Boston by the Brown Bros.

For spiritual refreshment or an extra good cigar, go to the Cosmopolitan. Win is always on hand and sure to treat customers so well that they cannot help calling again.

"Have you heard Plummer," is the common salutation now instead of, "have you sold your logs?" He has proved a cure for the blues caused by hard times.

Tuesday and Wednesday nights of this week, two large dead cedars, opposite town, were on fire from root to topmost branch, forming two monuments of flame, more than a hundred feet high. With the forest and dark clouds in the south west for a back ground, they formed a magnificent spectacle.

In our visit to Seattle we saw our friend Tommy of the *Tribune*, and though we feel sorry for him, yet we are glad to know from personal observation, that he is likely to escape the consequences of his late rash act and be just as good as ever.

BORN.

At Stanwood Snohomish Co., on Tuesday Sept. 11, to the wife of D. O. Pearson, a son. Also near the same place, on the same day to the wife of Mr. Johnson, a daughter.

For sale!

At the residence of D. H. Porter, near Miller's Point on Whidbey 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, ns14f Oak Harbor P. O. W. T.

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. Light 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. ns5 Sw.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET. Wheat,—shipping \$2 10@2 17½; milling, \$2 15@2 20. Barley.—The market is steady. We quote feed, \$1 57½@1 65; brewing, \$1 77½ to 1 85 ½ ctt. Oats,—\$1 65@2 00 ½ ctt.

New Advertisements.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address. **MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,** Original Grand Supply House, 27 & 29 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO ILL.

NO ICE.

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, 1872, upon the lots 8 and 10 of Section No. 22 and N W ¼ of N E ¼ and lot 2 of Section No. 7, in Township No. 22 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 5th 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. ns6 9w.

IVY SALOON,

HUGH B. CONNACHER, Proprietor, CORNER

Commercial and Maple Street, Snohomish City, W. T.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

ns7 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. 3d 1877. J. N. LOW, Guardian of the Person and Estate of John V. Low, Insane. ns7 tf.

JULIUS DICKENS,

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL, STEILACOOM, W. T.

M. L. CAVANAUGH,

MANUFACTURER OF Sash, Doors, Blinds, AND MOULDINGS.

Special attention given to SHIP WORK. Factory under Coleman's Mill. July 21 n80. W.

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. ns3. tf.

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WATCH MAKERS, Jewelers & Engravers.

Dealers in American Gold and Silver WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS and SPECTACLES.

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AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES

Also the best brands of

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CAN FRUITS A SPECIALTY.

On Union Avenue. Snohomish City W. T. ns5 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 STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE!

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

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Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical Department of Willamette University.

OFFICE IN DEKUM'S BLOCK, PORTLAND, --- OREGON.

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Cataract Extracted, And Cross Eyes straightened. Artificial Eye—a large assortment of the best French manufacture always on hand. DEAFNESS, and all Discharges from the Ear, and Nasal Catarrhs particularly treated.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. n71 tf

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Breast Hooks, AND Stem Pieces!

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FRUIT TREES,

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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. 69-tf

Geo. H. White,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER, TUMWATER, W. T.

Law Books, Papers,

Magazines, Music,

Checks, By-Laws, Etc.,

BOUND AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Orders from all parts of the Lower Sound, left at this office, promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. 67W

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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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Call For What You Want!
 Even if You dont see it. No trouble
 to show Goods.
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 n 59 ff.

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Machine.
 OFFICE OF SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
 Corner First and Yamhill Sts.,
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 Special Notice.—We would respectfully
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 and all persons who desire to purchase our
 celebrated Sewing Machines, that Mr. B. S.
 Miller of Port Townsend, is our regular au-
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 ufacturing company. Machines on the installment plan and
 liberal discount made for cash.
 SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 MILTON W. FANSON,
 General Traveling Agent, Oregon and W. T.
 WILHELM B. FRY, Manager.

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D. N. UTTER, EDITOR & PROP'R.

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FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY
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IT IS THE MOST SIMPLE,
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 Has no cams for shuttle motion,
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 It has Perfect Self Adjustable Tension.
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CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY
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 Are the specialties at this house.
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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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Every attention will be shown for
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 CIRCULAR SAWS
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 DEALERS IN
CLOTHING AND GENT FURNISHING GOODS,
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 OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
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 We sell the best goods for the least money of any place on
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 Give us a Call.
PINKHAM & SAXE.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—Friends of the Agricultural Society who wish to offer special premiums to exhibitors can do so by notifying the Associate Editor of the STAR who will see that proper notice is given of the same. Special premiums have already been offered by responsible parties for the following articles:

For the best original composition, of not less than one page common letter paper, penmanship included, by a boy or girl, not over fourteen years of age \$2 50 to each.

For best five lbs. butter over three months old \$3 00.

For best five lbs. butter less than three months old \$2 00.

For the best general exhibition of vegetables \$5 00.

For the best men's white shirts, linen bosom, handmade \$2 50.

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For the best general display of fruit \$5 00.

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SNOHOMISH CITY, WASH. TERR.

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NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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LA CONNER, W. T.

LA CONNER DRUG STORE,
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A general assortment of
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Chemicals,
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Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
ORIENTAL HOTEL,
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Board and Lodging by the week... \$6 00
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The Great Magnetic Healer and Clear Seer! has located at Seattle, W. T. The Doctor is unparalleled in the treatment of chronic diseases; heals speedily all that are curable—Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cancer, Catarrh, Liver, Lungs; all diseases of Uterus, Nervous and Mental Derangement, diseases of the Eye and Ear. The Doctor treats Magnetically and with corresponding remedies. Office and Residence, Union St. bet. 4th and 5th.

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63

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Stock.	
Milk 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.	\$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.	\$2.00
Wheat, per bush.	\$1. @ 1.25
Butter, per lb.	30 cts
Hides, green, per lb.	3 cts
Potatoes, per bush.	35 cts
Oats, do.	2 1/2 cts
Ground Barley, per ton.	\$50.00
Hay, per ton.	\$10.00
Candles, per lb.	25 cts
Beans, do.	5 cts
Syrup, do.	10 @ 15 cts
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals.	\$5.50
Dried Apples, per lb.	12 1/2 cts
Nails, per lb.	7 @ cts
Coarse salt per lb.	2 cts
Tobacco, do.	75 @ \$1.20
Coal Oil, per case.	\$5.50
Cabbage, per lb.	1 cts
Turnips, do.	1 cts
Apples, per box.	\$1.00
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.

City Drug Store.

HARRIS & ATTRIDGE,



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

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