

# The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. WHOLE NO. 90.

## 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 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. Tirtol 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. BEEK HALL.—T. F. Marks. BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and L. Hanson. SHOE MAKER.—Wm. Edwards. CABINET MAKERS.—Glue and Son.

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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.

W. B. STEVENS.

## Latest by Telegraph.

### PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The fire at Butchertown resulted in a loss of \$67,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A workmen's meeting was held in front of the city Hall this afternoon. Everything was quiet and orderly. It was decided not to hold a public parade for fear that roughs might take advantage of it to smash Chinese property. Open Sunday meetings will be held until such time as the workmen can procure a hall.

Sept. 25.—In the Board of Supervisors to day, a petition was presented from unemployed workmen, asking aid or employment from the municipality. The mayor presented the matter to the board with a suggestion as to the expediency of finding work for the petitioners on the streets. The matter was referred to the finance committee for consideration.

### EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Gen Sturgis' command in the fight and pursuit of the hostiles on the 14th, found 15 to 20 dead bodies of Indians. The loss in killed and wounded is believed to be 60,000 hostile Indian horses were captured on the 16th. The Crows are returning to the agency as their services are no longer wanted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Clarence Commerzall was shot and killed in Newark N. J. by an infuriated husband in whose house he was found.

Sept. 24.—The World says the Pacific Coast Delegation in Congress will urge legislation on the Chinese question the next session.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Senator Conklin is preparing an exhaustive speech against the President's policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Patent Office building is on fire. All the engines of Washington and some from Baltimore are at the fire. The fire originated in the conservatory under the roof and spread to the two upper floors of the north and west wings. The lower floors are damaged with water. At 3 o'clock the fire was under control. The loss of records and models is immense. Damage to the building is estimated as high as \$500,000.

The fire originated in combustible chemicals stored under the roof.

### EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A correspondent with Mehemet Ali writes that the engagement at Tzeacavna was intended as a reconnaissance, but that it shortly assumed a somewhat more serious character because of the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, who according to this and other accounts, displayed the greatest courage. The central columns advanced as far as Verboka, and after having been ordered four times in vain to retire had to be led out of the fire by the division commander in person, after having stormed the Russian position under a murderous fire.

Sept. 25.—It is stated that the Russian and Roumanian losses before Plevna exceed 25,000 killed and wounded.

The Daily News in a summary of the war, considers it evident that the Russian staff has been again outwitted and has permitted important aid to reach Osman Pasha.

Three infantry divisions of the Russian guard have reached Biela. One will remain here and the two others have been dispatched to Plevna. Nearly all the cavalry of the guard is detained for Tirova.

ERZEROU, Sept. 25.—It is rumored that the Russian garrison of Ardahan had received a reinforcement of eight battalions. The Russian centre have also been reinforced and now contains sixty-four battalions of infantry. Part of these reinforcements were drawn from

Gen. Gergkasoff's force, which now consists of only twelve battalions.

An Orchan special says preparations are making for an advance of all the troops now here towards Plevna. They include a large number of Circassians belonging to the Sultan's guard, some regular Albanian batteries and numbers of undisciplined irregulars. Another immense convoy of provisions and munitions of war is on the point of sailing for Plevna, escorted by a division.

### The Railroad from New Tacoma to Wilkeson.

Owing to the courtesy of the officers of the railroad company every facility was offered us to ascertain all the information desired in relation to the construction and location of this road. It being the first road ever constructed of standard gage wholly within the Puget Sound basin, the following items relating to it may be of interest.

After crossing the piling near Tacoma, it follows up the valley of the Puyallup, in the general course of that valley.

Puyallup is the first station, eight and one-fourth miles from New Tacoma. Its elevation above tide water is 51 feet.

Alderton is the next station twelve miles from New Tacoma. Its elevation is 98 feet above tide water. This place receives its name from the thick growth of alders in the bottom, that being the prevailing tree there. About three miles and three quarters beyond Alderton is the bridge across the south fork of the Puyallup. This bridge consists of one frame bent on west side, then one Howe truss bridge 150 feet span, then two bents on the east side. From this bridge across the south fork of the Puyallup to New Tacoma is no grade over twenty feet to the mile, and very little more cutting and filling required than just enough to drain the track.

Two miles beyond this bridge on an open prairie some three miles long, will be established the town of Orting, meaning a town in the midst of a meadow or field. This new station will be a little above Mr. Lane's residence. Col. Black dislikes adopting Chenook names for new stations, consequently coined the two names of Alderton and Orting, as expressive of their respective surroundings.

The road is now completed nearly or quite to the new station of Orting. It is graded all the rest of the way to the mines. The iron is being unloaded from the ship Venus, and the track laid as fast as possible. The framed bents are all in for the bridges, and everything in readiness for track laying, and building the Howe truss bridges. It is expected that the road will be completed to the mines in some three weeks or less.

The elevation of Orting above the level of the sea is 181½ feet.

From the upper end of the prairie upon which it is situate to the mines the road is of steeper grade, more heavy filling and deep cutting. It is estimated that it will cost one third more per mile from there to the mines, than from New Tacoma to this point.

The chief engineer of the road Mr. Hale stating that the whole road would cost to construct it but little over \$500,000. The first serious obstacle being the bridge across Carbon river, between Orting and South Prairie. This bridge is not far from twenty miles from New Tacoma. It consists of eight large square cribs, filled with stone, then a fifty foot span for a Howe truss bridge, then twenty three more cribs, then another Howe truss bridge of 160 feet span, then five more cribs to the east bank of the river.

This river is in reality the main stream of the Puyallup, and should be called by that name. It was formerly called Little White river. Prof. Whitworth of Seattle saw that it had no connection with White river, and that this name was incorrect, so he gave it the present equally incorrect name of Carbon river. The elevation from Orting increases very rapidly to the next station of South Prairie, situated 2¼ miles from New Tacoma, and elevated above tide water 416 feet. This prairie is nearly two miles long where there is very little grading. The road bed being on nearly the same level all the way as the prairie, the same as it is about Orting, except that here the road rises from 45 to 50 feet per mile. Between South Prairie and Wilkeson the road grade averages about 100 feet to the mile, with some stretches of level track. The steepest grade for a short distance being 112 feet to the mile. The elevation at the end of the track, a little over thirty-one miles from New Tacoma being 873 feet. At Wilkeson station it will be, near the coal bunkers 857 feet. There being no up grade from the mines to the Sound. When the track is built, it is thought that a loaded train of coal cars, if once started at the mines, would roll at least as far as Orting, with no aid from an engine. Between South Prairie and Wilkeson the bridges are as follows: The first bridge across South Prairie creek consists of three frame bents, then 100 feet span for a Howe truss bridge; the second bridge consists of 22 frame bents, then Howe truss bridge of 120 feet span, and then one frame bent. The road bed is very solid, and in very few places will it ever require much ballast, or a great deal of labor to keep it in repair. It is supposed that the present road can be easily extended across the divide into the White River valley towards the Natchess Pass, and that the route is practicable over the pass for a road, although of this we have no definite knowledge, never going beyond Wilkeson.

Concluded from Fourth page.

been found in the rocky face of the drift across the meadows consisting of one main stem and two branches. It was called a fern by the miner, but does not much resemble one Mr. F. does not recognize it. Below it is another fossil partially exposed. The branch discovered is about three inches long.

This coal is supposed to be of the regular carboniferous formation, a true bituminous coal, and not a lignite coal like that found back of Seattle.

The Seattle coal mine is an excellent mine to work, perhaps one of the best known, and its coal ranks with the very best grades of lignite coal, perhaps the best. Yet this Puyallup coal is claimed to be equal to the very best coal from around Pittsburg, and to be compared with the Cumberland coal for forging purposes. It is said to be a first class coal for steaming, coking or domestic uses, and as much higher grade of coal as the Seattle is better than many mines of the common lignite coal. In appearance it has a high polished surface, along its two cleavage surfaces, but does not show the polish of anthracite coal when broken transversely to the lines of cleavage.

In structure, formation character of coal, &c., these mines resemble in many features very closely the coal field of the Skagit. It probably is of the same age geologically considered, and the coal somewhat alike.

We think the coal is all that has been claimed for it. The tressle work is all up from the gangway to the bunkers, and part of the floor laid. Two bunkers are in process of erection. The smaller, the frame is all up. It is 45x47 feet, and 45 feet high. This will contain three large screens, and will have a capacity of 250 tons of coal.

The frame for the main bunkers ad joining is nearly out. It will be 48x200 feet. Its capacity will be 3500 tons of coal. Mr. Chas. Coppin of Seattle is in charge of this carpenter work, and its construction shows good work, it being like all the rest of the work done for the company here, very solid and substantial.

The day before we were there E. E. Cooper, the Asst. Eng. of the road laid out the town of Wilkeson, both sides of Flett's creek, which is a very beautiful trout stream.

The buildings are composed of cedar, most of them temporary ones. There are from 75 to 100 people there. There are three boarding houses, Ingalls, Stone, and Ward; Baldwin's blacksmith shop; two stores, Robbins & Zimmerman and Z. A. Stone; two shoe shops, and one cigar store, and one butcher shop. A trail is cut to head of White river settlement, which is only a few miles distant, so that this will become quite a trading town.

SIZE OF MILK PANS.—Dairymen have of late used large milk pans, in some cases a single pan being large enough to hold all the milk from 14 or 20 cows. These pans are made by those who furnish dairymen's supplies. When such pans are used, it is best to have a milk room so constructed that water may be kept around the pans. Mr. Willard, the most experienced man on dairy matters in the United States, says:

We prefer to have a pan of sufficient size to hold the milk of the entire dairy at one milking. Only four pans comprising the set would then be needed. These pans are arranged for running cold water under and about the sides of the milk. If running water cannot be had the water may be pumped from wells into a tank, and from that conducted into the space under the pans. Some persons use cistern water, the needed quantity from day to day being pumped into a tank, which receives a cake of ice sufficient to cool it and keep the milk in the pans at or below 60 degrees. The waste water, after flowing under the milk, is led back to the cistern, and by this constant circulation is kept sweet and sound. The plan works well, and excellent results in butter-making are obtained.

SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—White males, 5,264,635; colored males, 814,576; total, 6,088,872; white females, 5,157,929; colored females, 806,402; total, 5,968,571; grand total 12,055,443.

Attending School—White males, 3,326,797; colored females, 88,597; total, 3,415,391; white females, 3,087,943; colored females, 91,778; total, 3,179,721; grand total, 6,595,112.

Not Attending School—Whites, 4,007,824; colored, 1,330,696; total, 5,458,677.

From the above it appears that of the white children of the whole country, between the ages of five and eighteen years, 38 per cent are not attending school; of the colored children 88 per cent are not attending, while an aggregate of 45 per cent. of both classes are not under instruction.

WHEAT SHIPMENT.—The Washington Bureau of statistics furnishes a statement that of 27,560,885 cwt. of wheat, valued at 17,329,444 pounds sterling, which were imported to the United Kingdom during the seven months ending July 31st last, 5,375,674 came from Russia, 2,689,022 from Germany, 2,841,611 from British India, 11,318,746—41 per cent. of the whole from the United States—of which 8,109,224 cwt. were shipped from Pacific ports.—Mountaineer.

Jas. Austin, of the firm of Fields & Austin, cut his ankle last Monday.

John Thompson was hung at Seattle on Friday Sept. 28.

New Tacoma.

AND THE WESTERN TERMINUS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On Friday of week before last, we reached the railroad terminus town of New Tacoma from Seattle. Our visit to that place and the Puyallup valley, kept us in that vicinity until Wednesday of last week. The different articles in this issue relating to that region are the result of things witnessed and facts gathered on this trip.

Ever since it was definitely known that the Puyallup road would be built up that valley at least, if not over the Natchess Pass into Eastern Washington, the growth of New Tacoma has been rapid and substantial.

In fact one of the most noticeable features witnessed on landing there, and seeing what is being done, is the permanent and substantial appearance of the work done by the N. P. R. R. Co.

The first improvement noticed is the removal to the back of the wharf of the building used as an office, and warehouse for freight in the lower story, and the Railroad Hotel up stairs, and the remodeling of the whole structure, so as to give room down stairs for the various offices of the company, which are very conveniently fitted up. Before this change the hotel was all up stairs except the saloon. Now the saloon, dining room, kitchen, &c., are down stairs; making it much more convenient.

All of the up stairs is now used for a hotel. The building is said to be two hundred feet long, and its removal in good shape a very difficult job. Dick Atkins of Seattle, who has been doing a great amount of substantial work for the company in the past year, has the honor of accomplishing this successfully.

In place of this building, a freight house, has been erected one hundred and sixty-five feet long. The freight office is in the new building. The other railroad offices are in the old building, as well as the telegraph office, and office of Wells Fargo & Co. The old building is refitted so as to make it present an excellent appearance.

Mr. Blackwell, the proprietor of the railroad hotel, is a very accommodating gentleman, who thoroughly understands his business, and will keep none other than a strictly first class hotel. He is also a gentleman of refinement and cultured literary tastes. The work of refitting since the removal is hardly completed; when finished his accommodations will be second to none. Although the house is so large, the travel is oftentimes so great that he fails in furnishing room for all.

The company are making arrangements on an extensive scale for the coal they expect to ship in large quantities from the Tacoma collieries, located at the new town of Wilkeson, in the Puyallup valley; by the branch railroad grade thirty-one miles distant from Tacoma, in an air line, probably some five miles less.

A few hundred yards east of their wharf, they are filling in a large space for a park of cars, so that they will not need to build coal bunkers. The building of these extra cars, and track way is considered cheaper than the erection and maintaining of bunkers sufficient to hold an equal amount of coal. Besides the coal requires less handling.

The coal wharf will be built about one fourth mile below the present wharf, towards the mill. There will be a grade in the rear of the present wharf to it of sufficient elevation to dump the coal from the cars into the largest vessels. Mr. Atkins is driving the piles for the coal wharf. Each pile is sheathed with copper, and every precaution is being taken to make a durable wharf.

Col. Samuel A. Black the successor of Gen. Sprague as the General Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the N. P. Railroad is a gentleman of commanding yet very agreeable appearance. He is considerably past middle age, and seems like a person who would study very carefully all the details of the business of the company, as well as listen very patiently to any explanations of real or fancied wrongs, and do his utmost to redress them. His bearing would inspire confidence, and whatever may be said of the past management of the N. P. Railroad, or what it may do

hereafter, we found no criticisms on our trip, reflecting adversely on Col. Black or his subordinates.

Mr. H. W. Fairweather, the general ticket agent has been in the employ of the company for over six years past in various responsible positions, and always gave complete satisfaction to both his employers as well as the people with whom he has had to deal. He is about retiring from his present position, to accept a similar one with Gen. Sprague in the office of the O. S. N. Co., at Portland. His successor W. Wayne Vodges is a railroad man of experience, and personally a very courteous gentleman, who held a very responsible position in the office of the Penn. Central Railroad, at Harrisburg, Penn., before coming here. He will doubtless give excellent satisfaction to all in his new position.

The office of the Tacoma Land Co., is situated on the hill, in the town of New Tacoma and is one of the finest appearing buildings in the Territory. In appearance it more nearly resembles a gentleman's private residence, than a public office. Although acquainted with some of the officers of this company, yet failing to find time to examine their system of doing business, &c., will defer any general account of this terminus land company business until another time. Simply remarking, that they avoid as much as possible every appearance of a transient speculation in their business; making no effort to sell, except to permanent settlers, who desire to make substantial improvements. Within the past few months their sales have been very large to this class, as the numerous residences going up on all hands testifies.

A great many new business houses are being opened up, as well as other indications of growth.

The more prominent Seattle firms represented here, are W. G. Jameson, Jewelers; W. A. Shoudy, wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oils, wall paper, &c., whose business here is carried on by C. H. Woods.

Messrs. Godkin & Derr have an extensive furniture store, and are connected with the celebrated furniture manufactory of Hall & Paulson of Seattle.

Capt. Messegue, formerly of the Zephyr has given up steam-boating, and is opening out an extensive stock of groceries, liquors, tobacco, hardware and crockery, under the firm name of Messegue & Co.

Dr. L. Alverson has removed from Seattle, and is now practicing his profession, and keeping a good drug store.

D. W. Stair and S. C. Hyde, attorneys newly settled in the place are doing a good business, and worthily winning public confidence and esteem.

The Chilberg Bro. are from Olympia. They belong to an extensive family. The same as the Chilberg Bro. of Seattle, although the two firms are separate and distinct. They are doing an excellent business. Mr. Dobrin, late of the Seattle Dispatch is also in business here.

We called on our former townsman Mr. John Pike, he is working steadily at his trade. His people are well suited with the prospects of New Tacoma.

Last Spring John Batt and family left Snohomish for New Tacoma. Mr. P. says, that it appears they did not stop there on their arrival, but pushed on for the Snake river country. As nothing has been heard from them since, and the region where they were going was the center of the recent Indian outbreak, Mr. P., fears they have been killed by Indians there, on their arrival, before they were known by others, so as to transmit an account of their fate.

Mr. Batt was a carpenter by trade. He and his family were very much respected by a large circle of friends, who would like to very much to learn of their whereabouts. It is certainly very strange none have heard of them.

We called at the sanctum of the Herald Bro. Cook was very busy making up his weekly mail. He seemed very sanguine of the future of the terminal city, as well as the Puyallup Valley, where he has a large support. By the way, suspicion is aroused by his frequent trips to the valley, that they are not all made in the interest of Journalism.

Our view of the town was necessarily very imperfect, but as it lies conveniently for visiting, when up Sound, it will doubtless receive attention again

before long, when many things here passed over will be noted.

When the railroad offices were transferred to New Tacoma, Money & Co., also transferred their establishment to the terminus. Their office being on the wharf, just east of the main building, in which are situated the railroad offices.

The firm consists of Mr. and Mrs. Money. Their outfit is one of the largest and most complete for book publishing, general job printing and paper ruling of any office on the north west coast; being fully equal to the best Portland offices, and far superior to any other office in this Territory. In fact they are the only firm ready to do all kinds of paper ruling in the Territory.

Mr. Pickett is stopping with them. He is the gentleman who expects to start the new terminus paper. His experience is great, and his ability conceded in his chosen field. Should he make the attempt, his journal will wield a strong influence.

Mrs. Money, besides being thoroughly informed in every department of their varied business, is an experienced and skillful bird fancier. Those passing through New Tacoma will miss a rare treat, who don't stop and visit their office and see their birds. In one cage are over one hundred birds. Among the domestic birds are Canaries, Linets, half Linets, Japanese Robins, Iowa Sparrows, and half breed Goldfinches. Among the wild birds that were tamed and in cages were nine Robins, five Cedar birds, two red winged Blackbirds, two Mountain Quails, one Bluebird, one Thrush, three Brown Sparrows, one red breasted Sparrow, and two strange birds. Most of these wild birds, a few months ago were flying in the woods, now they are so tame they will come at her call, hop out of the cage and feed from her hand, then of their own accord, return to their fellows in the cage.

Mrs. Money has also a fine collection of stuffed birds, etc., and skins prepared for stuffing. Among them is one white breasted Eagle, seven feet from tip to tip. Then there are Hawks, Owls, Swans, besides several varieties of Ducks, Brant, Mud Hens, Grouse, Weasels, Squirrels, several varieties of Gulls, woodpeckers, Flying Squirrels, Swallows, Wrens, Quails, Snipe, Cat-birds, Black-birds, Robins, Wild Geese, Sparrows, Thrushes, Humming Birds, Bats, Blue-birds, Wild cats, etc., etc.

All visiting there will be very courteously treated, and each will learn much of what can be done by those who have a skill like Mrs. Money in the treatment of such pets, and then all who call, will carry away with them the recollection of their visit as a very pleasant incident of their visit to the terminus city.

The Puyallup Valley.

On Friday evening, Sept. 14, we left New Tacoma, the Western Terminus of the N. P. Railroad, on the evening train up the valley, for a visit to the hop fields, and coal mines of the valley.

On the train, we made the acquaintance of Mr. Howell, of the firm of Lister & Howell, proprietors of the New Tacoma Iron Works. He was our companion to Puyallup, as well as at that place. He made me acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Judy, the Methodist minister at New Tacoma. Mr. J. had been previously referred to in our presence as a gentleman who enjoyed in an exceptional degree the confidence and esteem of the people of his place, of all denominations. Under his able supervision a Methodist church is being erected, in that place which will be among the largest and best in the Territory.

At this time he was bound up the valley to hold religious services and attend to his religious duties in that region. The Sunday following, we attended religious services conducted by him at the Sumner school house. His sermon was pervaded by a sympathetic spirit of charity and liberality.

Leaving the train at Puyallup station, we found ourselves in a motley crowd, white men, Chinese, and Indians of all kinds, and lots of them. We had an idea that great numbers were employed in the hop fields, but were not expecting to find such numbers at any one time.

We expected to land among strangers, and so it seemed in part the first even-

ing, but not wholly so, for one of the first men we met on entering Mr. Meeker's store was our old time friend J. H. Munson of Olympia, who was here to help Meeker through the busy season. Mr. M. appeared like a man of never ceasing energy, living up to his utmost capacity for work. His reputation bears out his appearance. That it be erred at all it would be in trying to do too much. That so many different enterprises would appear so very important to him, that in trying to carry more than one man could carry, he would break down from the magnitude of his burden. A man of this kind, nearly always builds up a community, becomes in a certain sense the father of every important enterprise, then frequently falls a prey from overwork, and less deserving ones reap the fruits of his exertions. Mr. M. has always been a leading spirit there, is proprietor of the Puyallup town site, and at present is so situated that he can carry on with ease a very large and varied business.

Prior to the advent of the railroad there was nothing there that could be called a town. Now besides Meeker's stores, hop yards, the station, &c., there is Weasner's & McMillan's furniture factory. The general merchandise store of Byron Young, as well as the grocery store of his father just starting. The blacksmith shop of Isaac McBee. The large hotel not yet finished, which will be some 40 x 60 feet or more, and two stories. The residence of Dr. Gandy, a graduate of the medical department of the celebrated Michigan University at Ann Arbor. A number of residences and business houses not herein noted are in process of construction. The location of the town is excellent, on a dry tract of bottom land, high enough not to be subject to overflow, and situated about one-fourth of a mile south of the Puyallup river. Its prospects for growth are good. In the immediate vicinity of the town, the timber consists almost wholly of the Balsam of Gilead trees, frequently confounded with Cotton wood, which it resembles somewhat.

This is being utilized by a stave factory, which has purchased all the timber it desired, standing, and pays for its cutting. They have one set of machinery in operation now which cuts 25,000 staves per day. They propose to add some ten more; if they do so, it will be one of the leading manufactories, and will employ a large force of hands.

Mr. Young's family were formerly residents of this county. The elder Mrs. Y. being a sister of Mr. Ansel Hulbert of this county. We were very pleasantly entertained by them. Mr. McBee is well known in the vicinity of Semiahmoo. His friends there will be pleased to learn that he has all he can do at his trade, and is doing well.

After stopping in Puyallup until Saturday afternoon, we crossed to the north bank of the Puyallup, crossing at the Carson Ferry. A line here stretches across the river. The ferry is a large scow, with a windlass rigged on the up river side, so that, by dropping one end of the scow down stream, and starting it free from the shore. The pulley and attachment holding the boat to the line stretched across the river, slides along this line, while the current alone propels the boat quickly across the river.

A short distance from the ferry we reach the race course, where Indians of all kinds, Chinamen and white men meet to race horses, gamble, &c. The great variety of race, costume and character there presented makes it an interesting study for those wishing to see such peculiar phases of humanity. Consequently there is always a good sprinkling of the mere looker on, who come to see who is there, and nothing more.

Not being much interested in such things, we did not stop until reaching the Stuck river bridge, nearly three miles from Puyallup. The Stuck river is a peculiar stream, branching from the White river, and flowing some eight or nine miles into the Puyallup.

Sumner is the name of the postoffice here. The Sumner settlement is one of the oldest in the valley, and from here to Elhi is perhaps the best settled and cultivated portion of the valley. Here we stayed over Sunday. Saturday night stopping with the Elder Mr. McMillan. And Sunday night with Mr. Woolery,

and calling on most of the settlers in that part of the valley. Particularly studying the hop interest there, and gaining much information from the old settlers about the early history of that valley.

The local life of that section is very active, and there is a good deal of business done there besides hops, and general farming. Although there is no town laid out, yet J. H. Millan keeps a good store one side of Stuck river bridge, and Robbins and Zimmerman the other.

The citizens are building a good school house, size twenty-four by forty-eight feet, with sixteen feet posts. It will cost about \$1000. Near the school house the first Presbyterian Church of the Puyallup is in process of erection. Its size is twenty-three feet by forty five, and will be elaborately finished, inside and out, and will cost \$1200.

Mrs. E. M. Spinnings is the post mistress of Sumner P. O.

On Monday we walked from Mr. Woolery's to South Prairie, by way of Elhi. Did not take time to visit the numerous hop fields and farms in that vicinity, simply calling at the mill where we made the acquaintance of Mr. Van Bibber and Wm. Forrest. Mr. F. is the gentleman who runs the farm on Stuck river, concerning whom the articles appeared recently in the various Sound journals descriptive of the richness of lands in Stuck valley.

Monday night and Tuesday night we stopped with Mr. J. A. Stone, at South Prairie; visiting the coal mines at Wilkeson and returning to his place on Tuesday, and on Wednesday of last week walked from South Prairie to the end of the Railroad track near the residence of that old pioneer Mr. Lane, of the Upper Puyallup settlement, where meeting a construction train just up from Tacoma, we took advantage of its return, to go direct to Tacoma, and that evening to Seattle and next day to Snohomish on the steamer.

On our return from up the valley, we intended to stop at Puyallup station to gather additional information of that section, but having overstayed our time, could not take time to do so, when by so doing we should miss the railroad connection.

Legislative Assembly.

The following is a list of members of the next legislative assembly:

COUNCIL.

- Walla Walla—Dan. Stewart.
- Columbia, Whitman and Stevens—Elisha Ping.
- Clark, Skamania, Klickitat and Yakima—M. R. Hathaway.
- Cowlitz, Pacific and Wabkiakum—C. A. Reel.
- Thurston and Lewis—T. M. Reed.
- Pierce, Mason and Chehalis—Jacob Hoover.
- King—C. H. Hanford.
- Kitsap, Snohomish and Watcom—E. C. Ferguson.
- Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan—J. A. Kuhn.
- Republicans, 5; Democrats, 4.

HOUSE.

- Stevens—Henry Wellington.
- Whitman—L. M. Ringer.
- Walla Walla—W. T. Burns, Wm. Martin, A. J. Gregory, N. Van Syle.
- Yakima—Edw. Whitson.
- Cowlitz—J. B. La Due.
- Cowlitz and Wakiakum—Nathan Davis.
- Clark—Wm. B. Daniels, C. T. Stiles.
- Columbia—R. G. Newland, Ed. McDonnel.
- Clarke, Skamania and Klickitat—N. Whitney.
- Lewis—J. H. Long.
- Thurston—J. C. Horr, Sam. G. Ward, John Chipman.
- Pacific and Chehalis—Tho's Warman.
- Pierce—Wm. B. Kelley.
- Pierce and Mason—John McReavy.
- King—G. Tibbets, Joe Foster.
- Snohomish—O. B. Iverson.
- Kitsap—A. S. Miller.
- Kitsap and Jefferson—Wm. Korter.
- Jefferson—John M. E. Atkinson.
- Whatcom—L. L. Andrews.
- Clallam and San Juan—E. D. Warbass.
- Island—Eason B. Ebey.
- Republicans, 16; Democrats, 14.

**The Settlement and Growth of the Puyallup.**

The settlement of this valley was begun prior to the Indian war of 1854 and 55. The region around Steilacoom had been previously occupied, as well as the Hudson Bay Co's post on the Nisqually.

Some efforts were made as long ago as 1852 to settle the valley by Hudson Bay men.

In the spring of 1853, Abiel Morrison and George Haywood settled where Archibald McMillan now lives. A portion of their claims were purchased of Haywood after he became an American citizen.

In the fall of 1853, Americans in great numbers began to come over the Pass of Cascade Mountains into the valley. Of these Isaac Lemon, Mr. Perrin and R. A. Fennell settled in the valley in the fall of 1853, others wintered near Steilacoom and settled in the valley in the spring, Lemon is the only one of these in the valley. Fennell never returned after Indian war, and Perrin was wounded in the war and went to Oregon, never returned.

Besides the settlers from over the mountains, a number of Hudson Bay men were in the valley in 1854 besides those above named.

Edward Lane, Wm. Whitsell and Mr. Headly settling at the upper Puyallup near the forks of the Puyallup.

John Carson settled near the ferry. Near him were the three Bensons.

Below towards the reservation were the two Wrights, Mr. Owens finally settled on one of these claims, and Frank Clark became interested there also.

Cas. Biddings settled on the road towards upper settlement. Wm. Kincaid, Willis Boatman, Abram and Isaac Woolery came with Carson over the mountains in 1853, and settled near where they at present reside, in the spring of 1854.

Jacob Leach, Rober Moore and Mr. Leach settled on south bank of river above the ferry. J. W. McCarty settled on Stuck river. Many of these settlers had families at that time, whose children are now still in the valley.

This list embraces nearly all the families that we could get an account of from the old settlers now in the valley, Owens and Kincaid are dead. Morrison and Haywood are not in the valley. Leach and the Bensons are on the prairie.

Lane, Whitsell, Carson, Moore, Nixman, the two Woolery's are still in the valley as well as the sons of Wm. Kincaid. McCarty leases his place, is now in Seattle, Mr. Baker now lives there.

The Indian war broke out in fall of 1854, McAllister, Moore and Miles were killed, Wallace, wounded. All the settlers fled to the garrison at Steilacoom for safety. Mrs. Woolery stated that they left the night before the White river massacre.

John F. and W. C. sons of Wm. Kincaid and Mr. Leach were the first settlers to return. They came back to the valley in the winter of 1858. Others returned then that time and 1861. L. F. Thompson, Eligah Meade and J. R. Meeker settled in 1860, and Archibald McMillan and family bought and settled on portions of Morrison's and Haywood's claims in spring of 1861.

The growth of the valley was steady from that time on, but not rapid, until within the past year or two. Now there are about 700 residents of the valley. The railroad is especially opening up means of transportation, and forwarding the growth of every part of the valley. Therefore it is very popular there.

Mr. Darwin's life is a comfortable one—he has never been obliged to fight poverty and has had plenty of leisure in which to follow his chosen studies. He married his cousin Miss Emma Wedgewood, and they live in the lovely county of Kent. Mr. Darwin's eldest son, Mr. William Darwin, is a banker at Southampton; the second, George, took high honors at Cambridge and is now a Fellow of Trinity; the third, Frank, who has inherited his father's ill-health, acts as his secretary; the fourth, Leonard, is an officer in the artillery, and distinguished himself as one of the scientific corps sent to observe the transit of Venus; the fifth, Horace, is an excellent mathematician. One married and one unmarried daughter complete a family whose constant care is to relieve its head of all possible trouble or anxiety.

**The Steamboat Man.**

On Monday Sept. 17th, having occasion to visit Seattle, we asked Capt. Low to wait for us a few moments which he did, and then we went on board. There is no novelty in a trip out on the Sound, and yet it is most inspiring and invigorating. No one has yet been able to do justice to the scenery in attempting to describe it. And no one can. It is beyond the power of language. The brush of the artist, even the ever faithful photograph, lacks spirit, inspiration, feeling, when contrasted with the real panorama. We do not purpose to attempt a description of our journey, only to relate a few incidents that seemed to us a little odd. As the boat touched the bank a half dozen times before reaching the mouth of the river, to take on or put off a package, letter or passenger, beside stopping in mid channel, several times when hailed by a canoe man, out of tea or tobacco, we were reminded of the good old days of stage coaching, before the lordly Captain with his puffing boat and the iron horse with its gay conductor, had usurped the place and driven from lines of travel that all important functionary, the stage driver.

The modern river boatman is as much a messenger and errand boy as ever was the knight of the whip. If patrons of our river boats only knew the hundreds of errands, messages etc., they are loaded with, some of them frivolous enough to upset the patience of a saint, they would not wonder that the boat was generally behind time.

After dinner the Capt. invited us to his room for a sugar. Just then we happened to mention and expressed surprise that people should bother him with such trifling errands. He laughed at our innocence and handed us his memorandum book for the trip up and back. On reading it over, we came to the stupid conclusion, the same as any other greenhorn, that such an array of odd errands only occurred occasionally, once or twice a year. Turning the leaves backward for a week or two, we found it the same thing over and over, every trip. No wonder all hands get cross. To be compelled to answer the same question, a dozen times, in as many minutes, from as many different persons, is enough to make any one cross at times; and then in addition, to be burdened with every petty want of fallen humanity, from a shoe string for the baby, up through the culinary, the millinery, the medical the house furnishing, the merchantile, the mechanical, agricultural spiritual, (especially the ardent,) botanical, musical, and the whimsical (the latter generally predominating,) departments of business, purchasing everything, from a postage stamp to a crank pin for a steam engine, to bother the brain with such a conglomerate mass of intangibles and unknowables, is enough to excuse any steamboat man from letting off a few damps occasionally, even in the presence of royalty, &c, the ladies.

Here is a sample, taken from the book in the order they were written when given to Capt. Charley. No wonder the poor fellow looks thin and care worn.

One pair baby shoes to be carried back and changed—too large. One pair pants—too small in the legs—to be changed. One pound loaf sugar. One 6ct. postage stamp. Wheel barrow. Pay—\$2.50 and bring receipt. Pay Riley for one kg. beer and not bring another. Bring a dried Salmon from Mukilteo. Get a boom chain mended. \$1.00 worth fine cut. One hand saw. Hooks for a trolling spoon. \$1.50 worth of lead colored paint. Box hair pins. Bottle Baker's Bitters. Box grapes. Pair white kid gloves. Three quarters beef. Take back one box, contents unknown, marked, "keep dry, this side up," to P—and refund purchase money. Pair boots to change—too small (they look like No. 11's). Get one watch key. Leave roll blankets at the American House. One sack feed. (Supposed to be for "old star" Lime, hair and plaster, for—Three base balls. Sewing machine needles. Step up to Mr. H's house and enquire after the baby. Tell Smith, J's coming next trip.

The above and many more commissions we found on the Capt's memorandum for the trip, besides taking regular freight and passengers, going off the

usual rout frequently to get it, landing at unusual places to accomodate, answering every fools question courteously. Is it any wonder we didn't get to Seattle till after 9 o'clock, and couldn't get off in the morning till after 11. When we reached home it was long after dark and every body mad and wondering why the boat was so late. The Capt. had run all over Seattle in the morning, and stood at the wheel for eight or ten hours; had put himself out doing errands for people so trifling that he hadn't the face to charge anything for his trouble and would have been thought mean if he had. We thought the newspaper business annoying enough, but we wouldn't trade our interest in the STAR for Capt. Charley's interest in the Nellie; no, not for coin, if we had to be every body's roustabout as he is.

**A Pen Portrait.**

Leon Gambetta has for seven or eight years been a conspicuous personage in French history, but never more so than at the present time. He is brought into this unusual prominence by the death of M. Thiers and the indiscreet prosecutions of the government, which, while they have created a sympathy for him all the world over, has inspired for his prosecutors a well-merited contempt.

The offence of Gambetta is so venial in the estimation of people outside of France, living under constitutional forms of government, as to be considered no offence at all, and it is a subject of surprise that a Court of law could be found in this nineteenth century to adjudge it deserving of fine and imprisonment. If France were even a despotism, the case would excite some surprise; but it goes under the name of "Republic," with a President instead of a usurper at its head—a republic in which free speech is a crime, and a free press beyond toleration. A condition so anomalous as this, which could not exist in any other civilized country, will not be long endured by a liberty-loving people like the French. The man or Ministry which hopes to perpetuate this unnatural and unwarrantable state of affairs, exhibits an ignorance of the French character which is unpardonable in those who aspire to be rulers, and whose inevitable overthrow is a mere question of time.

The Republic of France has many well-wishers even among the monarchies of Europe, while the eyes of our own countrymen are turned towards the election canvas now going on in the ardent hope that it may bring defeat and confusion to the adherents of her royal pretenders. A republican triumph will be Gambetta's vindication, and it looks as if he would enjoy it, and the proof be furnished that he spoke only the truth when he said submission or resignation must follow an expression of the sovereign will of the French nation. While awaiting the result, the friends of Gambetta will be interested in perusing the annexed pen-sketch of the distinguished statesman, furnished to the *New York World* by its Paris correspondent:

Though still young, Gambetta has grown gray and rather stout. He has fine features. The nose is too prominent, perhaps, but the face expresses determination and power, and it is at the same time a pleasing one. In his youth, he lost an eye by accident, which misfortune, although not so apparent as to render his face unpleasant, is the theme which the refined editor of the *Figaro* loves to dwell upon. The waving hair is thrown back over the broad brow and the head is very erect; there is humor in the curl of the lips, and when Gambetta smiles he is certainly a very attractive man. When aroused the face glows with color and he seems the very incarnation of strife. He is, like most men of the South, gifted with an ardent imagination and his eloquence is inspiring. He resides at present in a well-appointed building—a part of which serves as the office of the *Republique Francaise*. Having the means to do so, M. Gambetta lives in good style, and entertains at this mansion—a fact which seems to offend the writers of the *Figaro*, *Gaulois*, *Pays*, etc. They cannot accept that the leader of the Republican party should live and act as a gentleman.

M. Gambetta is an ardent admirer of our country and institutions. He meets Americans with ready favor, and betrays a desire to learn all that is going on politically and socially on our side of the ocean. He is well informed, and will be among those who will cordially welcome General Grant when he visits France. He pays special attention to the political standing of the General, and admires him for the good fight in maintaining the Union.—*Call*.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

The Hop Fields of the Puyallup.

Whoever has taken upon himself the trouble of comparing the different river valleys around the Sound, one with another, cannot fail to notice the local differences of soil, productions, &c., as well as the different institutions, social and otherwise, that pervade these regions. These different institutions depending partly upon natural features, and partly upon the class of people who settled there, and the institutions they would choose to form. Each community being usually best studied in the light of its leading, representative interest.

The hop interest is emphatically the leading agricultural interest of the Puyallup, being to that section what grain is to the Swinomish, butter to the Chimacum settlement, or the logging and hay interests are to the Snohomish.

The accounts are somewhat contradictory, as to whom the honor should be given for establishing this industry in that valley.

Mr. J. R. Meeker, the father of E. Meeker was the first one to try the experiment in 1834.

He set out a kind of hops that would yield less, and not grow as large as the hops now in cultivation. They had no regular hop house or other arrangements for carrying on the business. Their experiment was so successful however that others followed their example.

In the spring of 1865, Mr. L. F. Thompson sent to San Francisco and purchased twenty-five hundred hop roots for one hundred dollars. These in a few years superceded the more inferior varieties cultivated. Mr. Thompson claims, that from the two acres they were sufficient to set out, all the hops now in cultivation in the Territory and Oregon, were derived. His neighbor Mr. Meade joined with him in the enterprise. They have been in partnership ever since. They claim also to have established the first regular dry house and hop yard in the valley, calling it the "Pioneer Hop Yard of the Puyallup."

The three largest hop raisers now are Ryan & Avery, Thompson & Meade, and E. Meeker. The first cultivating this year some thirty-nine acres, Thompson & Meade about thirty acres, and E. Meeker a little less.

Some of the other leading hop raisers are:

J. W. Low,	20 acres,
Fred Clark,	16 acres,
Kincaid Bro,	14 acres,
J. Carson,	12 acres,
J. R. Dickenson,	12 acres,
Archibald McMillan,	12 acres,
A. H. Woolery & Son,	11 acres,
O. M. Ansis,	15 acres.

There are several farms having several hop yards on each farm, owned by separate individuals. In this class are:

Vanoble's farm,	30 acres,
Lemon's farm,	35 acres,
McCarty's farm,	10 acres.

The only portion we studied particularly were the hop fields in the Summer settlement. Doubtless there are other large fields that should be classed with the above that are omitted.

Mr. Meeker informed us that they had caused men to go up one side of the river, and down the other to count the number of acres grown in the valley. The result being, that they reported some 500

acres as the total. This he thought about as accurate as could be ascertained.

Ryan & Avery, and L. F. Thompson gave the following items from which the value of this interest may be inferred.

The cost of a ten acre hop yard is about as follows:

Ten acres of cleared land at \$50 per acre; \$500.

To prepare the ground, and set out the hops \$15 per acre; \$150.

1500 hop poles per acre, (cedar) 18 feet long, three inches square, at \$40 per 1000, being 15,000 poles; \$600.

The cost of cultivation per acre \$25 per annum, \$250.

First years yield uncertain. To be cultivated another year, before a sure crop can be figured upon, \$250.

Cost of ten acres of hops, two years old, \$1,750.

\$1,750 is the bare cost of the ten acre hop yard. Now to properly carry this on, there should be two dry houses.

Each twenty-two feet square, cost \$1,000

And one warehouse worth, \$1,000

50 boxes to pick in, 125

Hop press, 50

Team of horses and agricultural implements required extra for each ten acres valued at 650

Total \$2,825.

That is, it requires \$1,750 to set out and raise a hop yard two years old, and \$2,825 worth of buildings and tools to keep it up and cure the hops, or \$4,575 as the first cost of a ten acre hop yard and its necessary appurtenances, before anything can be realized. That is over \$450 expenditures per acre. In other words to meet contingences, a person needs fully \$500 capital for every acre invested in the business if they wish to be forehanded and control their own business. For every dollar less, they are compelled to run in debt, pay a large rate of interest, and be unable to handle their crop to advantage.

That is, to properly handle the annual hop crop of the Puyallup, needs a capital equal to \$2,500,000. And if these farmers lack any of that amount, then they are in debt for the deficiency.

The cost of picking and curing the hops, and getting them ready for market, is as follows:

Cultivation each year per pound, 1 1/2 cents.

Picking each year per pound, 4 cents.

Drying and baling including cloth per pound 4 cents.

Delivery to Tacoma per pound, 1 cent.

Total cost of handling crop 10 cents per pound.

The yield will average for the valley about 1800 pounds per acre, each year. Good fields well cultivated will average each year 2,000 pounds per acre, some yards will run over 2200 pounds per acre.

Consider 3000 pounds as the yield that should be realized from a yard well tended per acre each year, and the capital required for a ten acre yard at \$5,000. The interest on this capital would be, at one per cent per month, for one year \$600 and the depreciation and wear and tare of property at least \$400 more, or a total of \$1,000, year, equal to five cents a pound, on an annual crop of 20,000 pounds per annum of hops from a ten acre hop yard. On this basis, men would lose money on less than twelve cents a pound, would hold their own on fifteen cents a pound, while all above fifteen cents would be profit.

The first year's crop can not be relied upon, therefore it is not included in the above estimate. It sometimes amounts to half a crop, or 900 pounds per acre, and sometimes to nothing.

The price of hops varies so from year year, that many who one year, fancy themselves independent, the next year are plunged almost hopelessly in debt by the low price of their crop.

Prices in the valley have ranged from 10 cents per pound to fifty-five, averaging something like twenty-five cents.

Year before last they were at about their lowest, and farmers lost heavily on them. Last year, the crop was about 750,000 pounds, and netted about sixteen cents per pound at New Tacoma, or \$120,000, most of this surplus went to pay for the deficiency of the year before, to put the kilns in shape, and get ready for this year's crop.

It is estimated that this year's crop will be about 900,000 pounds. The prospects are that prices will rule very low; so that farmers are very blue over it. Last year there was an excellent market for hops in Germany, which was shut to American growers, because the hops were not picked clean enough, and free from all stems and rubbish.

This year, the hop growers of the Puyallup have determined to have their hops picked cleaned enough to compete in any market, and have taken a great amount of pains to have them picked as clean as possible. With very few exceptions, the hops in the valley will be as cleanly and carefully picked as these in the best English and German hop yards. They are well matured, carefully cured, and superior to any other hops grown in the U. S.

The Pacific coast hops have always ranked higher in price than either New York or Wisconsin hops. The Puyallup brands ranking along with the best California brands, this year they will probably be much superior to them, because the Puyallup hop growers realize that it is only by furnishing a very superior article they can hope to realize in a market where there is so much competition.

It is a long article to properly describe the dry houses, a leading feature of the valley.

They are usually tall buildings, in the shape of a hexagon, and two stories in height, the roof hipped for each side. The lower story is the furnace room. This is kept at about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, above zero. The hops are spread above, about eight or ten inches sometimes a foot deep. The heated air passes up through them. About two floorings are dried every twenty-four hours. Mr. Woolery has a single house about double the usual capacity, others as their fields increase usually build two houses together. The warehouse is nearly always a separate building. Here the hops are stored for baling. The bales weigh nearly two hundred pounds apiece.

The large hop yards have several different kinds of dry houses and warehouses, which show the several stages of growth of their business.

Thompson & Meade claim the greatest capacity. Mr. Meeker's seems the most of a curiosity to look through.

He has no chimney to his furnace. The smoke is all consumed by fresh air blowing over the fire in the furnace as well as below. Then the hops are not dumped onto floors, but run into the dry houses in five big cars, which are also when dry withdrawn, and run to the warehouse on an elevated tramway where they are dumped.

To go around some of these furnaces, when in full blast, was a very powerful reminder of the fiery furnace heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated into which the Jewish princes were thrown. Altogether to warm to think of sweating.

No view of the Puyallup is complete without a few words relating to the hop pickers. With good weather, and everything favorable, it needs about five pickers to every acre to pick the hops inside of three weeks.

Most of them have a greater number. Thus the three largest hop yards each have from 150 to 175 pickers for the season.

About one-third of these are Chinamen, the rest Indians. There are at least 2500 all told in the valley. They come from all parts of the Sound country. The Indians in canoes, and the Chinamen in gangs from Tacoma. Besides the salt chuck Indians, are great numbers of Klickitats, who cross Natchess Pass with the ponies.

Frequently there will be three or four times as many ponies to pasture, as Indians to work. The Klickitats carry themselves very haughtily, are not always either courteous or polite, frequently warning the whites that they possess the strength of numbers and should be the real masters, &c. Contrary to their usual custom, they are careful to spend as little as possible of their earnings.

These pickers devote Saturday and Sunday both to racing, gambling, &c. The people of the valley are very temperate and among them there is very little use made of intoxicating liquors, yet at these races many disreputable characters from Seattle and else where

come with liquors, and do what they can to produce a perfect pandemonium.

It would be very difficult to stop these races, yet those persons, who will persist in bringing liquors, where they might be the means of the wholesale destruction of life from a single drunken row, cannot be too severely dealt with by the citizens, or the law. Here is very badly needed an illustration of the wholesome severity of Judge Lewis in such matters.

It is a matter of surprise, that among so great a mixing of strange, savage, and motley characters assembled to carouse two days out of every week often to the number of upwards of 1500, and where liquors are freely distributed, no serious trouble has ever taken place.

The Tacoma Colliery at Wilkeson.

The above is the name given to the coal mines of the North Pacific Railroad Company, located at the new town of Wilkeson near the head of the Puyallup valley.

For several months past very conflicting accounts had been received of these mines, particularly as to the extent and location of the coal veins there to be found.

Therefore we took Tuesday of last week to visit the new town and examine the mines.

Soon after our arrival we met Mr. John D. Daly, the racy correspondent of the *Intelligencer*, who was spending a couple of weeks in the valley, in the interest of that able journal. We understand he met with excellent success. His articles certainly will please those who read them by their many brilliant graces. We informed him of our intention of going through the mines, and personally seeing how things looked, and invited him to accompany us. He preferred not to make this trip, we were therefore compelled to lose his pleasant company, and go it without him.

Hunting up Mr. B. Fallows, the Mining Engineer of the company, who has charge of the mines, we stated our case, when he very pleasantly informed us that he would be pleased to show all there was to be seen. This kept him busy for several hours; after which he furnished all desired information about the work done etc., from which information there obtained this article is written.

Mr. Fallows is a man above medium height, of very gentlemanly address, and rather less than middle age. He is an English miner, from Manchester. Since leaving England has mined about nine years in western Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Pittsburg.

Work began at Wilkeson about four months ago. All that has been done there, has been done under charge of Mr. Fallows. The vein where the main gangway is located was discovered at the level of Flett or Gale's creek, where the coal had been washed bare by the creek. Systematic work began on the gangway the twenty-seventh of last June. All work done in opening the mine has been done since that date.

This vein is called in honor of Gen. Sprague, the General vein.

The hill in which the coal is found is about 400 feet in height above Flett's creek. The General vein runs nearly north and south, and dips about sixty degrees west. To give sufficient height for bunkers etc., the main gangway enters the north face of the hill about thirty-five feet above the bed of the creek. The tunnel is called a horizontal tunnel inclining towards its mouth, five inches to the 100 feet, which is sufficient to drain the vein.

This tunnel or gangway is in about 400 feet. In running the tunnel a fault throwing off the vein 45 feet to the west was met. This was where the vein was reported lost by Sound journals. 215 feet from the mouth of the gangway, after some little search, and some trials made, the coal was regained by a reverse curve to the right of 90 feet in length. The thickness of the General vein varies. It will average ten feet. A tunnel for an air passage is being run about 34 feet perpendicularly above the roof of the gangway. This elevation may ultimately be reduced some ten feet. At present no breasts or working rooms are established along the gangway, nor is any connection yet made for ventilation in connection with the air passage. This passage is in

about as far as the face of the gangway, and so far it runs on the upper edge of the vein. The coal being so nearly perpendicular that the term end or edge describes it better than on top. It looks as if this perpendicular edge had been worn off by a running stream of fresh water. Part of the excavation for this passage being in the coal, and part in fine loose fresh water sand deposit above it.

When watching this excavation the miner at work struck an underground stream nearly as large as his arm that come pouring through the sand, over the top of the coal. When first entering the main gangway the miner at the face was preparing a charge of Hercules powder, or giant powder. After visiting the rest of the works, and returning to witness the effects of the discharge, that had taken place in our absence, we found it to have loosened several tons of coal, and extended the face of the gangway a number of feet further in.

This powder is used with excellent effect in the mine. Most of the coal being so hard as to require blasting to get it out.

Following a pathway made on the side of the hill, around its north-east face, about 600 feet, a point is reached distant 260 feet directly east of the main gangway, and on the east side of the hill. From here a trial drift has been run across the measures 140 feet; crossing two workable veins, each about eight and one half feet thick, and distance east from the main gangway, respectively 150 and 100 feet. The vein nearest the main gangway runs parallel to it, and dips west about eighty degrees. The other vein dips east about seventy five degrees, and bears off in a southeasterly direction from the other veins about fifteen degrees.

Between these two veins is a four foot vein. The axis of the mountain, as geologists might term it, is situated between these two eight and a half foot veins, where it reaches the edge of the hill, the rocks are bare, and a drift has been run in a short distance.

Along the line of its axis, perpendicularly up and down the face of the rock, there is a seam a few inches wide where it looks as if the rock had been pressed so tightly together as to obliterate all marks of its original formation. On the east side of this narrow seam, or band of rock, the strata all dip to the east; the west side of it the strata dips to the west. As the surface of the axis is approached capping stones, as it were, are picked up with a perfect arch, one half dipping one way, the other, the other.

These two veins, so near the axis were undoubtedly one horizontal vein at the time of their deposit. In the connection and lifting of the strata, the connection between the two parts has been separated and the surface, where they projected high above the present exposed axis worn by water or other natural agencies. Still farther up Flett's creek, and to the eastward of this axis, and of these veins, two other fine workable seams are found called Gale and Eight foot veins, respectively. Gale vein is about five feet thick.

These veins are all exposed and tested, the two last bearing still more to the eastward than the others.

Therefore, there are now five good workable seams as follows:

The General, 10 feet vein.
Two veins each 8 1/2 feet.
Gale vein, 5 feet, drift in 50 feet.
One 8 foot vein—Bared.

These all converge northward towards a point in the valley, a short distance in front of the main gangway, probably near the present office and residence of Supt. Fallows.

Several miles farther up the creek, there are said to be a great many more veins, one being twenty feet thick, while still higher in the mountains regular anthracite coal is said to be found; this is all probable enough; but the company finding the coal in inexhaustible quantities here, deemed it best to open these mines first. There are some twenty eight men at work opening the mine. 500 tons of coal are out, and some eighteen or twenty tons per day are being mined.

So far, no saltwater fossils have been found. Every indication exists of the action of fresh water during and since the coal formation. A fossil has been

Continued on first Page.

Local Items.

REMEMBER THE FAIR.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, will be held the third annual Fair of the Snohomish County Agricultural Society in the Athenaeum Building in this place.

This week King Co. holds her fair at Seattle. The week after the Territorial fair will be held at Olympia, and the Oregon state fair at Salem, Oregon.

Arrangements are made by which all articles left with Messrs. Ferguson, Packard or Rumins, the committee on storage, can be entered at any time after this date.

The committees who have charge of the different departments are severally responsible for the success of their several departments.

They are as follows: W. M. Tirtlot, of seeds, grains, fruits and vegetables.

T. W. McCoy, Manufactures.

M. W. Packard, dairy, honey, poultry and flowers.

H. A. Gregory, miscellaneous, bread, cakes and preserves.

A. C. Folsom, fancy work, art and natural resources.

E. C. Ferguson will have charge of all necessary arrangements for stock. The secretary is empowered to supply all vacancies, and to see that each fully performs the duties of their respective departments.

All entries must be made prior to Friday noon. It is hoped, as entries can be made from this date, that all articles may be entered prior to Thursday noon.

Besides the fair proper, there will be an entertainment provided on Friday evening, in the shape of a Grand Ball in Athenaeum Hall, under the able supervision of W. H. Ward.

Judge Burke of Seattle will give the annual address on Friday at 10 A. M. The Snohomish Base Ball club, the Pacifics, will play a match game at their grounds near this place on Friday afternoon, with the Unknowns of Pt. Gamble.

The attention of all is called to the general and special premium lists advertised in the STAR of this issue. Let each one do his duty, and this will be truly a gala day in the history of our county.

THE SOIL OF THE PUYALLUP.—This valley is estimated to contain about 50,000 acres of bottom land. There seems to be no spruce, and little cedar in the bottoms. The fir uplands are not deemed fit for cultivation.

The land is lighter, more sandy and less clayey than in any of the river bottoms to the northward. The land is so porous, that it is less liable to overflow, and suffers more from drouth than most of the other valleys around the Sound.

Orchards grow well, and all kinds of crops that require a quick, warm soil. Great differences of soil are found in the valley; some is too sandy and light to be really classed as agricultural lands, while other regions are as fertile as any soil in the Territory.

Hops require a soil with little clay, that is quick and warm, therefore they have become the leading industry there. Hay is perhaps next. Its average yield is about two-thirds that of the Snohomish or Skagit.

Oats will run from thirty to fifty bushels per acre; wheat from twenty to forty bushels—on new ground it will go forty bushels—on old ground it will average about twenty bushels to the acre.

White Prairie is above the valley proper. There is about 500 acres of land here. Most of it is very fertile, free from rock

and will yield from 50 to 80 bushels of oats per acre.

Mr. J. A. Stone cultivated a field for two years that had been sown to grain for 18 years in succession without any perceptible deterioration. Mr. L. F. Thompson also relates of the valley proper, that one part of his hop field has been in hops some eleven years, without receiving any fertilizers, and he can see no difference in the yield in that time.

On the other hand his neighbors, Messrs. Ryan & Avery manure their fields and see profitable increase in the yield to pay them for it.

The soil of the Stuck river is radically different from the Puyallup. It is clayey, lower, subject to overflows, and will yield the heaviest kind of crops, yet they will be of a different nature from those best adapted to the Puyallup. The hay crop in Stuck river valley averaging between three and four tons per acre.

The case of Mr. Forest is well known, this he repeated to us, where he claimed a growth of 31 tons of timothy hay on six acres of reclaimed river marsh land, between the 27th of May and the 5th of August. It had previously been very closely pastured with sheep. He also tells of hops running to within three feet of the top of a fifty foot pole, from which a box of hops was picked. This land he has repeatedly seen flyblown.

We met Mrs. Victor at New Tacoma. She presented us with a copy of her new work, "The New Penelope." This is a collection of stories, pen pictures of life on this coast—drawn by one who is a master of the subject—and of poems written at various times. They will all well repay perusal. Mrs. V's numerous works are too well known and appreciated to need our endorsement.

She intended to come here, and learn what the lower Sound country was, so that in rewriting her work on Oregon and this Territory, ample justice could be done to this part of the Territory; but after reaching Seattle, she was compelled to postpone the trip. For the good of this section, we hope it is only postponed, as thousands read the articles from her brilliant pen, and her visit would have made many know this section who now know it not.

The Second Annual Convention of the North-Western Liberal Association is hereby called to meet in Good Templars' Hall, Portland, Oregon, on Friday, October 26th, 1877, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Liberals and Free thinkers of the North West Coast are respectfully invited to attend.

There are three hop growers on the Snohomish and its tributaries, Messrs. Short, McClurg and Entwhistle, whose ranches will furnish over ten tons of hops for the market. These gentlemen have spared neither time nor means in preparing dry houses, and all the fixtures necessary to the picking, drying and bailing of their crops. We are sure that the Snohomish hops will reach the market in as good condition as any from the Sound.

CARL A. MISSIMER, the artist, returned from his trip up Snoqualmie last Monday. He has some beautiful views of the Falls, the Prairie, "Uncle Cy's" mountain, the Pass, etc., which he will have on exhibition at our Fair. Copies of each will be for sale. With appropriate frames they are just the pictures for your homes.

From the Seattle dailies we learn that the King County Fair opened on the 20th and the prospect was favorable for an excellent exhibition. We shall endeavor to give as full a description next week as space will permit.

The steamship Constitution arrived at Seattle on the evening of the 16th. She is 341 feet long 45 1/2 feet breadth of beam, 27 feet depth of hold and 4100 tons burden, Carpenters' measurement, and 3600 register. She is the largest steamer ever in the Sound waters.

H. L. Sutton of Port Townsend, has been sentenced by Hon. J. R. Lewis for the killing of Howard, to five years in Penitentiary.

Gen. W. T. Sherman is on the Sound.

SNOHOMISH FAIR BALL!



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

OCTOBER 5TH, 1877, AT THE ATHENEUM HALL.

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

NOTICE.

Persons desiring to exhibit in Class No. 11, 12 and '3, (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. Lig t 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.

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET. Wheat.—shipping \$2 10@2 17 1/2; milling, \$2 15@2 20 1/2 ctt. Barley.—the market is steady. We quote feed, \$1 57 1/2@1 65; brewing, \$1 77 1/2 to 1 85 1/2 ctt. Oats.—\$1 65@2 00 1/2 ctt.

New Advertisement.

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 Grange 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. Tigue 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 1/4 of N E 1/4 and lot 2, of Section No. 7, in Township No. 29 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. n86 9w.

IVY SALOON,

HUGH B. CONNACHER, Proprietor, CORNER

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

BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. n87 1f.

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. n87 1f.

JULIUS DICKENS, SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSUL,

STELLACOOM, 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. 1f.

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. 1f.

L. P. SMITH & SON,

WATCH MAKERS,

Jewelers & Engravers.

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

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

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.

J. H. HILTON,

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 1f

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 & FOLER.

JOHN B. PILKINGTON, M. D

Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear

In the Medical Department of Willamette University.

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

All Surgical Diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Skillfully Performed.

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 Catarrh particularly treated.

Diseases of Women

Nervous Complaints and Lung Disorders also my specialties. Any number of first-class references given. 501f

JAMES McNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY.

McNAUGHT & LEARY, ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. n71 1f

Look at His Knees! Breast Hooks, AND Stem Pieces!

From 8 to 18 inches, square, in sq. and out sq., constantly on hand. All orders will receive prompt attention. For sale by

S. A. WOODS, Park Place, W. T. n66, 3m.

Seattle Nursery!

One Mile due East of Yester's Wharf, on the stage road to Lake Washington.

THE LARGEST SELECTION

In Washington Territory of

FRUIT TREES,

SHRUBBERY, and

HERBACIOUS PLANTS,

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 1f

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. 67 1f

Shipping & Labor

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

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

S. F. COMBS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE COLMAN'S MILL, SEATTLE.

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CLASS NO. 1—GRAIN AND SEEDS.

- DIVISION No. 1—GRAIN. Best sheaf of Winter wheat... Diploma. " " Spring " " " " Oats " " " " Rye " " " " Barley " " gal " Spring wheat... \$ 1 00 " " Winter wheat... 1 00 " " Oats... 1 00 " " Rye... 1 00 " " Barley... 1 00

- DIVISION, ON SEEDS. Best gal Beans... 1 00 " Peas... 1 00 qt Timothy... Dip. " Red clover... "

CLASS NO. 2—FRUIT.

- Best 20 or more varieties apples 3 00 " 10 or more varieties apples 2 00 " 5 or more varieties apples 1 00 " Seedling apple... 1 00 " apple for size and flavor... 1 00 " 10 or more varieties pears 2 50 " 5 or more varieties pears 1 50 " variety pear for size and flavor... 1 00 Best variety seedling pear... 1 00 Best exhibition of peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, and tomatoes, each... 1 00

CLASS NO. 3—VEGETABLES.

- DIVISION No. 1. For best two specimens each, adapted for table use, of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, melon, squashes and pumpkins, each... 1 00 Beets six specimens... 1 00 Parsnips... 1 00 Turnips... 1 00 Green corn, 12 ears or more... 1 00

DIVISION No. 2.

- Adopted to market or stock use Best two specimens of cabbage squash, pumpkins or beets, each Rutabagas six specimens... 1 00 Carrots six specimens... 1 00 Also best display of tobacco in the leaf... 1 00 " best display of chickery... 1 00

DIVISION, No. 3.

- For best bushel of early potatoes size, shape, and quality... 1 00 For best bushel of late potatoes " " exhibit of various varieties, six each, size, shape and quality... 1 00 Best peck of onions... 1 00 Best display of onions... 1 00

CLASS NO. 4—MANUFACTURES.

- Best display of men's boots and shoes... 1 00 Best display of womens shoes... 1 00 " made suit of mens clothes " best general display of furniture... 1 00 Best pair oars or sculls... 1 00 Best piece of blacksmithing... 1 00 Best cabinet or carpenter work Best exhibited of undressed furs... 1 00 Best exhibit manufactured furs 1 00

CLASS NO. 5—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

- Best display dressed meats... 1 00 Best barreled corn beef... 1 00 Choice samples hams or bacon... Dip. Best five pound can of lard... " Best variety pickled fish... 1 00 " display of smoked and dried fish... 1 00 Best display canned clams, oysters, or fish each... 1 00

CLASS NO. 6—DAIRY.

- Best ten pounds of cheese... 2 00 Best two pounds of butter over three months old... 1 50 Best two pounds of new butter 1 00

CLASS NO. 7—POULTRY.

- Best display domestic fowls... 1 00 " geese... 1 00 " ducks... 1 00

CLASS NO. 8—FLOWERS.

- Best collection of pot plants... 1 50 " single plant... 1 00 " bouquet... 1 00 " everlasting... 1 00 " natural grasses... 1 00

The extra premium offered by Mr. Vick, to amateurs only, for county fairs, is hereby announced. Chromo for best display of cut flowers.

CLASS NO. 9—MISCELLANEOUS.

- Best collection native stuffed birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, prepared insects, &c... 2 00 Best specimen of native foliage including pressed flowers... 1 00 Best native sea moss work... 1 00 " wood moss... 1 00 " collection canary birds... 1 00 " display of druggists sundries, perfumery and fancy goods... Dip. Best specimen of penmanship by boy or girl under ten years age... Dip.

CLASS NO. 10—BREAD, CAKES, PRESERVES, &c.

- DIVISION No. 1. Best loaf of bread, hop rising, by girl under 15 years... Dip. Best loaf salt rising bread... " " exhibit pies and cakes... " " general display baking... 2 00

DIVISION No. 2.

- Choice specimen preserved fruits each variety... Dip. Best display, jellies, jams, fruit, sauce, &c... 1 00 Best jar salt pickles... Dip. " sweet pickles... Dip. " vinegar pickles... Dip. " catsup and chow chow " qt. vinegar, domestic manufacture... Dip.

CLASS NO. 11—FANCY WORK.

- DIVISION No. 1—NEEDLE WORK. Best crochet shawl... 1 00 " wool crochet specimen... Dip. " cotton crochet specimen... Dip. " tatting crochet specimen... Dip. " silk embroidery... 1 00 " cotton embroidery... Dip. " embroidery on canvass... Dip. " silk patch work... 1 00 " specimen millinery work... 1 00 " patch work quilt... 1 00 " ladies suit... 1 00 " ladies underwear... 1 00 " calico dress by girl under 5 years... 1 00 Best two styles lamp mats... Dip. " braided worsted work... Dip. " six button holes worked in woollen, cotton and linen goods... Dip.

DIVISION No. 2.

- Best pair mens woollen stockings by girl under 15 years of age 1 00 Best specimen of woollen and cotton knitting... Dip. Best rag rug... Dip. " fancy rug... Dip. " toilet mats... Dip. Finest specimen lace work... Dip. Finest specimen feather flowers... Dip.

DIVISION No. 3.

- Best specimen hand sewing in woollen, cotton or linen goods 1 00 Best specimen machine sewing in woollen, cotton or linen goods... 1 00

CLASS NO. 12—ART.

- Best original oil painting... 1 00 " original water color painting... 1 00 Best original pencil drawing... 1 00 " crayon drawing... 1 00 " model of ships or boats... Dip. " display architectural designs... Dip. Best maps or tracings... Dip. " specimen shell work... Dip.

CLASS NO. 13—NATURAL RESOURCES.

- Best display native ores, minerals, coals, clays, bullions, Stones, &c... 2 00 Best specimen brick... 1 00 " specimen dressed lumber... 1 00 " rough lumber... 1 00

CLASS NO. 14—STOCK.

- DIVISION No. 1. HORSES. Best american horse... 2 00 " blood mare and foal... 2 00 " yearling colt... 1 00 " three year old... 1 00 " pair colts... 1 00 " span draft horses... 1 00 " span draft mules... 1 00

DIVISION No. 2.—NEAT CATTLE.

- Best bull, either short horn, Devon, Ayrshire or Jersey... 5 00 Best cow of any of the above breeds... 5 00 Best heifer any breed... 1 00 " fat ox 3 year old or over... 2 00 " milch cow, any breed... 2 00

DIVISION No. 3.—SHEEP.

- Best buck... 1 00 " pair or more of yearlings any breed... 1 00 Best ewe... 1 00 " buck or ewe goat... 1 00 " hour... 1 00 " sow... 1 00 " litter of pigs... 1 00

Within premium list examined amended and approved by the Trustees this 18th day of August 1877.

J. N. LOW, President Snohomish County Agricultural Society.

L. WILBUR, SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

DRUGS,

Medicine and Chemicals.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

PERFUMERY,

Fancy Toilet Articles, Cigars, &c. &c.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Wm. H. WARD, BLACKSMITH.

One Door West of Snohomish Exchange.

SNOHOMISH CITY, W. T.

All orders received at this shop will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

FARMERS WILL BEAR IN MIND THAT IN ORDER TO GET ONE OF THE

Improved horse Hay Forks

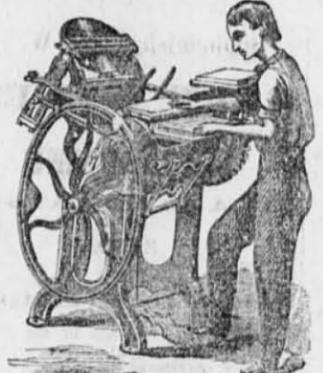
They must leave their orders in time.

All tools used in Logging

Camps made to order, and as cheap as can be got on the Sound.

NORTHERN STAR

JOB OFFICE, Snohomish City, W. T.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Business and Legal Blanks on HAND.

All kinds of job work

IN THE

BEST STYLE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Ladies' Visiting Cards A SPECIALTY.

Chas. Naeher, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.



ORDERS FROM PROMPTLY A DISTANCE ATTENDED! LARGEST & CHEAPEST STORE IN THE TERRITORY.

THE Davis Vertical Feed

SEWING MACHINE In the Market.

Machines NEEDLES, Thread, O' -AND- ATTACHMENTS -FOR- All Machines FOR SALE At Lowest Rates



Delivered in any part of the Territory and Instructions Given Free of Charge. It costs you nothing to TRY IT And convince yourself of its SUPERIORITY over all others.

M. J. CARKEEK!

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cemetery Work, Marble Sinks, Mantles, Brackets, &c., &c.

73 1/2 ON YESLER'S WHARF, SEATTLE, W. T.

M. W. PACKARD, D. B. JACKSON.

PACKARD & JACKSON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS, GROCERY

BOOTS & SHOES, Groceries and PROVISIONS, TOBACCO and Cigars

We keep for sale the best Brand of Oregon Flour in the Market.

A NEW INVOICE OF

JEWELRY, WATCHES and CHAINS; WARRANTED PURE MATERIALS and as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the Territory.

BUTTER, EGGS, HAY, HIDES,

SHINGLES, SHIP KNEES, and LOGS

Taken in Exchange for Merchandise.

**M. GLORE,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**FURNITURE**

—AND—  
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.  
COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.

BUPEAUS,  
CENTER TABLES,  
CHAIRS,

*Parlor & Chamber Sets*  
CURTAINS,  
PICTURE FRAMES,  
54th MOULDINGS, ETC.

**PIONEER**  
**Variety Store!**  
CORNER MILL & SECOND STS.,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

An Extensive Stock of  
*House Furnishing Goods!*  
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BED-  
STANDS, BEDSTEADS,  
HARDWARE,

**Charter Oak**  
Cooking

**STOVES!**  
Tinware, Cutlery, Carpets and Mat-  
ting, Chambersets, Chairs, Ta-  
bles, Overland Baskets  
and other Wood  
Ware.  
Special attention paid to fitting  
Keys to Locks. Dealer in all  
kinds of new and second-  
hand Goods.

*For What You Want!*  
If you dont see it. No trouble  
to find it.  
T. P. FREEMAN.  
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**National Business College.**  
EDUCATES THOROUGHLY FOR BUSINESS  
Receives students any week-day of the year.  
State of advancement not material.  
Day and Evening Sessions  
The year through.  
*Instruction Individual*  
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Work Oxen, per yoke.....	\$150. @ 250.
Beef cattle, on foot, per lb.....	3 cts
Horses, per hd.....	\$30 @ 100
Sheep, per hd.....	\$2 50 @ 5.00
Hogs, on foot per lb.....	5 cts.
<b>GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &amp;c.</b>	
Bacon, per lb.....	15 cts
Pork do.....	8 cts
Chickens, per doz.....	\$4 @ 4.50
Eggs, do.....	30 cts
Flour, per bbl.....	\$9.00
Wheat, per bush.....	\$1. @ 1.25
Butter, per lb.....	30 cts
Hides, recd. per lb.....	3 cts
Potatoes, per bush.....	35 cts.
Oats, per bush.....	2 1/2 cts.
Ground Barley, per ton.....	\$50.00
Hay, per ton.....	\$10.00
Candles, per lb.....	25 cts
Beans, do.....	9 cts.
Sugars, do.....	10 @ 10 cts.
Syrup, per keg of 5 gals.....	\$5.50
Dried Apples, per lb.....	12 1/2 cts.
Sails, 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.....	\$ 50
Wood, per cord, deliv'd.....	\$2.50
Shingles, per M.....	\$2.00
Ship Nails, per lb.....	40 @ 50 cts
Logs, per M ft.....	\$5.00 @ \$5.50
Hewed Timber, per lineal foot.....	10 cts.

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