

The Northern Star.

Representing the Interests of Western Washington.

VOLUME II.

SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 94.

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 Alliance.
Snohomish Free Religious Association.
Union Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Snohomish City.
Snohomish County Agricultural Society.
Snohomish Rifle, Militia Company.
Snohomish Telegraph Company.
Snohomish Conveyance Association.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SNOHOMISH CITY.

LAWYERS.—W. M. Tirtlot and Eldridge Morse.
DRUGGISTS.—A. C. Folsom.
MERCHANTS.—E. U. Ferguson, Packard & Jackson.
DRUGGIST.—L. Wilbur.
LIGHTS.—L. Cathcart, Exchange, and H. W. Light, Riverside.
SALOONS.—Cromwellton, W. B. Stevens.
BREWERY.—T. F. Marks.
BLACKSMITHS.—W. H. Ward and E. Hanson.
SHOEMAKERS.—W. Edwards.
CABINET MAKERS.—Gude and Sons.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ELDRIDGE MORSE,
Lawyer;
SNOHOMISH.

JAMES MCNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY,
MCNAUGHT & LEARY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
1877

H. LARRABEE, I. M. HALL, W. R. ANDREWS
Larrabee, Hall & Andrews,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS-
AT-LAW,
SEATTLE.....WASH TERR.

F. M. ELLSWORTH, C. H. HANFORD
Ellsworth & Hanford,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—IN FRAUENTHAL BUILDING,
Commercial street, Seattle.

Practice in all the courts of the Territory.
Special attention given to bankruptcy cases.
1877

W. M. TIRTLOT
Lawyer,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Snohomish City, W. T.
1877

H. C. VINING,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
MUKINTZO, W. T.
Full stock of Blanks on hand.
Business done with accuracy and
dispatch.
1:24

E. D. SMITH,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
LOWELL, SNOHOMISH COUNTY
W. T.
A full set of blanks on hand.
Will do all business entrusted to him with
care and dispatch
1877

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
25¢ Teeth will be made in a day so that
parties can return by the next boat.

D. LOCKE, M. D. Dentist.
JULIUS DICKENS,
SWEDISH NORWEGIAN CONSUL,
STILACOOY, W. T.

Latest by Telegraph.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A correspondent states that Greece demands that the Grecian flag shall be formally saluted on the citadel at Larisdozo as amends for the recent attack on the Greek consulate. The Porte objects to this because of the excitement which such a salute would cause among the Turkish population. In spite of this no apprehension is entertained of the immediate collision which, as in Serbia's case, depends upon events at the seat of war.

The iron workers in the Clyde ship building yards have demanded an increase of wages. The masters have decided on a lockout which will involve 2,000 men.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—Akshoff, chief of the Moscow Pan Slavist society has been arrested for strong language against the government and dynasty. Advice from Warsaw state that insurrectionary movements are apprehended in Russia Poland since the withdrawal of the troops. An imperial proclamation has already been sent to the local authorities for publication on the first emergency, calling on peaceable citizens to assist the Russian government against the nobility and town people.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—On receiving information of Mukhtar Pasha's defeat, Ismael Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Iglyr to the heights of Zear, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating our territory.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Teflis says it is estimated that the Russians captured in the battle of Monday last 32 battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, one hundred officers and two thousand horses. Among the killed are the son of the Circassian Chief, Chumyl, and the Turkish general of cavalry Lousa Pasha. The Russians estimate the total Turkish loss at 16,000 men, together with great stores of munitions and provisions.

A dispatch from Biela reports the Czarowitch has removed his headquarters from Dolma Monastyr to Sistova, which is further north, between Lom and Jalta.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs Thursday night that it is rumored that the assault upon Plevna re-commenced to night. A special from Sistova says a Russian contractor informed the Grand Duke Nicholas that the material in England for the construction of iron huts for the troops, has been confiscated by the British government as contraband of war.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Cardinal Annibal Capolri is dead.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—The storming of Plevna will possibly be attempted on Friday or Saturday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Times' London correspondent at Bucharest thinks Osman Pasha is near the point of surrender, owing to the want of food and medicine, and that he will be forced to capitulate without a Russian assault. All the reports from Turkish deserters show Osman is reduced to great straits, but no great reliance can be placed on their statements.

A correspondent at Pera says Osman has supplies for sixty days, and every confidence is felt in his ability to hold his position. Osman is unable to move and the responsibility now rests on Sulciman. Reports from Shumla assert that his advance has felt the Russians and will give battle without delay. Heavy fighting is expected from him, but no success, as the Russians occupy a position nearly as strong as that of the Turks at Plevna.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A correspondent who has just inspected the Russian route of communication from Giurgova to Simmitza, telegraphs from Simmitza that the road for the whole distance is

almost impassable. The mud varies from two to four feet in depth, and wagons of arms, ammunition and provisions get hopelessly stuck.

The steamer Olga arrived at Falmouth and reports that she was compelled to abandon the Cleopatra obelisk off Cape Finisterre Sunday night, during a tremendous gale. The crew on the raft which contained the obelisk were transferred to the Olga, but not until the Olga had lost six hands in her endeavor to rescue them.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: The Left have proclaimed that they will annul the elections obtained by permitting candidates to post on the walls addresses printed on white paper, which according to law should be only used for placards emanating directly from the government. All the government candidates used white paper for their placards. The Left hereby intend to lay down a principle binding on themselves as on their opponents and to inflict solemn condemnation on official candidacy backed by unblushing coercion. They also announce that if the cabinet is not formed from the majority, they will pass at the very first sitting, a vote of want of confidence, and after insuring the payment of interest on the national debt, supplies for the army, public works and purely administrative purposes, they will refuse all votes necessary for the working of the cabinet, such as secret service money, and salaries as functionaries, and do everything, in short, which can oblige a cabinet, acting within law, to abandon the struggle. The conditions on which members of the Left who might be summoned would agree to form a cabinet, are already spoken of, but it is too soon, for nobody is at present in position to formulate them authoritatively. The great question is what will prevent the ministry and above all Marshal MacMahon from carrying out their policy. The rumors relative to their intentions vary continually. The latest are to the effect that the ministers are inclined to resign, but it is added that the Marshal's private advisers hold that the Marshal can't yield to the dictates of the Democracy without breaking his repeated pledges; but that he will accept the left centre if it severs itself from the rest of the left; that he can't advance towards the left centre, while it retains its present alliance, as such a step would lead him finally to having to accept a radical ministry. It is not surprising, considering the dangerous counsels offered to the Marshal, that vague rumors of a *compromis* circulate. For two days business has slackened and the situation instead of improving seems to be becoming more and more gloomy and disgusting. There are evidently men who have an interest in driving the Marshal to extreme measures. A correspondent says, in conclusion, that he believes the Marshal, however, incapable of prolonging the agitation, which if much protracted would be fatal. The bulk of the nation desires a settlement by an understanding with the Marshal.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A correspondent telegraphs that on the part of the Left there is a determination to be self-restrained more than ever. The idea of invalidation of elections by wholesale has been given up, and only elections palpably vitiated will be annulled. Particularly those of the main authors of the act of May 6th, but it is even doubtful if this will be attempted. I learn that the commission which was discussing the Spanish tariffs, has been warned that it ought to finish its labors before November 6th, which indicates a possible retirement of the cabinet. At one of the meetings of the Chamber, I know that the Duke de Broglie has expressed himself clearly on this point and he was the very minister whose resignation

would be called for in case of resistance. But alarming rumors are also current. All who approach officials say they're mad and have lost their head, they are dreaming of a state of seige, of a fresh dissolution, of dictatorship, of plebiscite, of more energetically managed elections, and of so-called safety of the country at any price. A correspondent summarizes the views current at Elyses, which he derived from a conversation with persons intimate. According to this information the elections are not regarded as necessitating a change of cabinet. The Marshal will want to see what the attitude of the Chambers is. If it shows an aggressive temper, a disposition to thwart the cabinet, or throw on the Marshal a dishonorable policy, consisting of the abandonment of his functions and violating his solemnly contracted pledges, he will dissolve again, and in the unlikely event of the Senate refusing to give its assent to a dissolution, the Marshal will, if necessary, persist in dissolving the deputies. Being guided only by the public interests, he considers that the elections show that France demands a republic coupled with order, and believes that he alone can give her both in conjunction. He thinks also that in the elections Sunday last the country did not fully appreciate the interests at stake.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.—The session of the Greek Chambers re-opened to day.

A London and Constantinople dispatch says the Russians from Medjide are making daring reconnaissances as far as Bazaruk and Silentria.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A correspondent at Plevna telegraphs that the Turks are actively constructing new interior lines and formidable defenses. Cases of sickness are comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to get fodder for thousands of oxen and horses.

A correspondent also telegraphs from Sofra, dated Sunday; 6,000 provision carts are now on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarian and non-combatants and Mahomedians to Plevna.

A special dated Shumla, Monday, says the Russians attacked the Turkish post at Valerick to day. Result unknown.

A dispatch from Constantinople states Achmed Eyrou, who was appointed commander of Erzeroum, has been relieved.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A correspondent says an article published in the *Courier de France* suggesting the immediate formation of a cabinet of conciliation, has attracted great attention, supposed to have been inspired by Jules Grevy and other Republican leaders.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The *World's* Montreal special says the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Picton, Ont., has been suspended, owing, it is alleged, to his having been engaged in speculation with parties to whom he had made large advances. It is stated the bank loses about \$100,000 through his operations. The directors declared half yearly dividend to-day of six per cent, and the stock appreciated two per cent, notwithstanding the losses at Picton, which is known on change.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The House in the regular order of business, proceeded with the consideration of the Colorado case. After lengthy debate the matter went over without action.

Schleicher offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of 11 members to consider the subject of civil service and measures to promote its efficiency. Adopted.

Southard offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of 11 members to consider the state of electoral laws and to confer with a like committee on the part of the Senate. Adopted.

EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special states that the Sitting Bull Commission are no less successful than was generally anticipated. They were sent at the urgent solicitation of the Canadian authorities, who regard the hostiles as a perpetual menace to their frontier and the police must be augmented if they stay. This government will gain nothing by their return.

The *Times'* special from Fort Walsh, in the northwest of the Territory, via Port Benton, says the Commissioners had met Sitting Bull, and failed to obtain satisfaction or terms of settlement from him. Canadian officers experienced great trouble in inducing Sitting Bull and his warriors to meet the Commissioners, and it was only after Major Walsh had remained in his camp three days that they consented he make the journey. When the Indians arrived at the Post they were assigned large rooms in one of the log houses, and were given all the iron they desired during the time while they remained to await the arrival of the American Commissioners. The Indians became very restless, and threatened to return to their village. Sitting Bull was particularly troublesome, and appeared to fear trickery. Notwithstanding the assurances of the Canadian officers that he and his chiefs would not be harmed, they watched all the movements of the Americans closely. When the wagons arrived with a company of infantry the fact was reported to him, and during the night his followers left the post to communicate the news to his people in their village. From the time he left his camp to meet the Commission, several hundred of his warriors were ready for an attack if the Americans or Canadians showed any signs of treachery. The place of meeting selected was a large room in the building occupied by the Commander of the post. At 3 o'clock the first Indian, Minnecojon, followed by Flying Bird, entered the room, and were introduced by Col. McLeod to the Commissioners, and a few moments later Sitting Bull appeared accompanied by Major Walsh. When the Indians were seated, Sitting Bull rose and said, "I want them", pointing to the members of the committee who were sitting behind the tables in his front, "to sit here", pointing in front of where the hostiles were seated. Gen. Terry replied that it was the custom of the whites to sit in chairs. The Indians said they could not see the Americans, who partly complying with their request placed their chairs with the backs to the table, so that they sat in view of the savages. After this preliminary, Gen. Terry rose and addressed them through an interpreter, stating the object of the commission was to induce the Indians to return to the United States, give up their arms and cease hostilities, and if they would return and hereafter refrain from acts of hostility against the United States face pardon would be given for their past acts. The speech of the General had no effect on the savages, and the offer of peace was rejected. The council then broke up, and the commissioners turned their faces homeward.

Sherman said he believed the troubles in Oregon, Nevada and other States and Territories through which he has passed to be at an end. Whatever might be said, the army has done its duty nobly. A long interview between the General and the Secretary of War took place. This morning we learned that the administration is at a loss to determine what disposition shall be made of Chief Joseph and his band, now they have been caught, Sherman says Joseph fought like a Christian, not taking scalps or mutilating the dead, and he is not in favor of putting him to death. He is, however, opposed to releasing and allowing to return to Oregon. The chief knows too much of that country, and may again become troublesome.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The House in the regular order of business, proceeded with the consideration of the Colorado case. After lengthy debate the matter went over without action.

Wendell Phillips on "Labor and Capital."

Trenching this quarrel between the employer and employed, there are one or two things to be specially noted. In the first place, the law is to be obeyed and enforced in any event and at any cost. There are wrongs which demand and justify revolution. This is not a case of that kind; and, in present circumstances, every resort to violence is crime. No man has a right to prevent any other man from working when, where, and for what wages he sees fit. No man has a right to destroy public or private property, or derange business by sudden refusal to work, or plot to effect such derangement. All these acts are grave offences against the public welfare, and do only harm. They are to be prevented or punished at all hazards. While this is said to labor, capital is bound to remember that labor has been heavily and unnecessarily burdened by the recklessness, worse than childish quarrels, incapacity, and mismanagement of capital, and capital has no right to complain or be surprised that labor is impatient or discontented under these heavy and unnecessary burdens.

In America we boast of the practical and executive ability of our business men. So far as mines, factories, and railways are concerned, the nation has not produced ability or integrity enough to manage these large moneyed interests. In regard to railways, the so-called managers of them, judged by results, have shown themselves a set of incapables. Trusted with vast interests, heralded to the world as men of marvellous ability, and with all the means of success in their hands, one-half of them has landed the stockholders in bankruptcy, and the other half has helped to plunder them to an enormous extent. Express companies and Pullman car companies and other cliques, made up from the so-called managers of the roads, have been allowed to take the cream of the business and eat up the earnings of the road. This fraud or incapacity has lessened the fund out of which the ordinary employes of the roads were to be paid. Hence one source of distress to labor. Enormous salaries have been paid—from \$5,000 to \$50,000—to the higher class of officers; and in some cases large dividends have been declared, while the ground tier of employes have had their wages reduced to starvation point. Twenty-five cents a day is a great loss to them, which, by such reduction, the company does not save as much, perhaps, as it would by dispensing with two comparatively useless vice-presidents. Who wonders that labor frets under such unfair and unequal arrangements? Recklessness in running into debt has added another burden to labor by mortgaging the fund out of which its wages were to come.

THESE DEBTS were incurred on the Micawber principle that "something would turn up"; that a large and sudden increase of business would soon lift the load. There is no reasonable expectation or probability of any such increase of business during the next twenty years. Hence very few of the railways will ever be able to pay their debts if managed as they are now. Legislatures have almost unlimited authority over the corporation which they have created. If honest dealing and the protection of property be objects sought for by legislation, then every railway and every similar money corporation which is in debt should be obliged by law to lay by at least one per cent. of its net earnings as a sinking fund to pay its debt. In no other way will the present generation or the next ever see these immense railway debts paid. Labor and capital are the tools civilization needs and uses. Both are to be protected. But labor, as it is human life, has the first claim. Out of the gross earnings of any business the first expense to be considered and met is wages. Such wages as men can comfortably live on are first to be paid; then a safety fund is to be provided for burdensome debts, in order that capital may be secured against risk or loss; what is left may be divided as dividend or profits to stockholders. Appropriate legislation should secure such arrangements for the protection of labor and capital. We demand legislation because experience has shown that so-

called business men are either too blind or too wicked to provide such protection. If such a rule of apportioning wages and dividends should result in these last being so small that some capital would be withdrawn from the business it would leave the business healthier, and less competition would soon give to the remaining capital employed larger returns.

BUT THE MAIN CONSIDERATION is still another point. What constitutes "such wages as men can comfortably live on"? Who shall settle and define the amount of these? This is the ground of the present quarrel, and peace will never come till this is settled. The employed have something to sell; it is labor. Men who have coal, metal, or corn to sell, do not let the buyer fix the price. The price is settled after mutual conference. The employed claim the same right of settling the price of what they have to sell (that is labor) in the same way that is, by mutual conference.

Corporations that employ a large number of working-men should from time to time, appoint a committee to meet a committee of working-men. Before such joint committee should be laid open all the details of the business. The price of raw material, loss of interest in process of manufacture, interest on dead capital, repairs to keep the stock good, etc., and the price at which the goods are finally sold and in what quantity; all the facts necessary to make up an opinion as to what rate of wages the company can afford to pay,—of course only such facts. After mutual consultation, such committee should decide the amount of wages to be paid. If they cannot agree, an umpire should be chosen to make the final decision. Such a method has been occasionally resorted to in New England, and with good results. But to secure content and harmony this should be the regular established, and recognized method. Such a course has been followed in England in a very large number of its manufactories; and wherever it has been adopted strikes have been for twenty years unknown. Thomas Hughes, well known in literature, has been frequently chosen as an umpire. Christianity dictates and sound political economy indorses such a procedure. How broad and sound must be, in years, the education gained by

WORKING-MEN ACTING ON SUCH COMMITTEES,

and brought to the close, practical consideration of such large interests, acting, too, under such grave responsibilities! The effect has been very marked in England. Mr. Mundella, member of the House of Commons, assured me he had known instances where the workmen on such committees proposed even a greater reduction of wages than that named by the employers; declaring as the result of their examination, that the corporation could not safely pay as large wages as it offered. This shows how acting under grave responsibility educates men, both morally and intellectually. Weak and embarrassed companies would never be obliged to make such an exhibit of their affairs. Half a dozen firms or corporations doing so would fix the rate. The rest would follow, and those companies unable to pay it must show cause why they do not, or go to the wall. And such a result would be no harm to sound business concerns.

We have more than enough of the lullaby and chaff of "supply and demand." That is a political economy which forgets God, abolishes hearts, stomachs, and hot blood, and builds its world as children do, out of tin soldiers and blocks of wood. Here every man reads, votes, and carries arms. The physical force, the voting majority, and a large share of the intellectual ability, are in the possession of the employed. Hence such questions are far more complicated than in countries where despotism holds iron sway over disfranchised ignorance. Equally out of place and absurd is the argument that capital will only pay what it pleases, and labor must submit. That is slavery. The millions employed in mines, factories and on railroads have usually that one trade and no other. They cannot easily shift into other employments. Very few families of working-men have means, when turned out of work, to travel hundreds of miles in search of other employers. Hence the majority

of the employed are chained to one place and to one trade. Saying to such men, "You shall have no voice in fixing your own wages, and you shall take what is offered to you or starve," is slavery. No American will submit to that.

NO AMERICAN OUGHT TO SUBMIT TO THAT.

If the day ever comes when, by any means, Americans are obliged to submit permanently to that, a republic here will be impossible. A class of such workmen will do well for the footstool of a despot; they can never serve as the sturdy bedplate for the heavy working of republican institutions. The capitalists of the country do not, as a class, contemplate or desire such degradation or enslavement of labor. Supply and demand is a true rule rightly interpreted and applied. This ignorant prattle about it and the equally idle threat that labor must take what is offered it or starve, is the mischievous talk of men who have the use of types and words but no brains. One of the gravest misfortunes of our time is that thousands can talk and write while only a few can think. Of course there are many plans suggested to help us out of our present trouble. Some propose that the government assume all lands and property; others that the government own all the workshops, factories, and railways. Some seek financial changes, and others industrial ones. Some of these plans may be in the course of time adopted as discussion or experiment bids. But preliminary to all these, and immediately, if possible, labor and capital must make peace. This quarrel must be settled and nothing is in any true sense settled right. The only just, safe, and lasting basis of peace is that which calls labor into conference and allows it a full share in setting the rate of wages.

LABOR AND DENOUNCE ALL VIOLENCE,

every assault on private right or property on the liberty of the individual working-man, and above all, on life. But these outbreaks are transient and exceptional. In spite of them every thoughtful man must rejoice that the laboring men are awake, intelligent, and independent. Lord Chatham said he rejoiced that America had resisted British injustice. Submission to it would have shown the Americans to be slaves and ready to make other men slaves. I rejoice in the clear judgment which enables the working-man to discover the danger which threatens him, and in the wide-spread and unconquerable determination to avert it. I rejoice in his readiness to resist a state of affairs that degrades him, threatens to undermine republican institutions, and to condemn his children to want, ignorance, and dependence. It is one of the chief benefits of education, civilization, and progress that they make, and are intended to make, such violation of right, such injustice and oppression dangerous and almost impossible. The inevitable dangers (and there are inevitable dangers) which attend such injustice are enough to rouse the keenest anxiety of capitalists. That is spur enough to quicken their consent to do justice. I counsel working men to frown on resorts to violence. It can only delay the remedy they seek. Let them rely on agitation, discussion, and on associations for mutual help and protection; but only such as discountenance violence and abstain from all interference with the rights and free action of individual workmen. Voters under a representative government, let them unite in political action and appeal to the moral forces of the age. The necessities which underlie free institutions and the soundest maxims of political economy are their strong allies, and the conscience of mankind is on their side. Yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sept. 13, 1877.

During a French battle once, the colonel approached the colors, already tattered with bullets, and said to the lieutenant bearing them: "What's your name?" "Gaubert, colonel; don't you remember me?" The colonel looked at him. "Ah, Gaubert, it is you after this morning's work. Well, we shall take that village at the next charge. When it is taken, the regiment will form round the colors in the church square. Let your successor understand this."

The different species of fishes will probably reach 10,000.

The Jesuits in France.

On the report of M. Bertholon the French Chamber of Deputies has sent to the Minister of Justice a petition of eighty-seven inhabitants of Cotot, who demand that all Jesuits may be expelled from French territory, and that the State shall take possession of all the property they own contrary to the law of mortmain. After pointing out the perils to which society is liable from the order, the petitioners show that the edicts of 1762, 1764, 1777, and the laws of 1792, 1809, 1817, and 1825, and the Royal ordinance of 1838, concerning their banishment, have not been repealed. They also remind the Chamber that in 1844 M. Dupin sent a petition on the illegal existence of the Jesuits to the Minister of Justice. They declare that the turbulent genius and the ambitious views of the disciples of Ignatius Loyola have nothing in common with the religion they pretend to defend, and that they are a standing menace to public tranquility. They have ever caused trouble in the States where they have settled themselves, and now they are openly hostile to the principles which form the basis of the institutions and laws of the State, etc., etc. The paper of which M. Jules Simon was lately the editor says that it is not in favor of any measure of proscription or confiscation, but adds that it is high time to censure the company of Jesus to observe the law. To effect this the Government of the Republic will only have to revert not only to the traditions and laws of the ancient Monarchy, but to those of the First Empire, the Restoration, and the Government of Louis Philippe. In 1804, on the report of Portalis, the Jesuit colleges were closed and their communities were dispersed. Under the bigoted Charles X., who believed in apparitions, the decree of the Empire was renewed; and in 1845, on the demand of M. Thiers, the Chamber of Deputies directed the Government to see that previous legislation in this matter was properly carried out. It was under the Second Empire that the Jesuits recovered lost ground. After Jacques Clement, who assassinated Henri III., came Jean Chastel, who wounded Henri IV.; then Ravallae, who finished what his brother Jesuit had commenced. Next came Damien, who stabbed Louis XV., the Well-beloved. After this last affair the Parliament ordered the Jesuits to lay before the Chamber a printed copy of their constitution, upon which a report, most unfavorable to the society, was drawn up. On the 6th of May, 1757, it was decreed that the books approved by the Society of Jesus, containing immoral and subversive doctrines, should be torn and burned by the public executioner, as seditious, destructive of all principle of moral Christianity, teaching a murderous doctrine not only against the safety and life of citizens, but even against sacred and sovereign persons. The Jesuits were forbidden to teach in the colleges, and the King's subjects were forbidden to follow their lessons. It was also decided that the archbishops and bishops then in Paris should decide upon the four following points: 1st. On the utility of Jesuits in France and the inconvenience resulting from the different functions confided to them. 2d. On their conduct; on their opinions contrary to the safety of the persons of sovereigns; on the doctrine of the French college contained in the declaration of 1682 [the articles of the Gallican Church drawn up by Bossuet in an assembly of the French clergy, and which vanished under the influence of the recent Vatican decrees] 3d. On the amount of obedience Jesuits owe to their bishops. 4th. On the influence which the authority of the general of the Jesuits would exercise in France. Out of fifty-one prelates forty-five declared themselves in favor of the Jesuits, "so great was the terror inspired by that body." The Parliament did not allow the matter to drop; it ordered extracts from the "Secreta Monita" to be communicated to the King, to the archbishops and the bishops, and these were branded as destructive of national law, as contrary to the morals which God himself has installed into the heart of man, as calculated to snap all the bonds of society by authorizing theft, lies, perjury, criminal impurity,

and all passions and crimes in general by the teaching of exorbitant compensation and restriction, etc. The Jesuits were also accused by the Parliament of favor, magic, blasphemy, and idolatry. In 1764, on the order of the King, the Jesuits were generally and definitively banished from France, and ten years later they were driven from the Papal See by Clement XIV. The Jesuits returned to France, under the name of Fathers of the Faith, after 1815, and their intrigues were so scandalous that they brought religion into contempt. In several cities none could only be said when the priests were protected with bayonets; and at Charles X. eight of their colleges were closed; the Peerage tested against their doctrines, under the guidance of M. de Montlosier, who was more Royalist than the King; and the Peers were backed up by a committee of the Assembly, which included such men as Michael, the author of the *Croniques*. The press became violent; the government tried to gag it, and Charles X. lost his throne. It is not to be wondered at that Republicans should see with alarm this turbulent order increasing in numbers and wealth.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

STUDY AND LONGEVITY.

—Because brain work promotes the consumption of nutrition quite as much as bodily labor, a hard student will get ravenously hungry. The thing which keeps a man in health is the constant renewal of the particles of his body; labor uses up the new particles of nutriment, and works off the old ones, eating supplies new ones in their stead, and in this way the body is always kept new and young, and vigorous and thrifty. If a man does not work at all, sits still for a great part of his time, the old worn-out particles of the system remain in it, and clog it up, and before long the body becomes torpid, and the mind dull, in time approaching to idiocy. The brain, like the body, appropriates the nutriment of food to its uses, and works off the old, effete matter. Kant, one of the most profound thinkers of his generation, living beyond three score and ten, gave it as a result of his observations that "intellectual pursuits tend to prolong life." And President Humphrey, of Amherst College, said, at the age of eighty-two, "I have yet to see the man who died from the effects of hard study." Newton the greatest thinker of his time, lived to the age of eighty three; and Herschel, the greatest astronomer of his age, lived beyond ninety; and so did Humboldt, the immortal author of "Cosmos." If ever a hard student d young, it is because he has not lived rightly. Dr. W. W. Hall.

A HAPPY COUPLE.

—A man should always be a little bigger than his wife, and a little older, a little braver and a little stronger, a little wiser and a little more in love with her than she is with him.

A woman should always be a little younger, and a little prettier, and a little more considerate than her husband. He should bestow upon her all his worldly goods, and she should take good care of them. He may owe her every care and tenderness that affection can prompt, but pecuniary indebtedness to her will become a burden. Better live on a crust that he earns than on a fortune that she has brought him.

Neither must be jealous, nor give the other cause for jealousy. Neither must encourage sentimental friendships with the opposite sex. Perfect confidence in each other and reticence concerning their mutual affairs, even to members of their own families, is a first necessity.

A wife should dress herself becomingly whenever she expects to meet her husband's eye. The man should not grow slovenly, even at home.

Fault-finding, long arguments, or scoldings, end the happiness that begins in kisses and love-making. Sisters and brothers may quarrel and "make up." Lovers are lovers no longer after such disturbance occurs, and married people who are not lovers are bound by red-hot chains. If a man admires his wife most in striped calico, she is silly not to wear it.

There are now forty steamboats on the upper Missouri, mostly in the Montana trade.

Small Things.

In the animal kingdom are found myriads of forms so minute that their bulk is reckoned by less than the millionth part of a cubic inch, yet each one is endowed with organs of sense, or assimilation sufficient to serve the purpose in their sphere of life.

The vegetable kingdom, also, abounds with specimens of microscopic forms, calculated to excite our admiration by the beauty and minuteness of their organisms. Such is notably the *Volvox*, a spherical colony of *Desmodium*. The striated markings of *Pleurosigma fasciola* aggregate 64,000 to the inch, while *Amphipleura pellucida* often exhibit striations exceeding 100,000 to the lined inch. And yet the skeleton of these minute organisms are composed mainly of silica, again being made up of silicon oxygen. Notwithstanding the almost infinitesimal magnitude of the organic world human skill is competent to compete in the matter of minuteness. Platinum wire has been drawn so fine as to rival in minuteness the smallest fibre of the spider's web. Gold has been deposited upon the surface of other metals, and drawn to such an extreme thinness that a thousand-millionths part of a grain exhibited the visible characteristics of the metal. The oscillations of the horizontal pendulum can be measured to the 1-80,000, 600th part of an inch, by the aid of a small mirror, a beam of light, and a graduated scale for reading the vibrations. Nobert, with a mechanical skill unsurpassed, has repeatedly ruled with a diamond point upon glass the minute lines of his test plate, consisting of lines less than the 1-112,000th of an inch apart, and it is claimed that he has succeeded in ruling plates covering 234,000 lines per inch, such as would aggregate in superficial areas to over 50,000,000,000 to the square inch!—*L. R. Curtis, in Popular Science Monthly for October.*

A BIRD THAT CAN'T FLY.—A bird which stands absolutely alone, without a relation in the world, is the kakapo, or round parrot, the largest of all the parrot tribe, being upward of two feet in length. It has much the owl in its appearance and habits. The small face is very owl like, and it is the only parrot which, like the owls, has a facial disk of feathers. It is nocturnal in its habits, and its beautifully mottled green plumage so perfectly harmonizes with the green mosses on which it feeds that if it should be accidentally surprised outside the hollow trees or burrows, in which it conceals itself during the day, it is impossible to detect it. A colonist told me that on one occasion in the early morning, he heard the note of the kakapo, and he marked the spot. He carefully quartered the ground with his eye, for he was certain the bird could not escape from the little grassy plot where heard it. He watched for half an hour, but could not detect it, until at length, it incautiously winked its eye, and he found the bird had been within two yards of him. Even then, he said, had he taken his eyes off for a moment, he should have lost the trace of it. The kakapo, like many other birds of New Zealand, has no powers of flight; but, unlike other flightless birds, has fully-developed and well formed wings, with good pinion feathers. How should it have wings which it can not use? On examining the muscles, it has been found, that though fully developed, they are mere masses of fat, without any strength or power. Hence we have a clear instance of long continued disuse of an unnecessary organ ending in inability to use it. The mosses cover the ground, and the roots or trunks of prostrate trees require to be sought on foot! and to a night-feeding bird, in a country where there are no beasts of prey, flight was a superfluous exertion. Anatomically there is no reason why a kakapo should not be as good a flyer as any other bird.—*Good Words.*

LIKELY TO PROVE EFFECTIVE.—A Western farmer having cattle trespassing upon his grain fields, posted up the following: "Notice—If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gets on these here notes his or her tale will be off as the case may be. I am a Christian and pry my axes, but darn a man who lets his critters go loose, say!"

A MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.—The first book read and the last book held aside by every child, is the conduct of its mother. In dealing with your children, therefore, let your whole course be to raise your child to a high standard. Do not sink into a child yourself. Give no needless commands, but when you do command, require prompt obedience.

Never indulge a child in cruelty, even to an insect. Cultivate sympathy with your child in all lawful joys and sorrow. Be sure you never correct a child until you know it deserves correcting. Hear its story first and fully. Never speak in an angry tone to a child, for that will cause it to fear, not love, you. A mother's kind word of reproof, or tear of sorrow, will awaken a thrill in the heart, that will vibrate through all of life. Never allow your child to whine, fret or bear grudges. Early inculcate frankness, candor, generosity, magnanimity, patriotism and self-denial. Never mortify the feelings of your child by upbraiding it with dullness, neither inspire it with dullness nor self-conceit. Before you undertake the office of corrector, be satisfied the evil you would remove is of a nature to need absolute abandonment on the part of the child, and is one of which you do not give way to yourself. The force of example is paramount; therefore do by your children as you would be done by, for much of their future good or evil depends on your example. Mothers, think a moment; do you want your daughters to exactly follow your footsteps through life? If not, set the example you wish them to follow.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll recently challenged any professor of religion to prove that either Thomas Paine or Voltaire recanted his convictions on his death-bed, or died exhibiting remorse on account of his teachings. The New York *Observer* accepted the challenge, and offered to prove it in regard to one or both. Col. Ingersoll, having recently returned to Peoria, Illinois, and heard of the acceptance, says he will immediately deposit \$1,000 in gold in a bank, subject to the order Dr. Prime, when endorsed by the tribunal, which shall consist of three men—one to be chosen by Mr. Ingersoll, one by Dr. Prime and a third by agreement of the two. Col. Ingersoll adds:

"From the date of accepting this offer you may have ninety days to collect and present your testimony, giving me notice of time and place of taking depositions. I shall have a like time to take testimony upon my side, giving you like notice, and you shall then have thirty days to take further testimony in reply to what I may offer. The case shall then be argued before the persons chosen; and their decision shall be final as to us. If Paine and Voltaire died filled with childish and silly fear, I want to know it, and I want the world to know it. On the other hand, if the believers in superstition have made and circulated these cruel slanders concerning the mighty dead, I want the world to know it."

SWIMMING.—Captain Webb's feat has been repeated. Between Tuesday and Wednesday morning Mr. Fredrick Cavill swam, in twelve hours and forty five minutes, from the Calais side of Cape Grisnez to within 25 yards of the Dover coast. Both wind and tide were in his favor, but the sea ran very high, and the party with him would not allow him to land. Of course cold is the great enemy a strong swimmer has to fear, and to prevent his being utterly exhausted, Cavill was first rubbed over with porpoise oil, and he wore a silk jacket and an India-rubber overall. He seems to have suffered much—far more than Captain Webb—during his journey, and to have required stimulants almost every half hour, in the shape of brandy, cocoa and hot curacao. When he was placed on board the lugger which accompanied him, he became completely exhausted, and was brought round by the application of stimulants and hot bricks. Mr. Cavill does not deserve to be voted a public benefactor for his feat, but none the less will Englishmen feel proud that they have two men among them who can swim the channel and the feat has never yet been accomplished by any other human beings.—*Spectator.*

Is Osman a Jew?

The identity of Osman Pasha bids fair to be as perplexing a problem as that of the author of the Junius letters. Americans claim the name for R. Clay Crawford, and the Turkish legation reports that the Marshal was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parents. It is left for a Jewish newspaper published in Pesth to give a more detailed portrait of the hero of Ple na. According to this authority Osman Pasha was born in Hungary of Jewish parents named Wolf. On attaining his majority he changed his name to Parkas. He participated in the revolution of 1848, and after the subjection of Hungary he fled to Turkey and adopted the Mohammedan faith. His great powers as a linguist attracted the notice of the Sultan's household officers, and after a brief sojourn he was named a professor in the military school at Constantinople. His course in that capacity gave such high satisfaction that he was soon charged with the superintendence of the education of the Sultan's children. During the Crimean war he conducted all the correspondence between the Turkish, French, and English armies, and on the conclusion of peace the Sultan raised him to the dignity of a Pasha, when he assumed the name of Osman. In the early part of the struggle precipitated by the Montenegrins upon Turkey he was given an important post, and was once captured by a body of irregular soldiers in the mountains of Montenegro. The statement is confirmed by his brother, Bernhard Wolf, who is at present a leading member of the synagogue in Pesth, and who says he is in constant receipt of letters from Osman narrating his varied experiences and defending the Mohammedan faith with all the zeal of an orthodox Turk.

THE SYMBOL OF THE CRESCENT.—The crescent was the ancient symbol of Byzantium, now Constantinople. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, having planted his hosts against the city and pushed the siege without effect, at length conceived the plan of undermining the walls at night, that his troops might enter and take the place by surprise. On the first dark night he set about the work, his engineers having examined and decided where the mining could be most easily and successfully done, which was under a section of the wall on the west side of the city. The work was fairly commenced, when suddenly a rift in the thick clouds revealed the bright face of the new moon; thus, as by a miracle unaccounted, revealing to the watchmen in the towers the work of the enemy, and the design of Philip was frustrated and the city saved. Believing that heavenly power had given them the gleams of the crescent moon for their deliverance, the Byzantines, in token of grateful remembrance, adopted the crescent as their national symbol. The Moslems found it at Byzantium and retained it.

TO DRIVE OFF VERMIN.—If mosquitoes or other blood suckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal and they leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is impregnated with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash thrown in their holes, or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store room free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag with cayenne in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which can be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will ever eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

LONG IN THIS WORLD.—The father of a tall Howard family, living somewhere in Kentucky, is six feet four inches in height; the mother is six feet one inch, the sixteen sons range from six feet three to six feet eleven, and the ten daughters average six feet two.

The Russian General—itch has combined with the forces of—ski and has captured—off.

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SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1877.

Phillips on Labor and Capital.

We publish, in this issue, an article from the ready pen of Wendell Phillips on the subject of labor and capital.

While we acknowledge the ability of the writer, and admit that he says some very good things in a very pithy manner, we fail to see in the article a solution of the problem.

One thing strikes us as very singular. Most of the articles on the labor question come from men, who if not capitalists themselves, are in circumstances above want. Bread-and-water, and dollar-a-day Beecher, with a salary varying from \$10,000 to \$100,000 per annum, speaks so cruelly and unfeelingly of the oppressed laborer, that we are satisfied he knows nothing of toil only as he resorted to it in leisure moments as a mere pastime.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, president of a score of railroads, the handler of millions for corrupt purposes, has published his say about the late strike, which his own course in railroad management was more instrumental in bringing about than every other cause.

And Col. Hollister, with his hundred of thousands of acres, obtained by corrupt legislation, lands that to-day should be homes of the poor, with flocks and herds too numerous to be counted, with solid blocks of real estate and bank and mining stock valued at millions, employs some poor scribbler to fill a few columns of a California paper on the subject of labor and capital, particularly defending the policy of our government on the Chinese question.

And now comes Wendell Phillips with crisp sentences, expressing ideas conceived in his warm, cozy study, with no fear of want staring him in the face because of his \$200,000 in secure property, and offers his opinion and advice upon a subject that never troubled him until the late disturbance awoke him from his dream of fancied security.

We are glad to hear from these eminent gentlemen and to have a statement of their side. We hope J. Gould, Vandewater, Lucky Baldwin, Haywood, Sanford, Shannon, Michael, Reese, Sam Brannon and a few more purse proud millionaires will tell the laboring men, small farmers and land holders, and men of limited capital, how wrong and wicked it is for the masses of free America to resent and offer to resist their schemes, past and contemplated, by which they flch from labor and the masses of their fellow countrymen moneys, stocks and lands to which they have title but little better than that of a highwayman.

In these modern times, when corporations and millionaires conspire to pack legislatures to frame laws that redound to their aggrandizement and to the distress of the masses, should the oppressed in their misery and wretchedness overstep the bounds of the law, by which the rich have hedged themselves in, it is very good of these kind hearted, pious millionaires and salaried nabobs to check them by mild means if they can, to write for their benefit a few newspaper articles, before resorting to harsher means. But we do think, until they suggest a remedy that will put part of the burden of reform upon the shoulders of the rich and not all of it upon the poor, that the danger of a repetition of

the late outbreak is greater than ever. When we enforce the law, and punish the rich thief and fraudulent defrauder as readily as the pick pocket and house breaker, perhaps it will not be so easy for the rich to cover up their crooked ways, and the poor can then enjoy the fruits of their own labor and industry.

Our Origin and Destiny.

PROFESSOR GUNNING DELIVERS ANOTHER GEOLOGICAL LECTURE AT DASHWAY HALL.

Professor Gunning delivered the last of his regular series of geological lectures at Dashway Hall last evening before a large audience, the subject being "The Origin and Destiny of the Race of Man." Before entering upon the subject, the Professor announced that on Tuesday evening Emma Hardinge Britton would deliver a lecture on "The Magicians of India," and that he himself, in response to numerous requests, would deliver two more lectures on the following subjects: "What Science will do for Man Physically, or the Cause and Cure of Poverty," and "What Science will do for Man Religiously, or the Cause and Cure of Superstition." He then entered upon the discussion of his subject, saying: Many years ago Professor Agassiz demonstrated that man, the world over, varies with the animal kingdom about him, and that each race-type is co-extensive with each animal type. But the range of variation is greater than he thought, or the science in his day was able to show. Animals take their color from their habitat; as for instance, the lion ranges over an arid, yellow country, and is tawny in color, and the wren takes the color of the fields in which it lives. The late discoveries of Schweinfurth in Central Africa, have carried this truth among men. He found a race of men on the White Nile, never before heard of, who are something like the negro, but are not black. The color of the soil where they live is red brown, and the animals and the men are of the same color. The Eyoor, who lives on the black marsh bordering the White Nile, is black, as are the animals there also. His habitat is that of the stork, and he is a stork-like man, with a little head, long neck, gaunt body, long legs, and broad spreading feet. He strides stork-like over the fen; and stands for hours upon one leg. We find nature playing upon man as upon animals, and adapting to the conditions around it. Where man has not escaped the thrall of nature, or risen above these conditions, we find this protective adaptation.

FACE FEATURES.

There are many races of men, almost as old as man himself, but they all came from the same ancestor. Take a hair from a man's head, and if its section is circular, I can tell you that the man is of a civilized race from the Northern Hemisphere. If the section is oval, the man belongs to a race that has no literature, art, memories of the past, or civilization. Other race feature do not run with the blood, but this feature does. It is a biological law, that whenever you find a marking true with the blood, it is an old feature and from this we conclude that man is divided into two great classes—the circular sectioned or straight-haired, and the oval sectioned or woolly-haired. In Africa we find man very near the original woolly-haired division—a case of arrested growth. In Australia, the natives, who are the lowest of the straight-haired race, are very near the beginning of that type. Were these races primal or induced? I think they sprang from a common ancestor. Taking that view, we say that the original should generalize the features common to both, according to another law of biology. We find that the first man was black, had thick, protruding lips, and a flat nose, and that he had no calves to his legs. Nature does not favor white. White animals will eat poisonous weeds that black animals will not touch; their sense of smell and taste is defective. Black pigs are healthy, but I have not seen a healthy white pig in California. No savage people are white; the more savage a race is, the deeper the dye.

THE FULL MEASURE OF MANHOOD.

The Greek, just becoming a Greek, had the Mongolian slant of the eye, the Negro slant of the forehead, and the high cheek bone of the Calmuck. As a

savage the Greek was homely; as a civilized man he became ideally beautiful. He threw off all the animal features and came out, in fact, completely de-animalized. In other races, primitive features stuck. In so far as the Negro failed to work out the black pigment of the skin, the backward slope of the brow and the forward slope of the mouth failed in the complete measure of manhood. In so far as the Australian failed to get calves on his legs and ninety-six cubic inches of brain in his head, he failed to become a complete man. In so far as the Chinaman failed to work out the slant of the eye, he failed of the full measure of manhood. We find that in lands where the singing birds are most numerous, man's speech is most varied and musical, so that it would seem that he derived his speech from the sounds of nature around him, and he must have been dispersed over the globe before he was quite vocalized. It is not so strange that he arose from the animal to the savage, as that he arose from savagery to civilization. His original condition was that of a hunter, and he must have been a mighty hunter. In Australia there are no very savage animals, and man had no chance to develop himself physically by fighting them. So we find man weak and serawny there. It is so in most all islands. In Africa man has an eternal fight with wild beasts, and consequently has become stalwart and muscular.

MAN AS A SHEPHERD.

The next condition of man was that of the shepherd. In countries where there are gregarious animals he could master the herds, and so domesticate them all. He was a shepherd for thousands of years, and as such he had time to think. That was the era of mind-making. In the Islands there were no gregarious animals, and man could not become a shepherd. Shepherd life was impossible in North America also. In Western Asia the conditions were most favorable, and man became a shepherd. There he first became retrospective and first knew himself. But in taming the animals he did not always tame himself; he must become a farmer before he can become civilized. In South Africa and Australia we find nothing in the vegetable world that would be useful to man, and very little in North America. Nearly all grains and fruits are natives of Western Asia. All conditions favorable to the advancement of man were there, and civilization began there. In the Island world man was barred from advancing—first, by the lack of animals to fight with to develop muscle; second by the want of gregarious animals to tame; and third by the want of grama and tubers to make him a tiller of the soil. Savage man is only what Nature made him. The Chinaman passed too abruptly from the hunter to the farmer, and lost part of his schooling. The American Indian is a case of arrested development, and nothing can be done with either of them as a race. The sun shines on no policy so stupid as that of the United States Government towards the Indians—making them

A LOT OF PENSIONED DOOBIES.

They cannot rise from the animal to the intellectual man. It is not the law of nature. A race must pass through all the stages of growth, but some races have crystallized and can never change; the Modoc will be a Modoc until he dies. Arrested development cannot be cured, and there is no use in trying it. But death is coming to all peoples who sit under the shadow of barbarism, and has struck them to the bone. China is an empire of imbecility, doomed to die because it cannot change. The Indians are melting away like snow before the sun, and nothing can save them. Only the topmost boughs of the human tree are full of sap, and no races can live except those already upon the march of progress.

THE PRINTER'S SALVATION.—A printer being asked to give his opinion of salvation as expounded by the Rev. Mr. Moody, astonished his interlocutor by the reply that when a man became converted he was marked "alive," and was placed on heaven's "standing galley" for future use; but when a man died without knowing God, he was "pied," and thrown into the "hell-ox" by the "devil" and melted over.—Er.

Science and the Doctrine of Annihilation.

There are some subjects which are unapproachable by any of the present methods of scientific investigation, yet the human mind, especially that form of it which is utterly untrained in scientific methods of thought, loves to ponder over the profoundest mysteries, and calls upon Science with an almost imperative tone to solve moral doubts and fears. One of the greatest questions which one finds as perplexing the general reader of popular science, who is also an independent thinker on religious questions, is that of survival, so to speak, of the human mind and all that betokens the mental and moral power of man after death. The alarming doctrine that the mind and soul are the result of a process of growth in the individual, like physical growth of bone and muscle, and that body and mind increase and decrease together, and are re-solved into the elements again at the close of life, is not infrequently put forward by materialists. It is maintained, further, that the belief in immortality is largely a matter of education, notwithstanding the evidence which is brought forward to prove that even uncivilized nations have a belief in deities and a future life. To the materialist, the picture presented by the unwrapping of a Peruvian family burial-sack, with its young and old mummies, and its collection of pottery and bag of grain to help the disembodied spirits on their way to a happier hunting ground, is pathetic only because it seems a hopeless superstition. What kind of a soul, it is asked, has the Digger Indian, who is hardly more intelligent than a wild animal? If he has a mind and soul, so has my dog. No; what we call the soul is a cultivated state or condition which perishes like a highly disciplined adaptation of the muscles of the body which a gymnast possesses. It is a state of crystallization; it is a reaction or interaction of atoms consequent upon physical growth.

When the body dies the mind and its attributes perish. Such utter disbelief in the doctrine of the resurrection is hard to combat; for, even among scientific thinkers, the class of men who do not become attached to the cast-iron ways down which thought has traveled to them, is small. A logician who sets his machinery in motion, and then steps aside to scrutinize its defects and liabilities, is rare. To hint that there may be higher processes of logic than those generally accepted, implies the possession of a scientific mind, to say the least, not of a quantitative cast. It has seemed to the writer that a discussion of the idea of a degradation of spiritual energy, so to speak, would not be an unprofitable or irrelevant subject from a purely scientific point of view.—Prof. JOHN TROWBRIDGE, in *Popular Science Monthly* for April.

EVANGELIZING THE CHINESE.—At a missionary meeting held in San Francisco one evening lately, Bishop Wiley said that the M. E. Church, which he represented, had spent for the purpose of evangelizing the Chinese, \$270,000; that since 1860, when the first conversion was noticed, much progress had been made, and the church in China now numbered 2,000 members. A gentleman of a mathematical turn of mind, informs us that at that rate it will take 11,000,000 years to convert the heathen of China to Christianity, and will cost \$163,000,000,000. We care nothing about the time, but do protest against such an expenditure of money, even in the good cause of learning a Chinaman to lie and swear like good Christians.—Er. Christian churches will do a good work if ever they reclaim one single Chinaman. We never took much interest in "enlightening" them until that John stole our chickens one night, and made "chow chow" out of our little yellow dog the same week.

ALWAYS AFRAID.—A clergyman was once annoyed by some young persons laughing and giggling, during his discourse. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I'm always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, for this reason: Some years ago, as I was preaching, a young man who sat in front of me was constantly talking, laughing and making grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the

close of the service, a gentleman said to me, 'Sir, you have made a great mistake; that young man was an idiot.' Since then I have been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in church, lest I should make another mistake, and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the services there was good order. Our advice to all public speakers, when disturbed, is to try this plan.—Er.

GUNTER'S CHAIN.—The Gunter chain, which is commonly used in surveying, is named after Edmund Gunter, who died in 1626. The advantage of the Gunter chain in measuring land is facility which it affords for numerical calculations. The English acre contains 4,840 square yards, and Gunter's chain being 22 yards in length, the square which is 484, it follows that a square chain is exactly the tenth part of an acre. A square chain contains 10,000 square links, so that 100,000 square links are equal to an acre, consequently the area of a field being estimated in square links, it is only necessary to divide the result by 100,000, or cut off the last five figures to obtain the area in acres.

THE SEATTLE MURDER.—The Seattle papers of the 24th, and 25th, contain an account of an atrociously brutal murder, perpetrated for the purpose of plunder; the victim being a peaceable, industrious citizen of the Territory who was either waylaid or enticed near the environs of the city, and finished with the bludgeon; his watch, jewelry and money taken, leaving no certain clue to the assassin.

Such an occurrence, coming so soon after the affair at Port Townsend, the execution of Thompson and the shooting of Peterson, is enough to convince anyone, that Washington Territory is not exempt from a certain class of desperadoes, who have no regard whatever for the sacredness of human life.

These assassinations have occurred at different places, each one under circumstances without the shadow of justification, and they call for active police regulations, and a rigid enforcement of the criminal law. The sentiment of mercy is thrown away, if lavished upon any man, who would assassinate for money, when any man, who will, can get a good living by honest labor. We hope if the perpetrator of the Seattle murder is caught that the prosecuting attorney, will do his full duty, and not let the guilty wretch escape.

We were all disappointed last week when we learned the Unknown was unable to pay us that visit. The debt was fine and the Pacifics made up their minds that "if we can't to-day, we can't never," but alas for expectations, no Unknown rounded Fisher's bend and came snoring up the river. The Pacifics formed two clubs by selecting good players, one club representing the Unknowns, and the other the Pacifics. They played with the following result:

UNKNOWN.	Runs.
C. O. Hill.....	3
H. Jackson.....	3
B. Cocks.....	2
C. H. Packard.....	0
D. Wrenn.....	1
Chas. Morgan.....	0
H. Plate.....	1
R. Black.....	2
E. Elwell.....	1
Total,	13
PACIFIC.	Runs.
Wm. Erwin.....	2
L. Jackson.....	1
N. Smith.....	2
A. Gifford.....	1
D. Huff.....	3
Wm. Foss.....	1
J. Clark.....	0
A. C. Folsom.....	0
O. Brann.....	1
Total,	11

New York, Oct. 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Gen. Sherman favors extending to white people and their property, as well as to the property of the United States, full and ample military protection from depredations of hostile Indians, while he is not actually in favor of the fighting policy towards the Indians, but still maintains the feeling he has always advocated—the theory that the military should have full control of the Indian question.

Local Items.

The river has risen about six feet.

The family of Mr. John Batt has been heard from at Colfax, Whitman Co.

We made a mistake in regard to the sex of the child whose birth we noticed last week—it was male instead of female.

Good Templars held an election at their last meeting. They will give a Grand Ball on Thursday Night, Nov. 15th. See the notice next week, with particulars.

Many thanks to Misses Addie Woods and Maggie Allen, of Skykomish river, for two bouquets of beautiful flowers. We of the STAR office enjoy such presents.

The settlers of the Skykomish turned out en masse the other day, and covered the bridge across French's slough, and they have done nobly, for they have now as good a bridge as there is in the county.

The Pacific coast is not alone in its troubles. Eastern papers say that thousands of men, women and children are in a destitute condition, and unless times brighten up before spring, very many will probably starve to death. We have the advantage of an immense clam bed on Puget Sound.

We have received a specimen of a new man of Washington and Puget Sound, published by Eastwick, Morris & Co., civil and mining engineers of Seattle. The man is neat and correct, being compiled from the latest authentic surveys. It is cheap, and no family should be without one.

There have been a great many Indians drunk around town for the last two weeks. We wish the city officials of Portland, Oregon, would attend more strictly to this liquor traffic. If they sell Indians whiskey, why not keep them there and not send them over here to annoy us. We are sure the Indians buy no liquor on this river nor on the Sound.

Mrs. Andrew O'Conner arrived on the Thursday's steamer and met her husband at this place. Mrs. O'Conner has been less than two weeks on the road from Michigan here. She came from San Francisco to Portland, and then across to Seattle. She reports Columbia River Bar as very rough when they crossed. We are glad to see men so well pleased with this country that they are willing to send back for their wives and families. May the tide of immigration increase.

Mr. G. Sorrenson has shown us a specimen of the Mammoth Rye or Diamond Wheat, for which he is agent. This grain is a new variety that was brought to light some three years ago. Many of the grains are one-half inch long, and at least twice as large around as the largest common rye. It is a hard resembling barley, yet the kernel resembles wheat. Our farmers would do well to apply to Mr. Sorrenson and examine for themselves. Those who have not time to go to his place near Mr. Salem Woods' can send their orders to his address, G. T. Sorrenson, Park Place, Skykomish river.

Chief Joseph and his band, after being hunted like wolves, driven from place to place, corner to corner, the most of the time very poorly fed, have finally been overpowered by the relentless whites, and compelled to surrender. Joseph is a brave man; he has fought well, for his rights, and plainly shown that he cared not what he suffered could be but avenge the wrongs his race has endured. He is a great warrior, and the American people should be proud to boast of such an one who fears neither man nor the devil. If we can only get a bible society started in his camp under his control, after the Indians are properly housed and clothed, we may expect to hear of the speedy advancement of Christianity among them.

THE INDIANS OF THE PLAINS.—Once more the glad news vibrates through the land that the Indians have surrendered, made a treaty and are willing for the Government to feed and take care of them and their ponies until spring. If such news was not of yearly occurrence we could chronicle the fact with feelings of joy in place of disgust; but the same role of parley, the same quantity of presents, and the same hungry, worn-out Indians, have thrown themselves into the ever open arms of their infatuated, dotting Great Father every fall, but to again startle the world with their hellish deeds in the spring. This Indian question should be more carefully studied by our officials. Let us judge the future by the past, and judging by the past, what, let us ask, is there to give even the faintest ray of hope that these devils will be governed by any treaty. Have they ever shown a disposition to acquire the boon of civilization, only so far as it would aid them in inventing new tortures, or in making their warfare more destructive? Where are some of the benefits of the missionaries' work among them? Tract agents, broken down missionaries and the like, taught them of One who was crucified—the most shameful death, Indians brought crucifixion down to our day, and impaled women and children upon picket fences, and mailed innocent babes, torn from their dying mothers' breasts, to the sides of the houses, during those bloody days not long ago, in Minnesota. How much did we learn by that attempt at civilization? Of course the whole country did not suffer; but let us for a moment think of the terrible agony, the unavailing prayers for mercy, the hellish whoops and the deaths by torture of those few short weeks. In the fall came a treaty—in the spring a massacre; and so the Indian policy has rolled in the same old rut year after year. Occasionally the nation would become aroused when startled by some deed of double barbarity, such as the entire slaughter of the defenders of some fort, the burning of a town, or the mutilating of a Custer. Then, for a moment only, the national pulse would thrill with pain when some precious peace policy—invented by some parties who know nothing of Indian character—would soon hurl it down to its regular, steady beat. How long, oh how long, before we, as a people become wise? How many more Canbys, Custers, and brave men must we lay upon this blood-dripping altar, ere we learn and are wise. From the rolling, grassy hills of the plains, whose soil has been enriched with blood—from fur stretching graves of the slain; from the rough, craggy sides of the Rockies, echoed and re-echoed back from the Cascade's caverns, comes the blood curdling yell of the Indian, in the search for gore, the crackling of the seething, destroying flames, the shout of triumph commingled with the mother's unavailing prayer for her child. These voices call upon us, coming, as it were, from every nook, hill and glen in our land; and yet, as a nation, we heed them not. We clasp the butchers of our fathers and brothers, the fiends who tortured our sisters, wives and mothers, the demons who mutilated our friends—we clasp them to our bosoms and say, abide with us, here you are safe. And now, again, after all the bitter experience of the past, Sherman says he is in favor of sparing the life of Chief Joseph, "for he fought like a Christian." He has done nothing worthy of death: nothing but the bones of some hundred men, women and children are left bleaching on the prairies in Oregon and Idaho, to mark his footsteps. Nothing. A few scores of mutilated bodies, a few dozens of families destroyed and a trail of blood for hundreds of miles! For God's sake, if he fought like a Christian, is it not time to give up this costly experiment, and keep civilization, with all the blessings of Christianity as far out of their reach as possible!

SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MARKET. Wheat—Shipping.....2.27 1/2 @ 2.32 1/2. Milling.....2.30 @ 2.37 1/2. Barley—Feed.....1.62 1/2 @ 1.65. Brewing.....1.72 1/2 @ 1.80. Oats.....1.17 1/2 @ 1.20.

THE WEST SHORE. It is now in its third successful year, and has the largest circulation of any paper in the Pacific North-West. The engravings are executed by leading artists. Among our contributors we number some of the ablest writers on the Pacific coast. We furnish 25 large pages of interesting reading, and over 150 engravings of Pacific coast scenery, in every volume. Our January and July editions are marvels of elegance, and are furnished, without extra charge, to all yearly subscribers. A special department is devoted to the resources of the Pacific North-West, which will be found especially valuable by intending immigrants. Send 25 cts. for a specimen copy, or \$1.50 for a year's subscription. Address: L. SARTRE, Publisher, West Shore, Portland, Or.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, 1877. County of Snohomish. In Justice Court, Geo. Plumb, Justice. To D. E. Loughton.

You're hereby notified that E. D. Smith has filed a complaint against you in said Court which will come on to be heard at my office in Snohomish City in Snohomish County W. T., on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1877, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said claim is for the payment of Sixty-five dollars, for goods, wears, merchandise furnished, and for costs and disbursements of suit.

Complaint filed October 15th, 1877. GEORGE PLUMB, J. P. W. M. THRELLOT, Attorney for Plaintiff. n:94 3w.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

Whereas an Execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding Terms at Seattle, in King County, on the 4th day of October A. D. 1877, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to levy upon the property of James Hatt, in Snohomish County, to satisfy a Judgment in the cause wherein Crawford & Harrington are Plaintiffs and James Hatt is defendant. Amounting to \$1671.25 Gold Coin with interest thereon from October 4th, 1877 at the rate of one and one-half per cent per month. Now therefore in pursuance of said Execution I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 1 and 11, S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of section No. 6, Township No. 31 N. R. 4 East, containing 144.35 Acres, and will sell all the right, title and interest of said James Hatt, in the above described premises, in front of the Court House door at Snohomish City W. T., on Thursday the 8th day of November 1877 between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, or so much thereof as will satisfy said Judgment, interest, costs and increased costs. Dated this 10th day of October A. D. 1877.

BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff of Snohomish Co. By W. M. WHITFIELD, Deputy. McNAUGHT & LEARY Attorneys for Plaintiffs. n:92 4w

Notice of Sheriff's sale of Real Estate.

By Virtue of an Execution, issued out of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory holding terms at Seattle, in King county, on the 10th day of September 1877, in the case wherein Phelps & Wadleigh are plaintiffs and Mowat & Hinman are defendants, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into Execution the property of said Defendants to satisfy a judgment for the sum of \$343.27 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and costs amounting to \$39.45 and increased costs. Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution I have levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: Lot No. 4, NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section No. 33, lot No. 1, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, section No. 34, township No. 30 N. R. 5 East containing 174 acres, said land being subject to a mortgage in favor of P. Jensen, and will sell the same, on Thursday, Nov. 1st 1877 between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House door at Snohomish City, at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and increased costs.

BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff of Snohomish County. By W. M. WHITFIELD, Deputy. McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attys for Plaintiff. Snohomish City, Oct. 4, 1877. n:91 4w

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in King county, on the 10th day of September 1877, in the case wherein Crawford & Harrington are plaintiffs and John Mowat, defendant, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into execution the property of the Defendant to satisfy a judgment for the sum of \$315.41 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum thereon, and costs amounting to \$31.70 and increased costs. Now, therefore, by virtue of said Execution I have levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: 8 1/2 of S 1/2 section No. 21, N 1/2 of SW 1/4, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 section No. 27, Township 30 N. R. 5 East containing 320 acres. Also the following described tract of land subject to a mortgage in favor Cyrus Walker, NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, S 1/2 of SW 1/4, section No. 22, Township No. 30 N. R. 5 East containing 120 acres. And will sell the same on Thursday the 1st day of November 1877 between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in front of the Court House door at Snohomish City, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment, interest costs and increased costs.

BENJ. STRETCH, Sheriff of Snohomish county, by W. M. WHITFIELD, Deputy. McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attys for Plaintiff. Snohomish City, Oct. 4th, 1877. n:91 4w

NOTICE.

PARTIE, 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. THRELLOT. n: 74 2w

FOR THE SNOHOMISH ATHENIUM, UPON ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

Ordered published by the Athenium Trustees, and to be submitted to a meeting of the Stockholders of the Athenium, on Saturday evening, October 20th, 1877 at 7 P. M.

ARTICLE FIRST.

SEC. 1. The location and chief place of business of the Athenium shall be as prescribed in the articles of re-incorporation, and all reasonable efforts shall be made to perfect the organization of the several departments as therein provided so as to carry out the plan of this Athenium, and afford the greatest possible aid to literature and science, that the means at its command will allow.

SEC. 2. The existing officers shall endeavor to conform as near as possible to the present articles of incorporation, and perform the duties prescribed for the officers to be elected at the next regular election. The present Librarian performing, until then, the duties of Secretary as well as Librarian.

SEC. 3. As soon as convenient the Trustees shall procure suitable blank certificates of stock, with the proper stubs thereto attached, to be securely bound, and stock to be issued immediately thereafter to all stock holders of the Society. After the procuring of said stock books, no stock shall be transferred without a special order of the Trustees, excepting by the return of the stock so to be transferred for cancellation, and the issue of stock anew to the party to whom said stock may be transferred. The Secretary to keep the proper record of all stock issued, transferred, or destroyed.

SEC. 4. The Trustees shall have full and complete control of all property of the Athenium, and shall add to or dispose of the same as may best aid in effecting the objects for which it has been organized. Under them, and subject to their control, the several officers shall have charge of, and be responsible for all property belonging to their respective departments. It being the duty of the Trustees to require bonds from all officers or other persons who have charge, control, or possession of any Athenium property, in such sums as shall be ample security to protect the same from loss.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall have the custody of the records, stock books, and seal of the Athenium, shall keep the records of all meetings of the Trustees or Athenium. Shall issue the stock, and attach the seal to all papers, requiring the Athenium seal to be attached. The same being his seal of office.

SEC. 6. The Librarian shall have charge, and custody of the Library, and reading room of the Athenium, and of all books, records, manuscripts or other papers or articles placed therein or committed to his charge.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer shall be keeper of the funds of the Athenium.

SEC. 8. The Superintendent of the Scientific Department, shall have charge of the museum, and of all scientific apparatus and appliances, as well as the collection, classification preparation or exchange of all scientific specimens.

SEC. 9. The Superintendent of Music and Theatricals, shall have charge of all amusements provided by the society, and the custody of all articles necessary or required to be used in his said department.

SEC. 10. The trustees may from time to time appoint such other officers as they may deem necessary; conferring on them, at the time of their appointment such powers and duties as they may deem proper, or may give additional power, or confer special duties on any or all of the existing officers of the Athenium.

SEC. 11. Any officer in charge of a given department may appoint a deputy to be approved by the trustees, and responsible to his principal.

SEC. 12. Where not otherwise specially provided, the powers, duties, and responsibilities of all officers of the Athenium shall be the same as of like officers in similar societies.

ARTICLE SECOND.

SEC. 1. In all meetings of the stockholders held for business purposes, eleven stockholders shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the voting shall be by the number of shares

And where not otherwise specially provided, all questions shall be decided by a majority of such shares of stock so represented.

SEC. 2. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum, and all questions before said trustees shall be decided by a majority of those present.

SEC. 3. In all literary or scientific exercises of the Athenium, questions before such meetings shall be decided by a majority of the persons there present.

SEC. 4. Where not otherwise specially provided, in all meetings of the Trustees or Athenium, said meetings shall be conducted according to the well recognized principles of parliamentary law usually governing such meetings. Cushing's and Jefferson's Manuals, shall be considered standard works of reference on these subjects.

SEC. 5. Literary exercises, and regular courses of lectures on literary and scientific subjects shall be maintained, as much of the times as they can be supported. And it shall be the duty of the President and Trustees to procure the services of lecturers to lecture as often as practicable.

SEC. 6. When not used by any department of the Athenium, the president, subject to the approval of the Trustees, may let any part of the Athenium building be used for such other purposes as may not conflict with the wants of the society, for such compensation as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 7. Should the funds at the command of the Athenium warrant or allow it, and the interests of the community require it. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, to establish such professorships, with regular course of study, upon the most liberal terms, so as to give and provide all suitable means for a thorough education in literature, science, medicine, or law, or any or all of them, with suitable examinations, and diplomas, and to extend to the professorships so established every means in their power to aid the general progress of literature and science throughout this Territory as well as the rest of the Northwest coast of the United States.

SEC. 8. In the event of such professorships being established, popular lectures shall be regularly given to the public outside of regular students, by said professors, upon all subjects of general interest.

SEC. 9. Means shall also be provided for the comparative study of religions, and the affording of suitable means of acquiring knowledge on religious subjects, as well as investigating the religious history of our race, and the laws of growth of the morals prevalent in the world; yet this shall be so conducted as to preserve a non sectarian character to the instructions there given, and to give no religious creed the controlling influence in this or any other department of study or investigation of the Athenium.

SEC. 10. Except where otherwise specially provided, the literary exercises and popular lectures given, shall be in the discretion, and under the general supervision of the President.

SEC. 11. It shall be among the first duties of the Trustees to provide for the Library, Reading Room, and Museum, and make suitable regulations for their government, so that as great a number as possible of the community may enjoy their privileges, upon reasonable terms.

SEC. 12. The Trustees shall also provide rules and regulations by which all funds received or collected for the Athenium, shall be paid into the Treasury, and how bills allowed shall be paid him, as well as prescribe the different accounts and books that shall be kept by officers in charge of funds or property of the Athenium, provided that they may require any person holding receiving or collecting any funds of the Athenium to pay them forthwith into the Treasury.

SEC. 13. The Trustees may allow such compensation to officers or other persons rendering services to the Athenium as they may deem reasonable, consistent with a due regard for the finances of the Athenium at the time.

SEC. 14. Any by laws may be amended, by a majority vote of the stock represented at a meeting called by the Trustees for said purpose. The proposed amendment being first submitted in writing to said Trustees.

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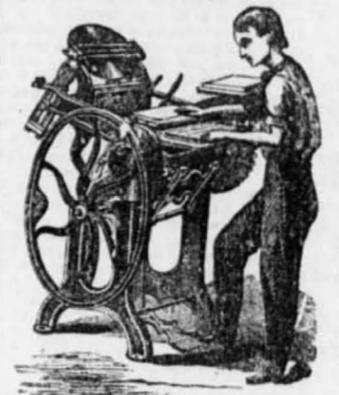
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 COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE.
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NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

August 26, 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. 1534, dated February 7, 1873, upon the lots 8 and 10 of section No. 22 and N W 1/4 of N E 1/4 and lot 3 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.

1877

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